

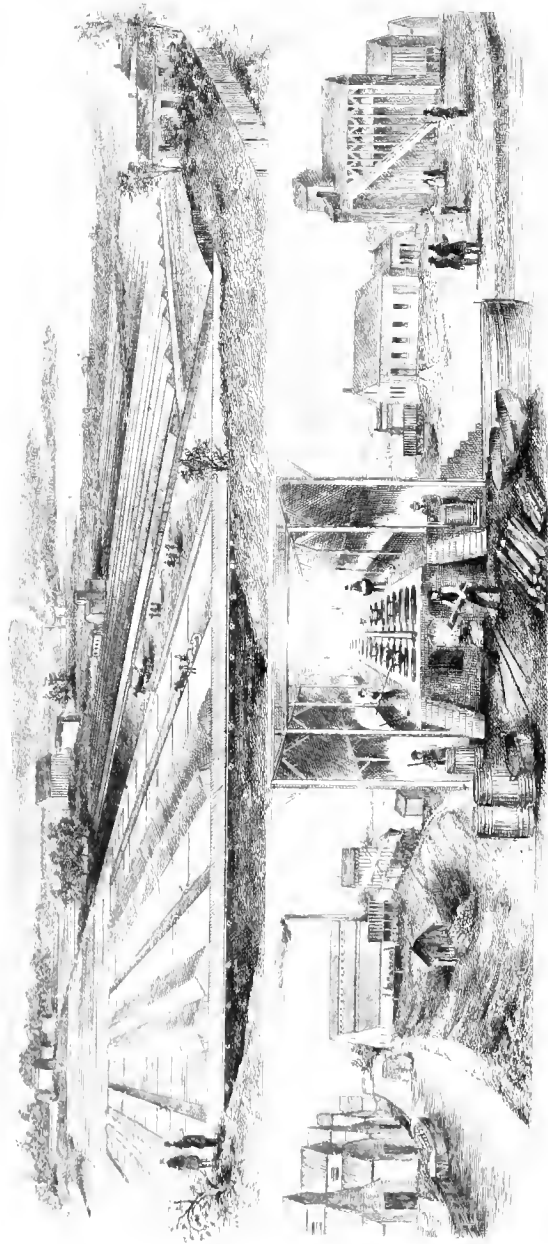




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✓
GAZETTEER

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK:

EMBRACING

A COMPREHENSIVE VIEW

OF THE

GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND GENERAL HISTORY OF THE STATE,

AND

A COMPLETE HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

OF

Every County, City, Town, Village, and Locality.

WITH FULL TABLES OF STATISTICS.

BY

J. H. FRENCH,

MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE; CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, OF THE ALBANY INSTITUTE, ETC.

Illustrated by Original Steel Engravings,

AND ACCOMPANIED BY A NEW MAP OF THE STATE FROM ACCURATE SURVEYS.

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This list includes the names of those only who have been employed for considerable lengths of time.

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PREFACE

The first of the two volumes of this work is devoted to the study of the history of the English language from its earliest beginnings to the present time. The second volume is devoted to the study of the English language as it is spoken and written in the present day. The first volume is divided into two parts, the first part dealing with the history of the English language from its earliest beginnings to the present time, and the second part dealing with the history of the English language from its earliest beginnings to the present time. The second volume is divided into two parts, the first part dealing with the English language as it is spoken and written in the present day, and the second part dealing with the English language as it is spoken and written in the present day.

on a scale about twenty per cent. (linear scale) larger than can be done on a sheet of the same size with all of Long Island projecting eastward of New York City. This increased scale will be found to fully compensate for the change of place of the eastern portion of Long Island. The map of the State is plotted to the scale of $\frac{1}{300,000}$, which is $\frac{9}{132}$ or a small fraction more than 4.7 miles to an inch; and the city plans to the scale of $\frac{1}{50,000}$, which is $\frac{1}{11}$ or a small fraction more than .78 of a mile to an inch.

The longitude of several points in the eastern and western portions of the State having been accurately determined by the Coast Survey and the Department of the Interior, and the latitude of many points on the north and south borders and within the State from numerous and repeated observations, the projection of the parallels and meridians was first made with accurately constructed scales, using the most recent tables of latitude and longitude measurements as adopted by the Coast Survey and the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. The boundaries of the State were next projected, after which the lines of the counties were located on the map. The town lines were next laid out; and finally the roads, bodies of water, streams, topography, and all other details were filled in. This course could not fail to secure accuracy in all parts of the work; and, while the map does not agree, in many points, with previous maps of the State, the author feels confident that it will bear the closest scrutiny and criticism.

A prominent and distinctive feature of the State Map is the representation of all the roads, railroads, canals, and routes of travel, every mile of each of which has been run and every angle measured.

The city plans are all drawn to the same scale, thus presenting, at a glance, the comparative extent of the built-up portions of each. Albany, Brooklyn, and Buffalo have so great an extent of unoccupied or farm lands that it was not practicable to show the entire corporate limits of either on the city plans; but no built-up part of either city has been omitted. The plans of the other cities embrace their entire area.

In the construction of the Geological and Land Patent Map, the geology of the State according to the New York System has been followed; but the different strata or formations are represented by a system of shading in the engraving,—instead of by color, as is usually done in geological maps. This plan was adopted, as it was desirable to present two distinct features in the one map; and the engraved shading for the geology permits the use of colors for the land patents. The size of the map would not admit of the representation of tracts of land smaller than a township; but a complete list of all the grants will be found in this work.

In the year 1825 the Regents of the University established meteorological stations in various parts of the State, and reports were required to be made from these stations annually to the Board of Regents. At the expiration of twenty-five years the Regents caused these reports to be digested; and the mean averages of the summaries thus deduced—so far as relates to temperature, fall of rain, and direction of wind—are embraced in the Meteorological Map. On this map the several stations (including three established at military posts, and not subject to the direction of the Board of Regents) are at the centers of the small circles. In each of these circles are either two or three numbers; when two, the upper number is the mean annual temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, and the lower number is the mean annual fall of rain in inches; and when three, the upper and lower numbers indicate, respectively, temperature and rain, and the middle one the elevation of the station above tide, in feet. The diagram at the right represents the mean annual direction of wind at the several stations, the index in any case denoting the point of compass, and its length the number of days,—one inch in length of radius representing five days. Thus, taking the index for Canandaigua, the direction is S. 63° 37' W., and the length of the radius is 3.1 inches. This indicates that the mean annual direction of the wind at this station was from the S. W. for 17 days in the year more than from all other directions. For the isothermal lines, or lines of equal temperature, and the shading representing the different depths of rain, we are indebted to LOUIS BLOWART, author of *American Climatology*.

The Time Indicator has been prepared from minute calculations, and will be found correct in every case.

The diagram showing the capacity of the church edifices is constructed to a scale, and correctly represents the proportion of each to the whole.

An examination of the various Gazetteers heretofore published cannot fail to satisfy any one that a great part of the material from which they were compiled was furnished by corre-

spondents. This plan seemed to be the one most likely to secure accuracy, and with some modifications it was at first adopted in collecting materials for this work. Agents were sent into some portions of the State, furnished with printed instructions, questions, and blanks, to obtain the desired information, either by personal research, or through the assistance of such competent persons in the various localities visited as would undertake to fill the blanks and return them to the general office. While a few persons promptly responded to the request thus made of them, others delayed giving it immediate attention, and still others neglected it altogether. A large proportion of the matter received from correspondents was found to be irrelevant, devoted to specialties, or unreliable, and therefore of little value. Much matter was received which possesses a greater or less amount of local interest, but which could not be admitted without giving undue prominence to some subjects or localities at the expense of others. After a fair trial of the plan first adopted, it was found subject to so many objections that it was abandoned. The surveyors and agents were then instructed to visit every city, town, and village, to search records, examine documents, consult the best living, printed, and manuscript authorities, and to make returns to the general office of all the reliable matter and information obtained. They were instructed to take no statement on a single authority, and in cases where authorities were found to differ, to examine diligently and impartially, and report all the facts, so that in digesting and arranging them for the press, all the evidence might be at hand. They were particularly cautioned against taking mere hearsay or traditional tales for truth, and not to seek wonders and marvels. A competent person was employed to examine records and documents in the State Library and State and other public offices at Albany and in New York City, for information that might be available in the preparation of this work. The Documentary History and the State Geology of New York, general and local histories, biographies, sketches, essays, reports, newspapers, manuscripts, and all other available authorities that were likely to contain any information of value, were collected, and in turn consulted, and their accuracy and value tested as the work progressed.

The plan for the work finally fixed upon, while it embraces a wider range than is usually taken by similar works, seems to be one that cannot fail to meet the wants and tastes of the people, as it presents the wealth, resources, present condition, and past history of the State in a form and style at once convenient, perspicuous, and concise.

The details of description of each county, city, town, and village, have been arranged, as far as practicable, according to a uniform plan or outline; as has been also the General Article embraced in the first 154 pages. The subjects embraced in this article seemed to cover all the ground that properly belongs to the work; and they are treated at as great length as their proportional importance to the limits of the volume would permit. A Gazetteer of a State should not be expected to contain, in a connected form, a complete compendium of knowledge upon whatever pertains to a State. But present condition, brief and comprehensive statements, short historical sketches of general interest, tables, facts and figures as connected with the wealth, prosperity, and resources of a State, should be considered to an extent sufficient for a work of reference, such as a Gazetteer is intended to be.

The general outline of the county descriptions is as follows: 1st. Date of formation of the county, from what taken, subsequent changes in boundaries, location in the State, and air-line distance of geographical center from the Capitol at Albany. 2d. Geology, topography, and drainage; embracing the general geological formations, general contour of the surface, lakes, rivers, and other watercourses. 3d. Soil, leading articles of production, and occupation of the people. 4th. Works of internal improvement. 5th. County seat, names of first county officers, and description of county buildings and institutions. 6th. History of the newspaper press. 7th. Brief historical sketch of the county from the date of first settlement to the present time. The descriptions of the towns are according to nearly the same general plan, and embrace, 1st. Date of formation, from what taken, subsequent changes in boundaries, and location in the county. 2d. Peculiarities in geological formations not mentioned in county description. 3d. Topography and drainage. 4th. Names and description of villages, hamlets, and localities, with their location in town, date of incorporation, institutions, leading branches of business, and population according to the most recent reliable enumeration. 5th. A brief historical sketch, embracing incidents of general and local interest, names of first settlers, first birth, marriage, and death, first church, school, mill, and factory, and number of churches

in 1855. After the towns in each county is a table compiled from the last State census, except the valuation and statistics of schools, which are from the returns for the year 1858. In many cases, the population of villages and the number of churches given are from enumerations taken since 1855; but the last State census has invariably been taken as authority on these two points, except in cases where later reliable enumerations have been taken. The acres of land as given in the tables fall short of the area of the county as given at the commencement of each county description. The reason of this is obvious: the acres of land as shown by the tables are from the returns of assessors, which seldom embrace marsh, swamp, and unproductive lands, and lands under water; while the area in square miles, as given in the county descriptions, has in every case been ascertained from actual measurements.

The steel plate illustrations are engraved from original views taken expressly for this work. The map has been engraved on stone, at great expense, by the best artists, and the mechanical execution of both works is highly creditable to the publisher.

The Index of Subjects at the commencement of the work, and the Index of Geographical Names at the close, cannot fail of being justly valued for their convenience. The uniform use of a bold-face letter for names of towns, villages, and hamlets will also be found to greatly facilitate rapid search for this class of geographical names.

To many of the officers in the several State Departments, and to numerous county, town, and city officers, local surveyors, civil engineers, land agents, members of the press, and others, the author is indebted for furnishing valuable materials for these works. To them, and to all who have in any way rendered him assistance in the preparation of either Map or Gazetteer, he desires to acknowledge his obligations. Many persons may feel disappointment at finding that information furnished by them has not been used. An examination of the work, however, must convince them that nothing has been omitted which was essential to the general plan of the work, and that whatever did not come within this plan could not be introduced.

The author would not be doing justice to himself nor to the public did he fail to acknowledge his obligations to those who have been associated with him in the preparation of these works. He desires to make particular mention of the valuable services of **LIEUT. FRANCIS MAHLER**, **FRANKLIN B. HOUGH**, **M. D.**, and **JAMES JOHANNOT**. Lieut. Mahler was educated in a European University for a Topographical Engineer. Ten years of subsequent practice rendered him eminently qualified for the position he has occupied on the Survey. Dr. Hough is well known to the people of the State as the Superintendent of the last State census and as the author of several historical and statistical works. His services in searching records and documents at Albany, in New York City, and elsewhere, have been invaluable, and to his practical knowledge of the geology of the State the author is mainly indebted for whatever pertains to that subject in this work. Mr. Johannot has devoted many years to the subject of Physical Geography. The topography of the State, its counties and towns, has been mainly written by him.

The intelligent citizens of the State of New York cannot fail to appreciate the liberality of the publisher in the great expenditures he has made in bringing out these works. The cost of the original surveys for the county maps was about \$48,000, and the expenditures on the works from the commencement of the re-survey to the date of publication have reached about \$46,000 more, making a total investment of \$94,000. The whole time spent in surveys, collection of materials, writing, engraving, proof-reading, &c., has been equal to the time of one person 125 years. It is believed that no similar enterprise of equal extent, and involving the outlay of so large a capital, has ever been undertaken at private expense in this or any other country. Time, talents, and money have alike been devoted to the production of a Map and Gazetteer that it is hoped will be found every way worthy of the Empire State.

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GAZETTEER

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

STATE BOUNDARIES.



THE STATE OF NEW YORK is situated between $40^{\circ} 29' 40''$ and $45^{\circ} 0' 42''$ N. latitude, and between $71^{\circ} 51'$ and $79^{\circ} 47' 25''$ longitude W. of Greenwich. It is bounded on the N. by Canada, E. by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, S. by the ocean, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and W. by Pennsylvania and Canada.

The Northern Boundary, commencing in the middle of Lake Ontario, N. of the mouth of Niagara River, extends eastward through the lake, midway between the opposite shores, to its E. extremity, thence north-easterly through the St. Lawrence River to the 45th parallel of N. latitude, and thence easterly in a gradually diverging line from the parallel, and terminating upon Lake Champlain 4,200 feet N. of it.

The Eastern Boundary extends S. through Lake Champlain to its S. extremity, thence a short distance S. E. along Poultney River, and thence in an irregular line, but in a generally southerly direction, to Lyons Point, at the mouth of Byram River, on Long Island Sound. From this point the line extends eastward through the Sound, very near the Connecticut shore, to the E. extremity of Long Island, including within the limits of the State nearly all the islands in the Sound.

The Southern Boundary extends from the E. extremity of Long Island along the ocean to the S. W. extremity of Staten Island, thence northward through the channel between Staten Island and New Jersey and through New York Bay and the Hudson to the 41st parallel of N. latitude, thence north-westerly to a point upon the Delaware at latitude $41^{\circ} 20'$ N., thence north-westerly along Delaware River to latitude 42° N., and thence W. along the 42d parallel to a meridian passing through the W. extremity of Lake Ontario.

The Western Boundary, commencing upon the 42d parallel, extends N. to the middle of Lake Erie, thence eastward to the E. extremity of the lake, and thence N. through Niagara River and to the middle of Lake Ontario.¹

¹ The boundary through Lake Ontario is 175 mi.; through the St. Lawrence, 108 mi.; along the Canada frontier, E. of the St. Lawrence, 62.75 mi.; through Lake Champlain, 105 mi.; along Poultney River, 17.25 mi.; the Vt. line, S. of that river, 54.00 mi.; the Mass. line, 50.52 mi.; the Conn. line, to Lyons Point, on Long Island Sound, 81.20 mi.; through the Sound, 96 mi.; along the ocean to the N. J. shore, 150 mi.; through the Bay and Hudson River, to latitude 41° N., 44 mi.; along the N. J. line, W. of the Hudson, 48.50 mi.; through Delaware River, 75 mi.; along the Penn. line, on latitude 42° , 225.50 mi.; on the meridian to Lake Erie, 18.75 mi., and upon the meridian in Lake Erie, 22 mi.; through Lake Erie to Buffalo, 59 mi.; and through Niagara River, 34 mi.

the two southerly tiers of counties is entirely occupied by these hills. Along the Penn. line they are usually abrupt and are separated by narrow ravines, but toward the n. their summits become broader and less broken. A considerable portion of the highland region is too steep for profitable cultivation and is best adapted to grazing. The highest summits in Allegany and Cattaraugus eos. are 2,000 to 2,500 feet above tide.

From the summits of the watershed the highlands usually descend toward Lake Ontario in series of terraces, the edges of which are the outcrops of the different rocks which underlie the surface. These terraces are usually smooth, and, although inclined toward the n., the inclination is generally so slight that they appear to be level. Between the hills of the s. and the level land of the n. is a beautiful rolling region, the ridges gradually declining toward the n. That part of the State s. of the most eastern mountain range the surface is generally level or broken by low hills. In New York and Westchester eos. these hills are principally composed of primitive rocks. The surface of Long Island is generally level or gently undulating. A ridge 150 to 200 feet high, composed of sand, gravel, and clay, extends e. and w. across the island n. of the center.

Rivers and Lakes.—The river system of the State has two general divisions,—the first comprising the streams tributary to the great lakes and the St. Lawrence, and the second those which flow in a general southerly direction. The watershed which separates these two systems extends in an irregular line eastward from Lake Erie through the southern tier of counties to near the n. e. corner of Chemung; thence it turns n. e. to the Adirondack Mts. in Essex co., thence s. e. to the e. extremity of Lake George, and thence nearly due e. to the e. line of the State.¹

The northerly division has 5 general subdivisions. The most westerly of these comprises all the streams flowing into Lake Erie and Niagara River and those flowing into Lake Ontario w. of Genesee River. In Chautauque co. the streams are short and rapid, as the watershed approaches within a few mi. of Lake Erie. Cattaraugus, Buffalo, Tonawanda, and Oak Orchard Creeks are the most important streams in this division. Buffalo Creek is chiefly noted for forming Buffalo Harbor at its mouth; and the Tonawanda for 12 miles from its mouth is used for canal navigation. Oak Orchard and other creeks flowing into Lake Ontario descend from the interior in a series of rapids, affording a large amount of water-power.

The second subdivision comprises the Genesee River and its tributaries. The Genesee rises in the n. part of Penn. and flows in a generally northerly direction to Lake Ontario. Its upper course is through a narrow valley bordered by steep, rocky hills. Upon the line of Wyoming and Livingston eos. it breaks through a mountain barrier in a deep gorge and forms the Portage Falls, —one of the finest waterfalls in the State. Below this point the course of the river is through a beautiful valley 1 to 2 mi. wide and bordered by banks 50 to 150 ft. high. At Rochester it flows over the precipitous edges of the Niagara limestone, forming the Upper Genesee Falls; and 3 mi. below it flows over the edge of the Medina sandstone, forming the Lower Genesee Falls. The principal tributaries of this stream are Canaseraga, Honeoye, and Conesus Creeks from the e., and Oatka and Black Creeks from the w. Honeoye, Canadice, Hemlock, and Conesus Lakes lie within the Genesee Basin.

The third subdivision includes the Oswego River and its tributaries and the small streams flowing into Lake Ontario between Genesee and Oswego Rivers. The basin of the Oswego includes most of the inland lakes which form a peculiar feature of the landscape in the interior of the State. The principal of these lakes are Cayuga, Seneca, Canandaigua, Skaneateles, Crooked, and Owasco, —all occupying long, narrow valleys, and extending from the level land in the center far into the highland region of the s. The valleys which they occupy appear like immense ravines formed by some tremendous force, which has torn the solid rocks from their original beds, from the general level of the surrounding summits, down to the present bottoms of the lakes.² Oneida and Onondaga

TABLE

Showing the height above tide of the passes between the principal river basins of the State.

BETWEEN	AT	FEET.	BETWEEN	AT	FEET.
Hudson River and Champlain River.....	Moneysville.....	557	Susquehanna River and Cayuga Lake.....	Thien Summit.....	969
" " " Delaware River.....	Oriskany.....	900	" " " Seneca Lake.....	Horse Heads.....	881
" " " Neversink River.....	Wawarsing.....	"	" " " Genesee Riv.....	Alfred Summit.....	1,750
" " " Lake Ontario.....	Rome.....	427	Genesee River and Allegany River.....	Cuba.....	1,690
" " " Lake Erie.....	Tonawanda.....	557	Allegany River and Lake Erie.....	Little Val. Summ.....	1,014
Delaware River and Susquehanna Riv.....	Deposit Summit.....	1,373	Mohawk River and Lake Ontario.....	Keosauq.....	536
Susquehanna River and Mohawk Riv.....	Bancroftville.....	1,127	" " " Black River.....	Bosnyville.....	1,120
" " " Oneida Lake.....	Tully.....	1,247	Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence.....	Chateaugay Sum.....	1,950

¹The most remarkable passes through the mountains are, first, that of the Hudson, through the eastern mountains; second, that of Wood Creek, from the Hudson to Lake Champlain; and third, that of the Mohawk, through the central mountains.

²The ravines of these lakes, and the streams which flow down parallel to them, are usually bordered by steep hillsides, the strata of which lie in parallel layers nearly level e. and w., and slightly inclined toward the s. Upon the opposite banks the

Lakes occupy basins upon the level land in the *n. e.* part of the Oswego Basin. Mud Creek, the most westerly branch of Oswego River, takes its rise in Ontario co., flows *n. e.* into Wayne, where it unites with Canandaigua Outlet and takes the name of Clyde River; thence it flows *e.* to the *w.* line of Cayuga co., where it empties into Seneca River. This latter stream, made up of the outlets of Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, from this point flows in a *n. e.* course, and receives successively the outlets of Owasco, Skaneateles, Onondaga, and Oneida Lakes. From the mouth of the last-named stream it takes the name Oswego River, and its course is nearly due *n.* to Lake Ontario.

The fourth subdivision includes the streams flowing into Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence *e.* of the mouth of the Oswego. The principal of these are Salmon, Black, Oswegatchie, Grasse, and Racket Rivers. These streams mostly take their rise upon the plateau of the great Northern wilderness, and in their course to the lowlands are frequently interrupted by falls, furnishing an abundance of water-power. The water is usually very dark, being colored with iron and the vegetation of swamps.

The fifth subdivision includes all the streams flowing into Lakes George and Champlain. They are mostly mountain torrents, frequently interrupted by cascades. The principal streams are the Chazy, Saranac, and Au Sable Rivers, and Wood Creek. Deep strata of tertiary clay extend along the shores of Lake Champlain and Wood Creek. The water of most of the streams in this region is colored by the iron over which it flows.

The second general division of the river-system of the State includes the basins of the Allegany, Susquehanna, Delaware, and Hudson. The Allegany Basin embraces the southerly half of Chautauque and Cattaraugus cos. and the *s. w.* corner of Allegany. The Allegany River enters the State from the *s.* in the *s. e.* corner of Cattaraugus co., flows in nearly a semicircle, with its outward curve toward the *n.*, and flows out of the State in the *s. w.* part of the same co. It receives several tributaries from the *n.* and *e.* These streams mostly flow in deep ravines bordered by steep, rocky hillsides. The watershed between this basin and Lake Erie approaches within a few miles of the lake, and is elevated 800 to 1,000 feet above it.

The Susquehanna Basin occupies about one-third of the *s.* border of the State. The river takes its rise in Otsego Lake, and, flowing *s. w.* to the Penn. line, receives Charlotte River from the *s.* and the Unadilla from the *n.* After a course of a few miles in Penn. it again enters the State, and flows in a general westerly direction to near the *w.* border of Tioga co., whence it turns *s.* and again enters Penn. Its principal tributary from the *n.* is Chenango River. Tioga River enters the State from Penn. near the *e.* border of Steuben co., flows *n.*, receives the Canisteo from the *w.* and the Conhocton from the *n.* From the mouth of the latter the stream takes the name Chemung River, and flows in a *s. e.* direction, into the Susquehanna in Penn., a few miles *s.* of the State line. The upper course of these streams is generally through deep ravines bordered by steep hillsides; but below they are bordered by wide and beautiful intervals.

The Delaware Basin occupies Delaware and Sullivan and portions of several of the adjacent cos. The *n.* or principal branch of the river rises in the *n. e.* part of Delaware co. and flows *s. w.* to near the Penn. line; thence it turns *s. e.* and forms the boundary of the State to the line of N. J. Its principal branches are the Pepacton and Neversink Rivers. These streams all flow in deep, narrow ravines bordered by steep, rocky hills.

The Basin of the Hudson occupies about two-thirds of the *e.* border of the State, and a large territory extending into the interior. The remote sources of the Hudson are among the highest peaks of the Adirondacks, more than 4,000 feet above tide. Several of the little lakes which form reservoirs of the Upper Hudson are 2,500 to 3,000 feet above tide. The stream rapidly descends through the narrow defiles into Warren co., where it receives from the *e.* the outlet of Schroon Lake, and Sacondaga River from the *w.* Below the mouth of the latter the river turns eastward, and breaks through the barrier of the Luzerne Mts. in a series of rapids and falls. At Fort Edward it again turns *s.* and flows with a rapid current, frequently interrupted by falls, to Troy, 160 miles from the ocean. At this place the river falls into an estuary, where its current is affected by the tide; and from this place to its mouth it is a broad, deep, sluggish stream. About 60 miles from its mouth the Hudson breaks through the rocky barrier of The Highlands, forming the most easterly of the Appalachian Mt. Ranges; and along its lower course it is bordered on the *w.* by a nearly perpendicular wall of basaltic rock 300 to 500 feet high, known as "The Palisades." Above Troy the Hudson receives Hoosick River from the *e.* and the Mohawk from the *w.* The former stream rises in Western Mass. and Vt., and the latter near the center of the State,

discovered edges of the strata exactly correspond, showing that the intermediate portions have been torn away. The force that effected these immense changes was probably great currents of water from the *n.*,—the direction being determined by the character of the boulders upon the hills, and by the peculiar nature of the drift deposits.

At Little Falls and "The Noses" the Mohawk breaks through mountain barriers in a deep, rocky ravine; and at Cohoes, about 1 mile from its mouth, it flows down a perpendicular precipice of 70 feet, forming an excellent water-power. Below Troy the tributaries of the Hudson are all comparatively small streams. South of the Highlands the river spreads out into a wide expanse known as "Tappan Bay." A few small streams upon the extreme e. border of the State flow eastward into the Housatonic; and several small branches of Passaic River rise in the s. part of Rockland co.

Lake Erie forms a portion of the w. boundary of the State. It is 240 miles long, with an average width of 38 miles, and it lies mostly w. of the bounds of the State. It is 334 feet above Lake Ontario, 565 feet above tide, and has an average depth of 120 feet. The greatest depth ever obtained by soundings is 270 feet. The harbors upon the lake are Buffalo, Silver Creek, Dunkirk, and Barcelona.

Niagara River, forming the outlet of Lake Erie, is 34 miles long, and, on an average, more than a mile wide.¹ About 20 miles below Lake Erie the rapids commence; and 2 miles further below are Niagara Falls.² For 7 miles below the falls the river has a rapid course between perpendicular, rocky banks, 200 to 300 feet high; but below it emerges from the Highlands and flows 7 miles to Lake Ontario in a broad, deep, and majestic current.

Lake Ontario forms a part of the s. boundary to the w. half of the State. Its greatest length is 130 miles and its greatest width 55 miles. It is 232 feet above tide, and its greatest depth is 600 feet. Its principal harbors on the American shore are Lewiston, Youngston, Port Genesee, Sodus and Little Sodus Bays, Oswego, Sackets Harbor, and Cape Vincent. St. Lawrence River forms the outlet of the lake and the s. boundary of the State to the e. line of St. Lawrence co. It is a broad, deep river, flowing with a strong yet sluggish current until it passes the limits of this State. In the upper part of its course it encloses a great number of small islands, known as "The Thousand Islands."³

The surfaces of the great lakes are subject to variations of level,—probably due to prevailing winds, unequal amounts of rain, and evaporation. The greatest difference known in Lake Erie is 7 feet, and in Lake Ontario 4½ feet. The time of these variations is irregular; and the interval between the extremes often extends through several years. A sudden rise and fall, of several feet, has been noticed upon Lake Ontario at rare intervals, produced by some unknown cause.

Navigable Waters.—The natural internal navigation of the State is very extensive. Before the commencement of internal improvements, the rivers and lakes formed the most easy means of communication between distant portions of the State; and along these natural channels of commerce the early settlements were principally made.⁴ The most important lines of early

TABLE

of the heights above tide of the principal lakes in the State.

NAME OF LAKE.	LOCATION.	HEIGHT.
Avalonch Lake.....	Essex	2,909
Lake Colton.....	"	2,851
" Henderson.....	"	1,936
" Sandford.....	"	1,825
" Lakeford.....	Hamilton	1,791
Fulton Lakes, 9, 7, and 5.....	"	1,776
Road of Lakes.....	"	1,715
Lake.....	"	1,704
Newcomb Lake.....	Essex	1,678
Cattaraugus Lake.....	Cattaraugus	1,665
Lake Lakes, 3, 4, and 5.....	Benkner	1,645
Lone Lake.....	Ontario	1,629
Croghan Lake.....	St. Lawrence	1,579
Upper Sodus Lake.....	Franklin	1,567
Tipperys.....	"	1,544
Reh.....	Essex	1,545
Lower Sodus.....	Franklin	1,527
Lake Pleasant.....	Hamilton	1,500
Chautauque Lake.....	Chautauque	1,291
Tully.....	Ontario	1,280
S. L. Lake.....	Ontario	1,270
Ontario.....	"	1,193
Cazenovia.....	Madison	900
St. Lawrence.....	Ontario	864
Crooked.....	Ades	718
Oswego.....	Cayuga	670
Cattaraugus.....	Ontario	668
S. C. Lake.....	"	447
Cayuga.....	"	387
Ontario.....	"	349
Ontario.....	Ontario	354
Lake Erie.....	"	334
" Genesee.....	"	232
" Ontario.....	"	232
" Champlain.....	"	96

¹ For a more full description of Niagara Falls, see page 450.

² The river is very rapid upon the St. Lawrence is unsurpassed. The water is perfectly pure and nearly transparent. In consequence of its being fed by the great lake reservoirs, it is never subject to sudden rises, but steadily pursues its majestic way to the ocean, unaltered by the changes of the seasons of other causes.

³ The navigable waters N. of the great water-shed before the completion of the Erie Canal were as follows:—

- Cattaraugus Creek*, about 1 mi. from its mouth.
- Buffalo Creek*, beatable 8 mi. from Lake Erie.
- Tenawanda Creek*, beatable 30 mi. from its mouth.
- Niagara River*, navigable for vessels of any size from Buffalo to Schlosser, at the head of the Rapids—a distance of 22 mi.; also from Lewiston to Lake Ontario, a distance of 7 mi.
- Ontario Creek*, is about 4 mi. from its mouth.
- Genesee River*, to Cathage Landing, a distance of 5 mi.; and from Rochester to Mr. Morris for boats.
- Oswego River* was navigable with great difficulty by bataviaux, with a portage at Oswego Falls, now Fulton.
- Ontario, Chautauque & Cayuga* were navigable for bataviaux, and for many years constituted a portion of the great thoroughfare between the e. and w.
- Sarcelle River* was beatable to Cayuga Lake, and to Seneca Lake with one portage at Seneca Falls; Clyde River was beatable to Lyons.
- The Ades Lakes*, including Seneca, Cayuga, Cattaraugus, Ontario, Oswego, Skaneateles, Crooked, Chautauque, and Oswego, are all navigable. Steamers have plied upon each of them.
- Fish Lake* is navigable to Rome with canoes. A portage of less than 1 mi. intervenes between this stream and the Mohawk River.
- S. C. Lake* was navigable to Port Ontario.
- Sodus Bay* was navigable from each branch, for small vessels, about 1 mi. to the lake.
- Reh River* was navigable for large vessels from the lake to its mouth a distance of 6 mi., and for boats and small steamers from farther to Lyons Falls, a distance of 13 mi.
- Lake Ontario*, with all its bays and inlets, is navigable for vessels of all sizes.

inland navigation were, first, s. from Albany, through the Hudson to Fort Edward, thence a portage to Fort Ann, and thence by Wood Creek to Lake Champlain; and, second, w. from Albany, by way of the Mohawk, Wood Creek, Oneida Lake, and Oswego River, to Lake Ontario. Upon the latter route were portages at several of the rifts of the Mohawk, from the Mohawk to Wood Creek, and at Oswego Falls.

Tides.—The tides at New York Harbor and along the coast have been carefully observed, under the direction of the Coast Survey. The tidal wave from the Sound, as it moves forward in a wedge-shaped channel, becomes augmented, whilst that from Sandy Hook is slightly diminished. These two waves meet in East River, at points between Hell Gate and Throgs Neck.

Cranberry and French Creeks were boatable about 2 mi. from their mouths.
Indian River and Black Lake were navigable from Rossie to the foot of the lake.
Oswego Lake River is navigable in high water for rafts from Ox Bow to Ogdensburg.
Richelieu River was formerly boatable about 18 mi. from its mouth, but the navigation is now destroyed by dams. In the wilderness near the headwaters of this river are several miles of slack water navigation.
St. Regis River is navigable for steamboats 2 mi. from its mouth.
Sabine River, navigable to Fort Covington.
St. Lawrence River is navigable for vessels of any size from the Lake to Ogdensburg. Below that point rafts, arks, and boats could not ascend, but could ascend only by towing with horses and cattle up the principal rifts. Locks and canals have been constructed around the Rapids by the Canadian Government, so that the navigation for steamboats, sloops, and schooners is now uninterrupted from Lake Ontario to the ocean.
Head Creek was boatable from Fort Ann to Lake Champlain.
L. de la Gape is navigable for boats and steamers.
Lake Champlain is navigable for all kinds of vessels. Rafts were formerly sent down to the St. Lawrence; but vessels could not ascend the Richelieu until after the construction of a canal and locks around the Rapids.
Chazy River is navigable to Champlain Landing.
 The navigable waters of the great watershed were as follows:
Albany River, in high water, is navigable for small steamers up to Otsego.
Cattaraugus Creek and several of its tributaries are navigable for rafts in high water.
Susquehanna River was navigable for boats, in high water, to Otsego Lake.

Candelo River was also boatable for a considerable distance.
Chenango River and several of its tributaries were boatable in high water.
Chenango River was boatable and navigable for rafts in high water.
Columbia River was boatable to Bath.
Fargo River and the *Canoe* were also boatable a considerable distance.
Delaware River is navigable for rafts in high water. Immense quantities of lumber have been floated down the Delaware and Susquehanna to the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Hudson River is navigable for ships to Hudson, and by sloops and steamers to Troy. Rafts formerly ascended to Fort Labarand, with portages around the Falls.
Rondout and Wappinger Creeks are navigable each about 2 mi. from their mouths.
Mohawk River was boatable from Schenectady to "Fort Stanwix," now Rome, with several interruptions. The principal obstructions were the "Six Flats Rift," 6 mi. above Schenectady; "Fort Hunter Rift;" "Chamawaga Rift," at Champlain; "Elles Rift" near Fort Plain; "Knobshorn Rift," near the Upper Indian Castle; and the "Little Falls," which was a complete bar to upward navigation and required a portage around it.
Susquehanna River is navigable for small steamers from Hall's to Northampton, a distance of 20 mi. In and around New York and Long Island the bays, creeks, and inlets are nearly all navigable in high tide.
Potomac River is navigable to Riverhead.
Patuxent River is navigable to Port Chester.
Roanoke River is navigable to West Farms, a distance of 3 mi.
York River can be navigated by small craft from East River to High Bridge.

TIDE TABLES.

The following table, prepared by A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, shows the progress of the tidal wave up the Hudson. The time is that after the last preceding transit of the moon across the meridian at Sandy Hook. The plane of reference is mean low tide.

	Sandy Hook.	Wappinger Bay.	Dobbs Ferry.	Verplank's Point.	West Point.	Poughkeepsie.	Roch.	Stegonsant.	Catohane.	Greenwich.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Time after last preceding transit at S. H.	7.29	8.14	9.24	10.10	11.5	13.0	13.59	15.41	16.54	17.45
Rise of highest tide above plane of reference.	7.1 ft.	6.1 ft.	5.0 ft.	4.7 ft.	4.9 ft.	5.6 ft.	6.4 ft.	6.9 ft.	4.9 ft.	6.4 ft.
Fall of lowest tide below " "	1.4	2.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.7
Fall of line in low water of spring tides below plane of reference.	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4
Height of mean low water of neap tides above plane of reference.	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Mean rise and fall of tides.	4.8	4.5	3.79	3.12	2.71	3.24	3.95	3.67	2.66	2.46
" " " " " spring tides.	5.6	5.1	4.5	3.8	3.4	4.0	4.8	4.5	3.5	3.2
" " " " " neap tides.	4.0	3.4	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	3.0	2.8	1.8	1.1
Mean duration, reckoning from (of rise, to the middle of one stand of fall, to the middle of the next. of stand.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
	6.10	6.0	6.5	5.25	5.28	5.41	5.49	5.18	5.4	4.25
	6.15	6.25	6.18	7.12	7.10	6.41	6.54	7.02	7.25	8.4
	0.21	0.28								

Tab. table for the Shore of Long Island and adjacent places in New York. Time after moon, transit and plane of reference as above.

	Montauk Point.	Little Neck Point.	Apple Bay.	Sands Point.	New Rochelle.	F. o. N. Y. Neck.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Interval between time of moon's (Mean interval	8.24	9.28	11.7	11.14	11.22	11.20
transit and time of high water. (Diff. between greatest and least interval.	1.11	1.17	0.51	0.4	0.42	0.29
(Spring tides.	2.41	3.11	9.21	8.01	8.61	9.21
Rise and fall. Neap tides.	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.1
(Mean.	1.9	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3
(High tide.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
(Low tide.	6.7	6.4	6.8	5.9	6.1	5.0
(Stand.	6.7	6.21	6.24	6.30	6.55	6.53
	0.51	0.57		0.14	0.12	0.43

GEOLOGY.

Our knowledge of the geology of the State is derived from the survey made under State authority from 1836 to 1843, and from the investigations of several eminent geologists who have examined particular localities.¹

Rocks.—The geological formations of the State include the igneous or primary rocks, and all the strata lying between them and the coal measures of Penn. The classification adopted by the State geologists, embracing all the rocks above the primary, is known as the "New York system," the rocks being identical with the Silurian and Devonian system of the English geologists. The igneous or primary rocks, including granite, gneiss, and other varieties destitute of organic remains, occupy the greater part of the mountainous region in the N. E. part of the State, the Highlands upon the Hudson, and a considerable portion of the country below, including Manhattan Island. A portion of these rocks are imperfectly stratified, and are generally found in broken and disrupted masses with the strata highly inclined. The remaining portions of the State are occupied by series of stratified rocks, generally extending E. and W. and varying in thickness from a few inches to several hundred feet. The strata overlie each other, and have a slight dip toward the S., so that a person in traveling from the N. border of the State to the Penn. line would successively pass over the exposed edges of the whole series. Toward the E. these strata all are bent, and appear to be arranged around the primitive region in the same order in which they lie elsewhere. The highest of the series of rocks found in the State forms the floor of the coal measures; so that it is perfectly futile to search for coal within the limits of the State. The rocks are distinguished by their color, quality, and situation, and by the fossils which they contain. In many instances a stratum disappears entirely, and in others strata of several hundred feet in thickness in one place are but a few feet thick in another. In places where many strata are wanting and two rocks usually widely separated are found in contact, the geologist is obliged to depend entirely upon the fossils which they contain to determine their classification.²

¹ In 1799, Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, under the auspices of the "Society for Promoting Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures," published an essay upon the rocks in the State. While the Erie Canal was in process of construction, Stephen Van Rensselaer employed Prof. Amos Eaton to prepare an account of the rocks along the canal route. This was published in 1824. Prof. Eaton's work was one of great merit, and to him we are indebted for the first accurate knowledge ever obtained of the general system of rocks in the State.

On the 15th of April, 1836, an act was passed authorizing a geological survey of the State. The State was divided into four districts, to each of which were appointed a geologist and an assistant. A zoologist, botanist, mineralogist, and paleontologist were appointed for the whole State.

The *First District* included the counties of Albany, Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Greene, Kings, New York, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, Washington, and Westchester. Wm. W. Mather was appointed Principal Geologist, and Caleb Briggs, J. Lang Cassels, and Seymour, Assistants. The Report, in 1 vol. 4to, was published in 1833.

The *Second District*, consisting of the counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, and Warren, was placed under the charge of Dr. Ebenezer Linnons, Principal, and Jas. Hall and L. Linnons, jr., Assistants. The Report, in 1 vol., was published in 1842.

The *Third District*, consisting of the counties of Broome, Cayuga, Chemung, Cortland, Fulton, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, Toga, and the E. half of Tompkins, was placed under charge of Gardner Van Uxem, Principal, and Jas. Light and E. S. Can. Assistants. The Report, in 1 vol., was published in 1842.

The *Fourth District*, consisting of the counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauque, Chemung, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario, Orleans, Seneca, Steuben, the W. half of Tompkins, Wayne, Wyoming, and Yates, was assigned to Jas. Hall, Principal, and J. W. Boyd and E. N. Horsford, Assistants. The Report was published in 1 vol. in 1843.

The *Mineralogical Department* was assigned to Dr. Lewis C. Beck, Principal, and Wm. Houston and L. B. Gale, Assistants. The Report, in 1 vol., was published in 1842.

The *Zoological Department* was assigned to Dr. Jas. E. De Kay, Principal, and John W. Hill, Draughtsman. The Report, in 5 vols., was published in 1842-43:—Vol. I, Mammalia with general Introduction by Gov. Seward; Vol. II, Ornithology; Vols. III and IV, Reptiles and Fishes; Vol. V, Mollusca and Crustacea.

The *Botanical Department* was assigned to Dr. John Torrey. The Report, in 2 vols., was published in 1843.

The *Agricultural Department* was assigned to Dr. Charles Emmons. The Report, in 5 vols., was published from 1846 to

1854:—Vol. I, Soils and Climate; Vol. II, Analysis and Results of Experiments; Vols. III and IV, Fruits; Vol. V, Insects.

The *Palæontological Department* was assigned to T. A. Conrad, in 1837. He resigned in 1843, and was succeeded by Prof. Jas. Hall. The Report, to consist of 5 vols., is in process of publication. Two vols. are already issued, and the third is in press. A geological map, accompanying the Reports, is issued with this work.

² The following is the classification of the New York system, with the position which the different strata occupy in the classification of English geologists. The order of the arrangement is from below upward:—

	LOWER SILURIAN.		NEW YORK SYSTEM.	
	UPPER SILURIAN.		DEVONIAN.	
				Primitive or Igneous Rocks.
				Taconic System.
				Potsdam Sandstone.
				Calcareous Sandstone.
				Chazy Limestone.
				Birdseye Limestone.
				Black River Limestone.
				Trenton Limestone.
				Ulster Slate.
				Hudson River Group, Lorraine Shales.
				Oneida Conglomerate, Shawangunk Grit.
				Molina Sandstone.
				Catskill Group.
				Niagara Group, Cordine Limestone in the east.
				(Red Shales.)
				Onondaga Salt Group, Green Shales.
				(Gypsum.)
				Waterlime Group.
				Pentamerus Limestone.
				Delthyris Shaly Limestone.
				Upper Pentamerous Limestone.
				Onondaga Sandstone.
				Cathartes Grit.
				Schubert Limestone.
				Onondaga Limestone.
				Circulatus Limestone.
				Macedonia Shale.
				(Henderville Shales.)
				Hamilton Group, (Lancaster Limestone.)
				(Moscow Shales.)
				Tully Limestone.
				Genesee Slate.
				(Coshqua Shales.)
				Portage Group, (Gardner Flag Shales.)
				(Portage Sandstone.)
				Chemung Group.
				Ottawa Sandstone.
				Conglomerate of the Coal Measures.

The Catskill Mts. are composed principally of Old Red Sandstone; and the tops of some of the higher peaks are covered with the conglomerate of the coal measures. New Red Sandstone is found in a few localities along the Hudson, below the Highlands. Trap, a rock of volcanic origin, forms the Palisades upon the Hudson; and trap dikes are common in the primitive region of the N. Tertiary clay, in deep strata, extends along the valleys of Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence River. Drift, including loose deposits of boulders, gravel, sand, and clay, is found in most parts of the State, in some places covering the rocks beneath to the depth of several hundred feet. The character of this drift, the peculiar forms which it has assumed, and the position which it occupies, all give evidence of some great general moving power which existed after the stratified rocks were lifted from their original beds, and ages before the present order of things was instituted.

Within more recent periods, considerable changes have been wrought by the action of present streams of water and the wasting agencies of the atmosphere and frost. From these are derived marl, alluvium, and the greater part of the soils. The thickness of the rock strata is generally determined by its outcrop along the ravines of the streams, and by Artesian wells, which have been sunk to a great depth in different parts of the State.¹

Metallic Minerals.—The principal metals in the State are iron and lead, the former only of which is found in sufficient quantity and purity to render its manufacture profitable. Iron ore is found in three distinct varieties, viz., magnetic oxide or magnetite, specular oxide or red hematite, and hydrous peroxide or limonite. Magnetic ore is widely diffused throughout the primitive region. It is usually found in beds between the rock strata, parallel to the mountain ranges; and sometimes it is blended with the rock. The beds in many places are immense in extent, and the ore is 75 to 95 per cent. pure iron.² Specular iron ore is found in narrow beds between the igneous and sedimentary rocks. It is principally found in St. Lawrence and Jefferson cos.³ A variety of this ore, known as argillaceous iron ore or clay ironstone, is associated with the lower strata of the Clinton group, extending from Herkimer to Monroe co. It is found in beds 2½ feet thick and about 20 feet apart, and its general form is that of flattened grains. Limonite is found also associated with the igneous rocks and in various other localities. It is usually in the form of shot or bog ore, or yellow ochre. It is wrought to a considerable extent in Richmond, Orange, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia, Washington, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, and Lewis cos. Bog ore is probably found, to a greater or less extent, in every co. in the State. The iron made from it is usually tough and soft.⁴

Lead ore is found in St. Lawrence, Ulster, Dutchess, Westchester, Orange, Columbia, Lewis, Jefferson, and Sullivan cos.; and in several of them the mines have been worked to some extent. The Rossie Mines, of St. Lawrence, are the only ones now wrought.⁵ Copper ore in the form of

New Red Sandstone.
Tertiary.
Tribal or Drift.
Quaternary.

The Taconic system is claimed by some as corresponding to the Cambrian system of Mr. Sedgwick, and by others to be newer formations changed by heat.

TABLE

Showing the depths of the principal Artesian wells in the State.

COUNTY.	LOCALITY.	DEPTH.	PRODUCT.
Albany.....	City.....	128	Fresh water.
".....	" Forty St.....	617	Mineral water.
Cayuga.....	Montezuma.....	200	Brine.
Columbia.....	Hudson.....	228	Fresh water.
Delaware.....	Elk Brook.....	394	Weak brine.
Jefferson.....	Water town.....	127	Fresh water.
Livingston.....	York.....	50	Weak brine and gas.
New York.....	F. S. Hotel.....	626	Fresh water.
".....	Bleeker St.....	448	" "
".....	By Manhattan co.....	280	" "
Oneida.....	Utica.....	314	" "
Oranida.....	Syracuse.....	600	" "
".....	".....	400	" "
".....	".....	80 to 390	Brine.
Orleans.....	Oak Orchard.....	140	Weak brine.
Wayne.....	Savannah.....	250	" "
".....	Little Falls and Clyde.....	400	" " and gas.

The deepest Artesian well in the U. S. is at St. Louis, Mo., and is 2190 feet deep. A well at Louisville, Ky., is 2086 feet deep; and another at Columbus, Ohio, 1900 feet deep.

²The principal mines which have been worked in the northern primitive region are in Warren, Essex, Clinton, St. Lawrence, and Franklin cos. So common are particles of iron in the rocks of this region that the iron sand upon the banks of the streams is sufficiently pure to repay the labor of collecting for the forge. Magnetic ores are also abundant in Orange co., and mines have there been worked since the earliest periods. This ore has also been found among the igneous rocks of Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Washington, Saratoga, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, and Lewis cos.

³The principal mines in St. Lawrence and Jefferson cos. yield this variety of ore. It is most abundant in the towns of Gouverneur, Jossie, and Antwerp, and is there usually associated with crystalline sulphuret of iron, staurolite, mica, asbestos, and Weyssite. The argillaceous ore supplies the furnaces in Onondaga co. and Wayne cos. It is red, and imparts a dull red color to whatever it comes in contact with. In the regions of mines and furnaces the building of the laborers, the trees, fences, and vehicles employed, are all colored by it. It is used as a paint, under the name of "Spanish Brown."

⁴Bog ore is deposited in swamps, the bottoms of which are clay, harpan, or some other strata impregnated with it. It is continually accumulating, so that it may be removed two or three times in a century. It has various shades of color, from yellow to a dark brown. In the primitive region it sometimes assumes a stactital or botryoidal form, with a fibrous texture and a glossy black surface. A loamy variety, when used in brick furnaces, is liable to blow up. This is caused by the mass in fitting away below, leaving a crust above, and as the support of the crust gives away, the moisture contained in the mass is suddenly converted into steam by the intense heat, and the liquid now below is thrown out with great force, sometimes destroying the furnaces.

⁵A vein has recently been opened in Orange co. that promises great richness. Lead ore is usually found in the form of sulphurets, or galena. It is often associated with crystallized minerals of great beauty.

a sulphuret has been found in Washington, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence cos., but not in sufficient quantities to render mining profitable. Zinc ore in the form of a sulphuret, or blende, is found, associated with lead, in St. Lawrence co. Manganese, titanium, nickel, and several other metals, have been found in small quantities, though they have never been reduced except in the laboratories of the chemist.¹

Non-Metallic Minerals.—The most valuable non-metallic minerals in the State are limestone, gypsum, waterlime, pipeclay, clay and sand suitable for common and fire brick and pottery, graphite, tale, and slate. Nearly every part of the State is well supplied with building stone; and in most of the counties extensive quarries have been worked. Lime, waterlime, and gypsum are also extensively quarried.²

Mineral Springs are numerous, and are found in nearly every co. in the State. The most celebrated of these are the salt springs of Onondaga, the medicinal springs of Saratoga, and the thermal springs of Columbia co. Sulphur and chalybeate springs are common, and many of them have considerable notoriety for medicinal properties.³ In the w. part of the State springs emitting nitrogen and carburetted hydrogen gas are numerous. In the limestone regions of the State the water is generally more or less impregnated with carbonate and sulphate of lime; and in many places tufa is deposited in large quantities by the water. The slow dissolving of the limestone rocks has given a cavernous structure to several localities, and in others it has formed deep holes in the ground. The caves of Albany, Schoharie, and Jefferson cos. are doubtless formed in this manner; and the peculiar sink-holes and craterean lakes of Onondaga are probably formed by the breaking of the superincumbent mass into the caverns beneath.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT was originally fixed at New York City, and remained there until the Revolution, with occasional adjournments of the General Assembly and Executive Department on account of prevailing sickness. Such of the public records as related to the immediate interests of the crown were removed, by order of Gov. Tryon, in Dec. 1775, to the armed ship *Duchess of Gordon*, and remained on board till Nov. 1781, when most of them were returned to the city.⁴ In June, 1776, the other public records were removed to Kingston, and, on the approach of the enemy in Oct. 1777, they were hastily taken to Rochester, Ulster county.⁵ They were soon afterward taken to Poughkeepsie, and in 1784 to New York. In 1797, commissioners were appointed to erect a building for the records in Albany, and an order dated July 31, 1798, authorized their removal thither⁶ and the permanent location of the seat of Government at that place.

The State House was begun in 1803 and finished in 1807, at the joint expense of the city and county of Albany and the State of New York. The original cost exceeded \$120,000, of which

¹ In many of the original patents of the mountainous regions upon the Hudson, reservations were made of all the gold and silver that might be found. To this day, however, these metals have not been found; though it is said that traces of silver have been discovered in several places.

² The following is a list of the most important quarries in the State:—

Gypsum is found in Cayuga, Madison, Onondaga, Wayne, Orleans, and Genesee.

Lime-stone is quarried in most of the counties of the State except those along the Penn. line.

Water-Limestone is quarried in Erie, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Niagara, Onondaga, and Ulster.

Flagging is found in most of the southern counties, and in various other localities. The thin bedded sand-stone of the Portage group furnishes the best varieties.

Building stone of excellent quality is found in nearly every section of the State. Granite and gneiss are extensively quarried in New York and Westchester and in the N. E. co. of the State. The Potsdam sand-stone, Black River limestone, the gray and Medina sand-stone, and the Onondaga limestone all furnish excellent building-stone. Most of the locks upon the Erie Canal are built of the last named stone. The shales of the Portage and Chemung group are separated into strata by hard, compact sand-stone, excellent for building or flagging.

Marble is found and quarried in Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, and Orange cos.

Roofing slate is quarried in Washington, Rensselaer, Columbia, and Dutchess cos.

³ The principal of these springs are those of Messena, St. Lawrence cos.; Richfield, Otsego co.; Avon, Livingston co.; Sharon, Schoharie co.; New Lebanon and Stockport, Columbia co.; Chateaugay, Madison co.; and Alabama, Genesee co.

⁴ Six years' close confinement on shipboard damaged some of these records almost beyond remedy. The most valuable were transcribed in 1798, under the direction of commissioners appointed by law.

⁵ The first State Legislature, then in session, hastily adjourned and met in Jan. at Poughkeepsie. The citizens of Goshen rendered the hospitalities of their village and the use of rooms, at the Legislature chose to remove thither. In March, 1778, a concurrent resolution directed the secretary of State and the clerks of counties to put their records into strong and light enclosures, to be ready for instant removal in case of danger. The Legislature held its sessions at Poughkeepsie, Kingston, or Albany, as suited convenience until 1784 when it removed to New York. Two sessions were afterward held at Poughkeepsie, and three at Albany, before the final removal to the latter place in 1797.

⁶ Philip Schuyler, Abraham Ten Broeck, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Daniel Hale, and Thomas T. Van Vechten were appointed commissioners. The edifice stood on the site of the present Geological and Agricultural Hall, and was torn down in 1855.

\$34,200 was paid by the city and \$3,000 by the county of Albany. It continued to be used for city, county, and State offices and courts until about 1832, when the State became the exclusive owner and the Capitol was fitted up for legislative and other public purposes. It stands at the head of State Street, 130 feet above the Hudson, and has in front a park of three acres enclosed by an iron fence. It is substantially built of stone faced with Nyack red freestone.¹

The State Library is a fireproof building in the rear of the State House and connected with it by a long corridor. It is built of brick and iron and faced on its two fronts with brown freestone. It is already nearly filled with books, manuscripts, and maps, which the State has been collecting for many years.²

The State Hall, situated upon Eagle Street, fronting the Academy Park, was finished in 1842. It is built of cut stone, with a colonnade in front, supported by six Ionic columns, and is surmounted by a dome.³ It contains the offices of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Auditor of Canal Department, Canal Appraisers, Canal Commissioners, State Engineer and Surveyor, Division Engineers, Clerk of Court of Appeals, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Superintendent of Bank Department, Attorney General, and State Sealer of Weights and Measures.

The State Geological and Agricultural Hall, corner of State and Lodge Sts., is the depository of the specimens collected during the geological survey, and also contains the cabinet of the State Agricultural Society.⁴

¹ It is 90 feet broad, 50 high, and was originally 115 feet long. In 1854, 15 feet were added to the W. end. The eastern front has an Ionic portico with four columns of Berkshire marble each 2 feet 8 inches in diameter and 23 feet high. The north and south fronts have each a pediment of 65 feet base; and the doorways are decorated with columns and angular pediments of freestone. The entrance hall is 40 by 60 feet and 16 feet high, the ceiling of which is supported by a double row of reeded columns, and the floor is vaulted and laid with squares of Italian marble. Upon the north side of the hall are the office of Adjutant General and the Assembly Library, and on the south side the Executive Chambers. The remainder of the first story is devoted to the Assembly Chamber with its lobbies and post-office. This chamber is now 56 by 65 feet and 28 feet high. The speaker's desk is on the W. side, and the desks of the clerks are upon each side and in front of it. Benches of numbers are arranged in semicircles in front. Upon the E. side is a gallery supported by iron pillars. The ceiling is richly ornamented in stucco. Over the speaker's seat is a copy by Ames of a full length portrait of Stewart's Washington. In the second story, over the entrance hall is the Senate Chamber, 40 by 50 feet and 22 feet high. The President's desk is upon the S. side, and the desks of the Senators are arranged in a circle in front. On the X. side are the library and cloak room of the Senate, and on the S. the post-office and room of the Sergeant at Arms. Over the President's seat is a raimon canopy, and opposite are the portraits of Gov. Geo. Clinton and Columbus. The latter was presented to the Senate in 1781 by Mrs. Farmer, a granddaughter of Gov. Loxley, and had been in her family 150 years. Over the Assembly lobbies is the room of the Court of Appeals, and in the third story are the consultation rooms of this court, committee rooms of both houses and part of the Senate Library. The courtroom of the Court of Appeals contains portraits of Chancellors Lansing, Sandford, Jones, and Walworth, Chief Justice Spencer, Abraham Van Vechten, and Daniel Cady. The inner Executive Chamber has a full size portrait of Gen. La Fayette, painted when he was in the city in 1825.

The roof of the State House is pyramidal, and from the center rises a circular cupola 20 feet in diameter, supporting a hemispherical dome upon 8 insulated Ionic columns. Upon the dome stand a wooden statue of Themis, 11 feet high, holding in her right hand a sword and in her left a balance.

² The State Library was founded April 21, 1818, and for nearly forty years was kept in the upper rooms of the Capitol. Its growth was comparatively slow until 1844, when its supervision was transferred from the State officers, who had been ex-officio trustees to the Regents of the University. Their secretary, the late Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, was eminently fitted for the task of building up an institution of this character. The library at the time of the transfer contained about 10,000 volumes. The number has increased during the subsequent 15 years to about 53,000. The present building, erected in 1853-54, is 114 feet long by 45 broad, was built at a cost of \$31,200, and opened to the public Jan. 2, 1855. The first floor is supported by stone pillars and grained arches, and the second floor and galleries by arched spans of iron filled with concrete. The roof, rafters, trusses, pillars, shelves, and principal doors are of iron, and the floors are paved with colored tile. The first story is devoted to the law department, and the second story to the general library, including a large number of costly presents from other Governments, a valuable series of MSS. and parchments relating to our colonial and early State history and an extensive collection of medals and coins. The office of the Regents of the University is in the library building.

The library, formerly known as the "Chancellor's Library,"

was divided in 1846, and, with additions since made, now forms two public libraries, called the "libraries of the Court of Appeals," one of which is located at Syracuse and the other at Colesburg. They consist chiefly of law books, and are in charge of librarians appointed by the Regents and paid by the State. There is also a small library for reference in the consultation room of the Court of Appeals. Each of the judges of the Supreme Court and the Vice-Chancellor of the Second District, under the late Constitution, held libraries owned by the State, which are for the use of the four judges of the Court of Appeals elected by the people of the State at large, and the four assessors in office. There is also a small library for the use of the Attorney General, and means are annually provided for the increase of each of these collections, chiefly from the income of money known as the "Chancellor's Library Fund" and "Attorney's Fund," which are kept invested by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals for this purpose.

³ This building is 138 by 88 feet and 65 feet high. The ceilings of the basement and of the two principal stories are grained arches, and all the rooms, excepting in the attic story, are fireproof. The basement and attic are each 19 feet, and the two principal stories each 22 feet high. The building cost about \$100,000.

⁴ In 1842 the old State Hall was converted into a geological hall, and rooms were assigned in the same building to the State Agricultural Society. The old building was torn down, and the present Geological and Agricultural Hall erected in its place in the summer of 1850. The Agricultural Rooms were dedicated Feb. 12, 1857, and the Cabinet was opened to the public Feb. 22, 1858. The present building is of brick, and is 4 stories high, besides the basement. In the rear is a spacious wing of the same height as the main building. It contains a lecture room, the spacious geological cabinet, and the rooms of the State Geological Society. The basement is occupied by a taxidermist and a printer. The building itself is subject to the order of the Commissioners of the Land Office. The Cabinet originated in the Geological Survey, and in extent and value it ranks among the first in America. Within the past year a series of English fossils has been given to the State by the British Government, and a valuable collection of shells, embracing several thousand species, has been recently presented and arranged by Philip Z. Carpenter, an English naturalist. The Museum is designed to embrace a complete representation of the geological formations of the State, with their accompanying minerals and fossils, and of its entire native flora and fauna. The birds and quadrupeds are preserved by a skilful taxidermist, with the attitudes and appearance of life; and the reptiles and fishes are particularly preserved and labeled. Connected with this cabinet is a historical and antiquarian department, embracing numerous aboriginal quantities and specimens of modern Indian art, relics of battle fields, and other objects of historical interest. The whole is under the charge of a curator appointed by the Regents. The museum of the State Agricultural Society, in a separate department of the building, contains a large collection of obsolete and modern implements of husbandry, specimens of agricultural and mechanical products, models of huts, samples of grains and soil, drawings illustrating subjects connected with the useful arts, and it is designed to include an extensive collection of insects, and with especial reference to showing their influence upon the fruit and grain crops of the State. The entomological department is in charge of Dr. Asa Fitch, who has been for several years employed by the Society in studying the habits of destructive insects, with the view to ascertaining the means of preventing their ravages. The whole of these collections are open to the public on every weekday except holidays. The meetings of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, and the winter fairs, are held in their rooms in this building.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

THE State Government consists of the Legislative, Executive, Judicial, and Administrative Departments: the powers and duties of the several officers being defined by the Constitution and regulated by law.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The State Legislature is composed of a Senate and Assembly.

The SENATE consists of 32 members, chosen by single districts every two years, the whole number being chosen at once. The Lieut. Governor is *ex officio* President of the Senate, and has a casting vote in case of a tie. The Senate appoints a President *pro tem.*, who presides in the absence of the Lieut. Governor, and becomes *ex officio* Lieut. Governor in case of a vacancy in that office. The Senate with the Judges of the Court of Appeals forms a court for the trial of impeachments, and it ratifies or rejects the nominations of the Governor to a great number of offices.

The Senate elects the following officers: a clerk, sergeant-at-arms, assistant sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper and assistants, librarian, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary.¹

The ASSEMBLY consists of 128 members, elected annually by single districts. The districts are re-apportioned once in ten years, after the State census is taken. The Speaker, or Presiding Officer of the Assembly, is elected by the members from their number, and usually appoints all committees. All bills upon financial matters must originate in the Assembly.

The Assembly elects the following officers: a Speaker, clerk, sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper and two assistants. The Speaker appoints an assistant sergeant-at-arms, a postmaster and assistant, a janitor, keeper of the Assembly chamber, and several doorkeepers and pages.²



¹ The sergeant-at-arms is also librarian. The clerk appoints his deputies and assistants and the President appoints a janitor, superintendent of the Senate chamber, and pages. Committees are usually appointed by the Lieut. Gov. The appointments are made for two years. About half a dozen reporters are admitted to seats within the Senate chamber. Standing committees in the Senate consist of 3 members.

29. Genesee, Niagara, and Orleans Counties.
30. Allegany, Livingston, and Wyoming Counties.
31. Erie County.
32. Cattaraugus and Chautauque Counties.

² The clerk appoints his assistants and deputies, a librarian and assistant, a bank clerk, and a clerk's messenger. These officers are appointed for the session, except pages, who are changed in the middle of each session. Standing committees of the Assembly consist of 5 members, except those upon Ways and Means, the Judiciary, and Canals, each of which has 7 members. About 20 reporters are admitted and provided with seats within the bar. They usually share with members in extra appropriations for books, and in the privilege of mailing documents at the public expense.

SENATE DISTRICTS.

1. Queens, Richmond, and Suffolk Counties.
2. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th, 13th, and 19th Wards of Brooklyn.
3. 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th Wards of Brooklyn, and the towns of Kings County.
4. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 14th Wards of New York.
5. 10th, 11th, 13th, and 17th Wards of New York.
6. 9th, 15th, 16th, and 18th Wards of New York.
7. 12th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d Wards of New York.
8. Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester Counties.
9. Orange and Sullivan Counties.
10. Greene and Ulster Counties.
11. Columbia and Dutchess Counties.
12. Rensselaer and Washington Counties.
13. Albany County.
14. Delaware, Schenectady, and Scholastic Counties.
15. Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, and Saratoga Counties.
16. Chilton, Essex, and Warren Counties.
17. Franklin and St. Lawrence Counties.
18. Jefferson and Lewis Counties.
19. Oneida County.
20. Herkimer and Otsego Counties.
21. Oswego County.
22. Oneida County.
23. Chenango, Cortland, and Madison Counties.
24. Broome, Tioga, and Tompkins Counties.
25. Cayuga and Wayne Counties.
26. Ontario, Seneca, and Yates Counties.
27. Chenango, Schuyler, and Steuben Counties.
28. Monroe County.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

[These Counties not enumerated in this list form but one District. Fulton and Hamilton form one District.]

ALBANY COUNTY.—FOUR DISTRICTS.

1. 1st Ward of Albany, Bethlehem, Coeymans, New Scotland, Rensselaerville, and Westerlo.
2. 9th and 10th Wards of Albany, Bern, Guelderland, and Knox.
3. 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th Wards of Albany.
4. 7th Ward of Albany and Watervliet.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.—TWO DISTRICTS.

1. Allen, Almond, Angolia, Belfast, Birdsall, Burns, Cananda, Centerville, Granger, Grove, Hume, New Hanson, Rushford, and West Almond.
2. Alfred, Alma, Amity, Andover, Bolivar, Clarksville, Cuba, Friendship, Genesee, Independence, Scio, Ward, Wellsville, Willing, and Wirt.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.—TWO DISTRICTS.

1. Allegany, Ashford, Carrollton, Elgin, Farmersville, Franklinville, Freedom, Hunsdale, Humphrey, Ischua, Machias, Olean, Portville, and Yorkshire.

The sessions of the Legislature commence on the first Tuesday in January, and members can only receive pay for 100 days. The business of each year begins *de novo*; but if an extra session is called by the Governor, bills are taken up where they were left at the last previous adjournment. Each house decides upon the qualifications of its own members; and both houses must concur in the election of U. S. Senators, Regents of the University, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. Bills, except measures of finance, may originate in either house, and must be

2. Buckhorth, Codd-pring, Conewango, Dayton, Ellicottville, East Otto, Great Valley, Leon, Little Valley, Mansfield, Napoli, New Albion, Otto, Ferrysburgh, Persis, Randolph, and South Valley.

CAYUGA COUNTY.—TWO DISTRICTS.

1. Brutus, Cato, Conquest, Ira, Montz, Montezuma, Sennett, Sterling, Throop, Victory, and the 1st and 4th Wards of Auburn.
2. Aurelius, Fleming, Genoa, Ledyard, Locke, Moravia, Niles, Owasco, Scipio, Seneca, Springport, Summer Hill, Venice, and the 2d and 3d Wards of Auburn.

CHAUTAQUE COUNTY.—TWO DISTRICTS.

1. Burti, Chautauque, Clymer, Elery, French Creek, Harmony, Mina, Portland, Ridley, Sherman, Stockton, and Westfield.
2. Arkwright, Carroll, Charlotte, Cherry Creek, Ellicott, Ellington, Gerry, Hanover, Kiantone, Poland, Pomfret, Sheridan, and Villenova.

CHENANGO COUNTY.—TWO DISTRICTS.

1. Columbus, Linckola, New Berlin, North Norwich, Norwich, Otsego, Pharsala, Picher, Plymouth, Sherburne, and Smyrna.
2. Afton, Bainbridge, Coventry, German, Guilford, Greene, McDonough, Oxford, Preston, and Smithville.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—TWO DISTRICTS.

1. Aneram, Claverack, Clermont, Copake, Galatin, German-town, Greenwich, Hudson City, Livingston, and Tughrick.
2. Anstettitz, Canaan, Chatham, Glent, Hillsdale, Kinderhook, New Lebanon, Stockport, and Stuyvesant.

DELAWARE COUNTY.—TWO DISTRICTS.

1. Colchester, Delhi, Franklin, Hamden, Hancock, Masonville, Sidney, Tompkins, and Walton.
2. Andes, Bovina, Davoutport, Harpersfield, Kortright, Meredith, Middleton, Roxbury, and Stamford.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—TWO DISTRICTS.

1. Amenia, Beekman, Dover, East Fishkill, La Grange, North-east, Pawling, Pine Plains, Stanford, Union Vale, and Washington.
2. Clinton, Hyde Park, Milan, Pleasant Valley, Poughkeepsie, City of Poughkeepsie, Red Hook, and Klunbeck.

ERIE COUNTY.—FOUR DISTRICTS.

1. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 13th Wards of Buffalo.
2. 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Wards of Buffalo.
3. Alden, Amherst, Chicktown, Clarence, Elma, Grand Island, Hamburg, Lancaster, Marilla, Newstead, Tonawanda, and West Seneca.
4. Aurora, Boston, Brandt, Colton, Collins, Concord, East Hamburg, Eden, Evans, Holland, North Collins, Sardonia, and Wales.

HERKIMER COUNTY.—TWO DISTRICTS.

1. Fairfield, Herkimer, Little Falls, Manheim, Newport, Norway, Ohio, Russia, Salisbury, and Wilmar.
2. Columbia, Dumbs, Frankfort, German Flats, Litchfield, Schuyler, Stark, Warren, and Winfield.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—THREE DISTRICTS.

1. Adams, Brownville, Ellisburgh, Henderson, Hounsfield, Lorraine, Rodman, and Worth.
2. Antwerp, Champlain, Le Ray, Philadelphia, Rutland, Watertown, and Wilna.
3. Alexandria, Cape Vincent, Clayton, Lyme, Orleans, Pamela, and Theresa.

KINGS COUNTY.—SEVEN DISTRICTS.

1. Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Lots, New Utrecht, and the 8th, 17th, and 18th Wards of Brooklyn.
2. 1st, 6th, and 12th Wards of Brooklyn.
3. 4th and 10th Wards of Brooklyn.
4. 2d, 3d, and 5th Wards of Brooklyn.
5. 9th and 11th Wards of Brooklyn.
6. 13th, 14th, and part of 15th Wards of Brooklyn.
7. 7th, 15th, both, and part of 16th Wards of Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.—TWO DISTRICTS.

1. Avon, Caldwain, Canastota, Genesee, Groveland, Leicester, Lima, Livonia, and York.
2. Mount Morris, North Danville, Nunda, Ossian, Portage, Sparta, Springwater, and West Sparta.

MADISON COUNTY.—TWO DISTRICTS.

1. Brookfield, De Ruyter, Eaton, Georgetown, Hamilton, Lebanon, Madison, and Nelson.
2. Cazenovia, Fenner, Lenox, Smithfield, Stockbridge, and Sullivan.

MONROE COUNTY.—THREE DISTRICTS.

1. Brighton, Henrietta, Irondequoit, Mendon, Penfield, Perrinton, Pittsford, Rush, and Webster.
2. The City of Rochester.
3. Chili, Clarkson, Gates, Greece, Ogdun, Parma, Riga, Sweden, Union, and Wheatland.

NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY.—SEVENTEEN DISTRICTS.

17 districts, corresponding to Aldermanic districts.

NIAGARA COUNTY.—TWO DISTRICTS.

1. Lockport, Pendleton, Royalton, and Wheatfield.
2. Camhria, Hartland, Lewiston, Newfane, Niagara, Porter, Somerset, and Wilson.

ONEIDA COUNTY.—FOUR DISTRICTS.

1. Deerfield, City of Utica, and Whites-town.
2. Augusta, Bridgewater, Kirkland, Marshall, New Hartford, Paris, Sangerfield, Vernon, and West-on-the-land.
3. Camden, Florence, Rome, Verona, and Vienna.
4. Amesville, Ava, Brownville, Floyd, Lee, Marcy, Remsen, Steuben, Trenton, and Western.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.—THREE DISTRICTS.

1. Camillus, Clay, Elbridge, Lysander, Marcellus, Skaneateles, Stafford, and Van Buren.
2. Cicero, Salina, and Syracuse.
3. De Witt, Fabius, Geddes, La Fayette, Manlius, Onondaga, Otisco, Pompey, and Tully.

ONTARIO COUNTY.—TWO DISTRICTS.

1. Farmington, Gorham, Hopewell, Manchester, Phelps, and Seneca.
2. Bristol, Canadice, Cananotigua, East Bloomfield, Naples, Richmond, South Bristol, Victor, and West Bloomfield.

ORANGE COUNTY.—TWO DISTRICTS.

1. Blooming Grove, Chester, Cornwall, Monroe, Montgomery, Newburgh, and New Windsor.
2. Crawford, Deerpark, Goslen, Greenville, Hamptonburgh, Minerva, Mount Hope, Walkhill, Watwick, and Wawayanda.

OSWEGO COUNTY.—THREE DISTRICTS.

1. City of Oswego, Hannibal, Oswego, and Sodus.
2. Constantia, Grady, Hastings, Palermo, Schroepfel, Volney, and West Monroe.
3. Albion, Amby, Boylston, Mexico, Orwell, Parish, Redfield, Richland, Sandy Creek, New Haven, and Williamstown.

OTSEGO COUNTY.—TWO DISTRICTS.

1. Cherry Valley, Deceator, Excelsior, Maryland, Middlefield, Otsego, Plainfield, Richfield, Roschbaum, Springfield, Westford, and Worcester.
2. Unadilla, Burlington, Bitternuts, Edineston, Hartwick, Laurens, Milford, Morris, New Lisbon, Otsego, Oneonta, and Pittsfield.

QUEENS COUNTY.—TWO DISTRICTS.

1. Flushing, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay.
2. Hempstead, Jamaica, and Newtown.

RENSELAER COUNTY.—THREE DISTRICTS.

1. City of Troy.
2. Berlin, Grafton, Hoosick, Lansingburgh, Peterburgh, Pitts-town, and Schaghticoke.
3. Brunswick, Clinton, Greenbush, Nassau, North Greenbush, Poestenkill, Sand Lake, Schoharck, and Stephentown.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.—THREE DISTRICTS.

1. De Kalb, De Peyster, Fine, Fowler, Gouverneur, Macomb, Morrisstown, Oswegatchie, Pitcairn, and Rossie.
2. Canton, Colton, Edwards, Harmon, Lisbon, Madrid, Norfolk, Pierrepont, and Russell.
3. Brasler, Hopkinton, Lawrence, Louisville, Massena, Parishville, Potsdam, and Stockholm.

SARATOGA COUNTY.—TWO DISTRICTS.

1. Ballston, Charlton, Clifton Park, Galway, Halfmoon, Malta, Milton, Stillwater, and Waterford.
2. Corinth, Day, Edinburgh, Greenfield, Hadley, Moreau, Northumberland, Providence, Saratoga, Saratoga Springs, and Wilton.

passed by both, and receive the signature of the Governor,—or, if vetoed by him, the votes of two-thirds of both houses,—to become laws. The original laws of the Legislature, bearing the signatures of the presiding officer of each house and of the Governor and Secretary of State, are bound, and preserved in the Secretary's office. All general laws are published in such newspapers in each county as may be designated by the Board of Supervisors.

Besides the State Legislature, a limited power of enacting laws is possessed by the boards of supervisors in the several counties, by the common councils of cities, and by citizens generally assembled in town and school district meetings.

The Board of Supervisors meets annually at the county seat, on the week following the general election, to canvass the votes for State and county officers; it may hold special meetings at any time. It has power to appoint a clerk of the board, a county sealer of weights and measures, special commissioners for laying out roads, printers for publishing the general laws, inspectors of turnpike and plank roads, and, in some counties, the Superintendent of the Poor, and other officers, and to fix the salaries of the county Judge and Surrogate, and of School Commissioners, (above \$500, allowed by law.) and, in some counties, the salary of the District Attorney; to establish the bounds of assembly and school commissioner districts, to fix upon town meeting days,¹ to make orders concerning property owned by the county, and to repair or rebuild the county buildings; to audit and settle charges against the county, and the accounts of town officers; to equalize assessments and levy taxes to meet county expenses, and for such special purposes as may be directed by law. It also has power to alter the bounds of towns, and to erect new towns; to change the location of the county seat and purchase sites for the erection of new buildings; and to examine annually the securities held by loan commissioners. It may pass laws for the preservation of game or fish, and for the destruction of noxious animals, and perform such other duties as may be from time to time authorized by law.

STEBUEN COUNTY.—THREE DISTRICTS.

1. Avoca, Bath, Bradford, Conhoben, Prattsburgh, Pulteney, Urbana, Wayne, and Wheeler.
2. Addison, Cameron, Campbell, Caton, Corning, Erwin, Hornby, Lindley, Bathbone, Thurston, and Woodhull.
3. Canisteo, Dansville, Fremont, Greenwood, Hornellsville, Howard, Hartsville, Jasper, Troupsburgh, West Union, and Wayland.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.—TWO DISTRICTS.

1. East Hampton, Riverhead, Shelter Island, Southampton, and Southold.
2. Brookhaven, Huntington, Islip, and Smithtown.

PLASTER COUNTY.—THREE DISTRICTS.

1. Hurley, Kingston, and Sangerties.
2. Espous, Gardiner, Lloyd, Marlbtown, Marlborough, New Paltz, Plantkill, Rosendale, and Shawangunk.
3. Downing, Hardenburgh, Olive, Rochester, Shandaken, Wawarsing, and Woodstock.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—TWO DISTRICTS.

1. Argyle, Cambridge, Easton, Fort Edward, Greenwich, Jackson, Salem, and White Creek.
2. Dresden, Fort Ann, Granville, Hampton, Hartford, Hebron, Kingsbury, Putnam, and Whitehall.

WAYNE COUNTY.—TWO DISTRICTS.

1. Butler, Galen, Huron, Lyons, Rose, Savannah, Sobus, and Wolcott.
2. Arcadia, Macedon, Marion, Ontario, Pahrnya, Walworth, and Williamson.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—THREE DISTRICTS.

1. East Chester, Morrisania, Westchester, West Farms, and Yonkers.
2. Greenburgh, Harrison, Mamaroneck, Mount Pleasant, New Rochelle, North Castle, Pelham, Poundridge, Rye, Scarsdale, and White Plains.
3. Bedford, Cortlandt, Lewisboro, New Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Somers, and Yorktown.

TOWN MEETINGS.

Town meetings are held on the same day throughout the county; and the time may be changed once in 3 years. The town meetings must come between the 1st day of Feb. and the 1st of May. They are at present all held on Tuesdays, as follows:—

COUNTIES.	Tuesdays upon which Town Meetings are held.	COUNTIES.	Tuesdays upon which Town Meetings are held.	COUNTIES.	Tuesdays upon which Town Meetings are held.
Albany.....	24 in April.	Herkimer....	1st in March.	Richmond ...	24 in Feb.
Allegany.....	24 in March.	Jefferson....	24 in Feb.	Rochland....	24 in April.
Bronx.....	24 in Feb.	Kings.....	1st in April.	St Lawrence	24 in Feb.
Cattaraugus	Last in Feb.	Lewis.....	24 in Feb.	Saratoga....	1st in March.
Cayuga.....	1st after 1st Mon. in Mar.	Livingston 2	1st in April.	Schenectady	1st in April.
Chautauque	24 in Feb.	Madison.....	1st in March.	Schoharie...	24 in Feb.
Chemung....	24 after 1st Mon. in Feb.	Monroe.....	1st after 1st Mon. in Mar.	Schuyler....	24 in Feb.
Chemung....	1st in March.	Montgomery	24 in Feb.	Suffolk.....	24 in March.
Clinton....	1st in March.	New York....		Stenben....	24 in Feb.
Columbia....	1st in March.	Niagara.....	24 in April.	Sullivan....	1st in April.
Cortland....	24 in Feb.	Oneida.....	1st in March.	Tioga.....	1st after 1st Mon. in Mar.
Delaware....	24 in Feb.	Ontonaga....	24 in Feb.	Tompkins...	1st in April.
Dutchess....	24 in March.	Ontario.....	1st after 1st Mon. in April.	Ulster.....	1st in March.
Essex.....	1st in March.	Orange.....	1st in March.	Warren.....	1st in April.
Franklin....	1st in March.	Orleans.....	1st in April.	Washington	1st in March.
Fulton.....	24 in Feb.	Oswego.....	1st in March.	Way.....	1st in March.
Genesee....	1st in March.	Otsego.....	1st in March.	Westchester	Last in March.
Greene.....	1st in Feb.	Putnam.....	1st after 1st Mon. in April.	Wyoming....	Last in Feb.
Hamilton...	1st in Feb.	Queens....	1st in April.	Yates.....	Last in Feb.
		Rensselaer...	1st in March.		

At these meetings are elected, by ballot, a supervisor, town clerk, 4 justices, (with exceptions named on page 34, 3 assessors (of 3 years, 1 annually), a collector, 1 or 2 overseers of poor, and the option of the town, excepting Montgomery and Kings cos. that are not included in the general law,) 1 or 3 commissioners of highways, (if 3, one elected annually for 3 years, not more than 2 constables and 2 inspectors of election for

each election district, a third being appointed by the presiding officer of the town meetings from the two having the next highest vote. The town of Manlius elects 7 constables. Each town at its annual meeting also elects by votes and moos, or otherwise as many overseers of highways as there are road districts, and as many pound masters as the electors may determine.

The Common Council in each of the cities has jurisdiction over municipal affairs within limits fixed by law, and observes the usual formalities of legislative bodies in its proceedings. Two aldermen are generally elected from each ward, who, with the mayor, constitute the Common Council; but the organization of no two cities is in this respect exactly alike.¹ The enactments of the Common Council are usually termed "ordinances," and have the force of law. The council usually has the appointment of a large class of minor city officers, including the keepers of parks and public buildings, inspectors of various kinds, and in some instances the officers and members of the police and fire departments. These appointments are usually held at the pleasure of the appointing power.

Town Meetings may pass laws regulating roads and bridges, the height of fences, the support of the poor, the range of animals, the destruction of noxious weeds, the preservation of town property, and for such other purposes as may be directed by special acts. Every town is a corporate body, may sue and be sued, may hold and convey lands within its limits for purposes specified by law, and may appropriate moneys for public objects within the town.

School Districts, at regular meetings, may pass rules concerning the support of schools, employment of teachers, repairs, supplies, and similar affairs, which have the force of law.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor is elected once in two years.² He is commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State, and possesses the sole power of granting pardons and commutations of sentence after conviction.³ He issues requisitions for the return of criminals in other States, and he is authorized to offer rewards for the arrest of criminals within this State. He annually communicates to the Legislature, at the commencement of each session, a statement of the condition of the public departments, and such other matters as he may deem necessary. On extraordinary occasions he may convene the Senate or Legislature.⁴ Within ten days after its passage by the Legislature, he may veto any act, by returning it to the house in which it originated, with his objections; and such act can become a law only by the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses.⁵

The Governor nominates, for appointment by the Senate, a large class of State and county and a few military officers,⁶ and may fill vacancies occurring in these offices during the recess of the Senate. Some other classes of officers are appointed by the Governor alone,—generally for specific terms, but in some cases during pleasure. He may also fill vacancies occurring in elective offices, and



¹ In New York, the Common Council consists of two branches,—the Board of Aldermen, consisting of 17 members, chosen for 2 years; and the Board of Councilmen, consisting of 24 members, chosen annually, 6 from each senatorial district. Each of these branches elects one of its own number president; and the mayor possesses a veto power upon their laws analogous to that of the Governor upon those of the State Legislature.

² To be eligible to the office of Governor a person must be a citizen of the U. S., a resident of the State for the last 5 years previous to election, and must have attained the age of 30 years. The colonial governors of N. Y. were appointed by the crown. Under the Constitution of 1777 they were elected for 3 years, and were required to be freeholders. Under the Constitution of 1822, the governor was elected for 2 years, and, in addition to the present qualifications, was required to be a native of the U. S. and a freeholder.

³ Under the first State Constitution, debtors were classified, and only those owning freehold property worth \$250 and upward were allowed to vote for Senators and Governor. The aggregate of the several classes at different periods has been as follows:—

YEARS.	Worth \$250 and upward.	Worth \$50 to \$250.	Not freeholders, but owning no lands worth \$5.	Other debtors.	Total.
1790.....	19,569	23,425	14,674	138	57,606
1795.....	36,328	4,838	22,598	243	64,017
1801.....	52,058	5,264	28,522	63	85,907
1807.....	71,159	5,800	44,239	88	121,286
1814.....	87,491	5,231	59,104	20	151,846
1821.....	166,490	8,985	93,065	20	268,560

³ In cases of treason and impeachment the Governor can only suspend sentence until the next session of the Legislature, that body alone possessing the pardoning power in such cases. Under the Constitution of 1777, the same restriction was applied in cases of murder.

⁴ He also possessed under the Constitution of 1777 the power to prorogue the Legislature for a period not exceeding 60 days in one year. This was once done by Gov. Tompkins, to delay the passage of a bank charter, but without success.

⁵ The first court created a council of revision, consisting of the Governor, Chancellor, and judges of the Supreme Court, who sat with closed doors and observed the usual formalities of legislative proceedings. During the continuance of this council it reported 144 bills, several of which became laws notwithstanding.

⁶ The following officers are appointed by the Governor and Senate: 1 Superintendent of Bank Department, 1 Auditor of Canal Department, 3 Canal Assessors, 1 Superintendent of Onondaga Salt Springs, 6 Commissioners of Emigration, 5 Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, 11 Harbor Masters, 9 Wardens of the Port of N. Y., 2 special Wardens to reside at Canton, 1 Harbor Master at Albany, 1 Health Officer at Canton, 1 Physician of Marine Hospital and not less than 4 surgeons, 1 Resident Physician and 1 Health Commissioner for the city of New York, 1 Agent for the Onondaga Nation, 1 Attorney for Seneca Nation, directors in certain banks of which the State holds stock according to the amount held, as many 100,000 pilots as the Board of Wardens may require, 5 trustees of the idiot Asylum, 9 trustees of State Lunatic Asylum, 2 commissioners in each county for loaning moneys of the United States, as many notaries public as the law may allow or the Governor determine, and such other officers and special commissioners as are required from time to time by law. He appoints full officers of regiments and generals of brigades, when such regiments and brigades are not fully organized. Under the first constitution, almost every civil and military office was filled by the Council of Appointment, consisting of the Governor and 4 Senators, chosen annually by the Assembly. In 1821, 8247

may remove, under limitations prescribed by statute, most State and county officers.¹ He has a private secretary, with a salary of \$2000, a clerk and a doorkeeper.

The Lieutenant Governor is elected at the same time as the Governor, and must possess the same qualifications. He discharges the duties of Governor when a vacancy occurs in that office. He is President of the Senate, having the casting vote in that body, a Commissioner of the Canal Fund and of the Land Office, a member of the Canal Board, a trustee of the Idiot Asylum and of Union College, a Regent of the University, and a trustee of the Capitol and State Hall.



The Secretary of State² is keeper of the State archives; is a Regent of the University, a Commissioner of the Land Office and of the Canal Fund, a member of the Canal Board and of the Board of State Canvassers, a trustee of the State Idiot Asylum, of Union College, of the Capitol, and of the State Hall. He has specific duties in relation to the publication and distribution of the laws; the issuing of patents for land, of commissions, pardons, and peddlers' licenses; the filing of the declarations of aliens, and the articles of association of companies under general laws; issuing notices of elections, receiving and reporting statistics of pauperism and crime from sheriffs and county clerks, and furnishing certified copies of laws and other documents in his office. He administers the oath of office to members of the Assembly, and other State officers. His deputy is *ex officio* Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

The Comptroller³ is the auditor of the public accounts, excepting those payable from the Canal and Bank Funds; a Commissioner of the Land Office and of the Canal Fund; a member of the Canal Board and of the Board of State Canvassers, and a trustee of the Idiot Asylum, of Union College, of the Capitol and State Hall. He has responsible duties in relation to the payment of appropriations made by the Legislature, the collection of taxes, and sale of lands sold for taxes, the management of funds, supervision of fire and life insurance companies, loaning of moneys, and other duties connected with the finances of the State. He reports annually to the Legislature the condition of the public funds, the receipts and expenses of the State, the condition of insurance companies, and upon such other matters as he may from time to time be called upon by the Legislature for information. He has a deputy, an accountant, and about a dozen clerks.



The Treasurer⁴ receives all moneys paid into the treasury, and pays all warrants of the Comptroller, Auditor of the Canal Department, Superintendent of the Bank Department, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. He is a Commissioner of the Land Office and of the Canal Fund, a member of the Canal Board and of the Board of State Canvassers, and a trustee of Union College. He has a deputy, and two or three clerks.

The Attorney General⁵ is the legal prosecutor and adviser in behalf of the State. He is a

military and 6,663 civil officers held under this appointment, and most of them at will. From 1822 to 1846, the Governor and Senate appointed, in addition to most of these, they now appoints, all judicial officers, except justices, Masters and Examiners in Chancery, Supreme Court Commissioners, inspectors for commercial purposes, Commissioners of Deeds, several city officers, and State Prison Inspectors.

¹ Representatives in Congress and members of the State Legislature can be elected only. The Governor appoints, on his own authority, Commissioners for taking acknowledgments of deeds in other States and countries, wreck masters, and certain commissioners directed to be appointed for special purposes.

² The Secretary of State was formerly Clerk of the Council of Appointment and of the Council of Revision; and from 1823 to 1834 was Superintendent of Schools. In colonial times he was appointed by the crown; from 1777 to 1822, by the Council of Appointment; and from 1822 to 1846, by the Legislature.

³ This office was created in 1791, in place of that of Auditor General, formed by the Provincial Convention; but it was not permanently organized until 1812. The Comptroller was appointed by the Council of Appointment until 1822, when the appointing power was changed to the Legislature, and the tenure of the office fixed at 3 years.

⁴ The office of Treasurer, under the colonial government and early years of state government, was a very important one, and for many years after 1777, the Treasurer was appointed by special act from year to year. About the beginning of the present

century, the detailing of a Treasurer occasioned a revision of the law creating the department; and from his being the principal financial officer of the government, the Treasurer became the most important, and his powers were narrowed down to the payment of the drafts of other officers. For many years previous to 1822, he was appointed by the Council of Revision; and from 1822 to 1846, by the Legislature. The accounts of the Treasurer are annually compared with those of the Comptroller, Superintendent of Bank Department, and Auditor of the Canal Department, by a commissioner, appointed for the purpose; and these officers thus become a check upon each other. The Treasurer may be suspended for cause, by the Governor, in the recess of the Legislature.

⁵ This office has existed almost from the beginning of the Colonial government. It was filled by the Council of Appointment from 1777 to 1822, and by the Legislature, with a term of 3 years, from 1822 to 1846. The Attorney General originally attended the circuits of Oyer and Terminer, as prosecutor in criminal suits, until 1795, when the State was divided into 8 districts, each of which an assistant Attorney General was appointed, except in New York, where the head officer officiated personally. In 1818 each co. was made a separate district, and a District Attorney was appointed in each. The Attorney General still occasionally attends upon important criminal trials; but his time is chiefly occupied in civil suits in which the State is a party.

Commissioner of the Land Office and of the Canal Fund, a member of the Canal Board and of the Board of State Canvassers, and a trustee of Union College, of the Capitol, and State Hall. He has a deputy and a clerk.

The State Engineer and Surveyor¹ has charge of the engineering department of the canals and such land surveys as involve the interests of the State. He reports annually the statistics of these departments and of railroads. He is a Commissioner of the Land Office, a member of the Canal Board and Board of State Canvassers, and a trustee of Union College and the State Hall. He must be a practical engineer. He is assisted by a deputy and 3 clerks.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

United States Courts.—The second of the U. S. Courts comprises New York, Vermont, and Connecticut. A court is held twice a year in each State by a Justice of the Supreme Court and the District Judge of the district in which the court sits.

The State of New York is divided into two Judicial Districts, in each of which is held a District Court.² The officers of this court in each district are a District Judge, Attorney, Marshal, and Clerk. In the Southern District a term is held in each month, at New York; and in the Northern District one term is held each year at Albany, Utica, Auburn, and Buffalo, and one term annually in St. Lawrence, Clinton, or Franklin co., as the Judge may direct.³ These courts have nearly concurrent original jurisdiction in all matters in which the United States is a party; and they take cognizance of offenses against the laws of the U. S. An appeal lies from the District to the Circuit Court, and thence to the Supreme Court.

State Courts.—The State Courts consist of a Court for the Trial of Impeachments, the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, the County Court and Court of Sessions, Justices Courts, and City Courts.

The Court for the Trial of Impeachments consists of the Senate and the Judges of the Court of Appeals. Its judgments extend only to removal of officials and to disqualification for holding office.⁴ Parties impeached are liable to all the penalties of the civil and criminal laws. This court is a court of record; its meetings are held at Albany.

The Court of Appeals,⁵ instituted in 1847, is composed of 8 judges, 4 of whom are elected, (one every 2 years,) and 4 of whom are the Judges of the Supreme Court, having the shortest term to serve. The judge elected having the shortest term to serve is Chief Judge; and 6 judges constitute a quorum. This court has power to correct and reverse all proceedings of the Supreme Court, or of the former Supreme Court, and Court of Chancery. It holds 4 terms a year at the Capital; and every 2 years one term must be held in each Judicial District. Its clerk has an office in the State Hall, where the records of this and former State and Colonial Courts are preserved. The State Reporter prepares for the press and publishes the decisions of the court, copies of which are sent to each

county, and franked, under the Governor's hand, to each of the other States and Territories of the Union.

¹ This office takes the place of that of "Surveyor General," which existed under the colony. In the earlier years of the State Government, numerous and responsible duties were imposed upon this officer, under acts for the sale and settlement of lands, the adjustment of disputed titles, boundaries, and Indian claims, laying out roads, and business relating to the salt springs, reserved village plats, and other State property. These duties were discharged from 1784 to 1834 by Simeon De Witt, with great integrity and success.

The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, and State Engineer are elected biennially at the same time,—their election occurring on alternate years from those of the election of the Governor and Lieut. Governor.

² *United States District Courts.*—There are two Districts within this State. The Southern District embraces Columbia, Greene,

Ulster, Sullivan, and the counties South. The Northern District embraces the remainder of the State.

³ The United States has caused or ordered buildings to be erected in part for the accommodation of these courts at New York, Utica, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Cananahua, and Plattsburgh. These edifices are of the most substantial kind and generally fireproof.

⁴ This court has assembled but once. In 1853 it was convened for the trial of impeachment of John C. Mather, Canal Commissioner. He was acquitted.

⁵ *Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 2.* This court takes the place of the former "Court for the Correction of Errors," and in some respects fills that of the old Supreme Court and Court of Chancery.

The Supreme Court.—The State is divided into 8 Judicial Districts,¹ in each of which, except the first, 4 justices are elected. The clerks of counties are clerks of this court. It has general jurisdiction in law and equity, and power to review the judgments of the County Courts and of the former Court of Common Pleas. This court has three distinct branches,—General Terms, Special Terms, and Circuits. The *General Term* held by three or more of the Supreme Judges, including the presiding judge, is an appellate court for the review of cases from the courts below, and for deciding solely upon questions of law. *Special Terms* are held by one Supreme Judge, without a jury, for the decision of equity cases; and *Circuit Courts* are held by one Supreme Judge, with a jury, for the trial of issues of fact. At least four general terms of this court are held in each district every year. Every county (except Hamilton) has at least one special and two circuit courts annually. A general term of the Supreme Court is held at the Capital in January of each alternate year, for the purpose of arranging the terms of all the Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer, of assigning the business and duties of the justices, and revising the rules of the court.

County Courts are held by the County Judge,² assisted by two justices of the peace elected annually for the purpose. The judge performs the duty of surrogate, except in counties where the population exceeds 40,000, in which the Legislature may provide for the election of a separate officer as surrogate.³ The Legislature may direct the election of local officers, not exceeding two in any county, to discharge the duties of judge and surrogate in case of inability or vacancy in that office, and to exercise such other powers as may be provided by law.⁴ Judges and surrogates receive a salary fixed by the Supervisors, and which cannot be increased during their term of office.

County Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases when the real estate, or all the defendants, or all the parties interested are within the co., and where the action of debt assumpsit or covenant claimed is not above \$2,000, or in actions for injury to the person, or trespass upon property, where the damage claimed does not exceed \$500; or in replevin suits where the value claimed is not above \$1,000. These courts have equity jurisdiction for the foreclosure of mortgages, the sale of the real estate of infants, the partition of lands, admeasurement of dower, the satisfaction of judgments over \$75, and the care and custody of lunatics and habitual drunkards. Surrogate's Courts are held by the County Judge or Surrogate, (in counties where the latter is elected,) and have the ordinary jurisdiction of Courts of Probate.

Justices' Courts are held by justices of the peace, who have jurisdiction in civil suits where the sum claimed does not exceed \$100 in value.⁵ They have jurisdiction in criminal cases for imposing fines to the amount of \$50, and of inflicting imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding 6 months.⁶

Tribunals of Conciliation may be established, and their powers and duties prescribed by law; but their judgments are not obligatory unless the parties previously agree to abide by such decision.⁷

City Courts. In each of the cities and in several of the larger villages are courts of local jurisdiction organized under special laws.⁸

¹ *New York State Judicial Districts under the Act of May 8, 1857.*—

1. City and County of New York.
2. Dutchess, Kings, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties.
3. Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Sullivan, and Ulster Counties.
4. Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren, and Washington Counties.
5. Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Onondaga, and Oswego Counties.
6. Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga, and Tompkins Counties.
7. Cayuga, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, and Yates Counties.
8. Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauque, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming Counties.

² From 1777 to 1822 Judges were appointed by the Council of Appointment; and from 1822 to 1846, by the Governor and Senate. One in each co. was styled "*First Judge*;" and a fixed number (subsequently 4) of others were called Judges.

³ Surrogates are elected in Albany, Cayuga, Chautauque, Columbia, Dutchess, Erie, Jefferson, Kings, Monroe, New York, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, Otsego, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Ulster, Washington, Wyoming, and Yates cos.

⁴ *Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 15.* special acts have been passed for this purpose, as follows:—*Special Judge and Special Surrogate in Cayuga, Chautauque, Jefferson, and Oswego, 1849; Washington, 1855. Special Judge in Oneida, Orange, St. Law-*

rence, and Tioga 1849; Ulster, 1850; Chenango, 1851; Sullivan, 1854; Essex, 1857; and Tompkins, 1858. The term for which these others are elected is 3 years, except in Chenango, Tompkins and Ulster, in which it is 4 years.

⁵ There are 4 justices elected in each town except Champlain, Ellburgh, Fort Ann, Hanover, Harmony, Herk., Lenox, Niagara, Pointed, Potsdam, which have each 5, and Brookhaven, which has 8. Justices were appointed by the Council of Appointment from 1777 to 1822, and by the Supervisors and Judges from 1824 to 1827, since which they have been elected.

⁶ *Revised Statutes, Art. I, Title 4, Chap. 2, Part 3.*

⁷ *Constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 23.*

⁸ The principal City Courts are as follows:—

In Albany—A *Mayor's Court*, held by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, or the Mayor and Recorder jointly, or either of them singly. It is practically held by the Recorder only; a *Court of Special Sessions*, held by the Recorder or County Judge, with one or more Justices; a *Justice's Court*, held by 3 Justices elected for the purpose. Two Police Justices elected.

In Auburn—*Justices' and Police Courts.* Three Justices of the Peace elected.

In Broome—The *City Court*, held by the City Judge; *Police Courts and Justice's Courts*, for whose jurisdiction the city is divided into 5 districts; a *Court of Special Sessions*, held by a Justice or Police Justice.

In Buffalo—A *Superior Court*, held by 3 Justices; *Justices' and Police Courts.* Eight Justices of the Peace and one Police Justice elected.

The officers in each county, auxiliary to the judiciary, are as follows:—

The District Attorney,¹ who is the official prosecutor in all criminal cases coming before the county courts, and has general duties in relation to suits in which the county has an interest.

The Sheriff,² who is charged with the preservation of the public peace and the execution of the orders of the courts. He has charge of the jail and prisoners, and appoints as many deputies as he may deem necessary. He can hold no other office, and is ineligible to the same office for the next 3 years after his term expires. He is required to give bonds, in default of which the office becomes vacant.

The County Clerk, who is made the keeper of the county records. He attends the courts and records their proceedings, records deeds and mortgages, files papers and documents required by law to be preserved in his office, and is the medium of communication between State and town officers. He is the clerk of the Supreme Court for his county. He appoints a deputy, who, when duly sworn, may discharge all his duties.

Four Coroners, who are charged with the duty of inquiring into the cause of sudden deaths. Upon being notified, it is their duty to attend at the place where a dead body is found, summon a jury and witnesses, examine into the causes, and make a written report to the county clerk. They also have the sole power of issuing writs against sheriffs.

A Register, performing that part of the duties of county clerks relating to the recording of conveyances and mortgages, is elected in New York, Kings, and Westchester counties; and each of these appoints a deputy.

Commissioners of Deeds, to take acknowledgments of deeds and legal documents, are appointed by the Common Councils of cities in such numbers as they may decide, except in New York, where the number is limited to 300, and in Syracuse to 12.³

Notaries Public are appointed by the Governor and Senate for a term of 2 years, and have authority to demand and accept payment of foreign bills of exchange, and to protest the same for nonpayment, and to exercise the customary duties of this office. Their number is limited to 400 in New York, 25 in Troy, and in other cities and towns as many as the Governor may deem proper.

Criminal Courts. Courts for the trial of criminal cases consist of the Court of Oyer and Terminer connected with the circuit of the Supreme Court, the Court of Sessions connected with the County Court, City Criminal Courts, and Justices' Courts.⁴

Courts of Oyer and Terminer consist of a Justice of the Supreme Court associated with the County Judge and two Justices of the Sessions, (except in New York City,) the Supreme Judge and two of the others constituting a quorum for trials. This court has original and general jurisdiction.

Courts of Sessions are held by the County Judge and two Justices of Sessions. They have jurisdiction over cases in which the imprisonment in case of conviction is less than ten years. The inferior City Courts and Justices' Courts have jurisdiction over petty criminal cases.

In Hudson.—A Mayor's Court, held by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, or the Mayor and Recorder jointly or singly; a Justices' Court, held by 2 Justices. One Police Justice elected.

In New York.—The Superior Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and 6 Justices; the Court of Common Pleas, composed of 3 Justices; the Mayor's Court, composed of 3 Justices; the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held by a Justice of the Supreme Court; the Court of General Sessions, held by the Recorder or City Judge; the Court of Special Sessions, held by the Recorder or City Judge without a jury; Police Courts, held by Special Justices in 4 separate districts; and Justices' or District Courts, held in 8 separate districts.

In Oswego.—A Recorder's Court, held by the Recorder, or, in his absence, by the Mayor or any two Aldermen; a Court of Special Sessions, held by the Recorder. Two Justices elected.

In Poughkeepsie.—Justices' and Police Courts.

In Rochester.—Justices' and Police Courts. Three Justices of the Peace and 1 Police Justice elected.

In Schenectady.—Justices' and Police Courts. Four Justices elected.

In Syracuse.—Justices' and Police Courts. Three Justices of the Peace and 1 Police Justice elected.

In Troy.—A Mayor's Court, held by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, or the Mayor and Recorder jointly, or either singly. Practically it is held by the Recorder; a Justices' Court, held by 3 Justices elected for the purpose.

In Utica.—A Recorder's Court, held by the Recorder; a Court of Special Sessions, held by the Recorder and 2 Aldermen. Four Justices and 1 Police Justice elected.

¹ By an act passed April 14, 1852, the supervisors may determine whether this shall be a salaried office, and may fix the com-

ensation. In the absence of such action, the District Attorney is paid by fees.

² Constitution, Art. X., Sec. 1. From 1777 to 1822 sheriffs were appointed annually by the Governor and Council, and could not hold the office more than 4 successive years. They have been elected since 1822.

³ In towns the duties of the office are performed by justices of the peace. Special commissioners for this service were appointed in the several counties by the Council of Appointment under the first Constitution, and by the Governor and Senate under the Constitution of 1821. The Governor may appoint, for a term of 4 years, any number of persons not exceeding 5, in any city or co. of other States and of Canada, to take acknowledgments of instruments or conveyances to be recorded in this State. The consuls, vice-consuls, and ministers of the U. S. in foreign countries, the mayors of London, Liverpool, and Dublin, the provost of Edinburgh, and persons appointed by the Governor, not exceeding 3 in each of the cities of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Paris, and Marseilles, may also perform this duty, and administer oaths or affirmations substantiating proofs to documents requiring to be recorded or to be produced in evidence within this State.

⁴ In 1829, co. clerks were required to report to the Secretary of State a transcript of all convictions and the sentences thereon. The intention of this act was to establish evidence in case of the trial of the same person for a second offense, in which the punishment for the same crimes is enhanced in severity. In 1857, the Secretary of State was required to report a statement of all convictions reported under this act, and annually afterward to lay before the Legislature a like summary. In 1839 sheriffs were also required to report the name, occupation, age, sex, and native country of every person convicted, and such other information as might indicate degree of education, the class of home influences, and such other details as might be required. Under the administration of E. W. Leavenworth, the statistics of crime

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Under the head of the Administrative Department are classed the officers charged with the general administration of the affairs of canals, of State prisons, of the salt springs, of academic and common school education, and other public interests, each of which is particularly noticed elsewhere. It also includes a variety of other offices, the principal of which are as follows:—

The County Treasurer is charged with the duty of receiving all moneys collected by tax, or otherwise payable into the county treasury, of paying all orders issued by the Supervisors, and of accounting to the Comptroller of the State for such moneys as are due to the State treasury. He is required to give bonds; and in case of vacancy the office is filled by appointment of the Supervisors until the January following the next general election.

Superintendents of the Poor have charge of the county poor and of the poorhouses, unless otherwise provided by law. The Supervisors may elect to have 1 or 3 superintendents. In several of the counties, special laws exist with regard to this office.¹

Commissioners of Excise are appointed by the County Judge and the two Associate Justices, except in New York, where the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, the presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Recorder, have the appointing power. They meet annually on the third Tuesday of May, to grant licenses for selling liquors and keeping inns under restrictions fixed by law. This office was created April 16, 1857. Twenty freeholders must unite in a petition for a license; and the same person can sign but one petition. Licenses cost \$30 to \$250 each.

from the first reports to, and including, 1854 were published, which gave the following results:—

New York State Prison received from 1798 to 1827 inclusive, 5,879 prisoners; died, 766; escaped, 29; sentence expiated, 1,262; pardoned, 3,160; removed, 348; natives of N. H., 99; Vt., 114; Mass., 392; R. I., 119; Ct., 391; N. Y., 2,426; N. J., 314; Penn., 234; Del., 21; Md., 75; Va., 69; other States, 43; B. A., 87; W. I., 141; S. A., 12; Eng., 247; Ire., 655; Scot., 79; Ger., 58; Hol., 22;

Fr., 49; Spain, 6; Italy, 13; Portugal, 6; Sweden, 10; Norway, 2; other European countries, 18; Africa, 26; E. I., 8; unknown, 152; crimes against the person, 280; against property, with violence, 291; without violence, 4,016; forgery, and against the currency, 728. Sentence varied from 7 mo. to life, the most being as follows: 1 year, 242; 2 years, 259; 3 years, 581; 3 years 1 day, 278; 4 years, 104; 5 years, 764; 7 years, 820; 10 years, 294; 14 years, 230; life, 603.

Convictions in Courts of Record from 1830 to 1856.

YEARS.	Against the Person.	Against Property, with violence.	Against Property, without violence.	Against the Currency, and Forgery.	Other offences.	Total.	YEARS.	Against the Person.	Against Property, with violence.	Against Property, without violence.	Against the Currency, and Forgery.	Other offences.	Total.
1830...	237	101	502	74	144	1,059	1845...	471	177	467	54	520	1,689
1831...	243	93	464	63	94	956	1846...	584	138	471	38	440	1,471
1832...	289	79	440	60	98	966	1847...	385	132	395	24	408	1,295
1833...	362	75	462	61	153	1,113	1848...	437	120	512	33	425	1,527
1834...	217	99	355	53	148	869	1849...	597	150	545	44	494	1,540
1835...	287	92	426	34	237	1,076	1850...	597	199	521	36	410	1,563
1836...	316	86	379	32	150	963	1851...	499	148	475	49	491	1,482
1837...	393	124	477	52	145	1,191	1852...	412	228	480	48	434	1,602
1838...	296	112	472	42	164	1,086	1853...	483	185	573	52	555	1,846
1839...	287	115	479	51	186	1,118	1854...	432	189	591	75	853	2,122
1840...	463	130	437	49	274	1,343	1855...	597	278	586	77	544	1,842
1841...	458	121	460	49	427	1,515	1856...	432	248	573	49	212	1,514
1842...	484	175	504	65	376	1,602	1857...	475	350	697	64	158	1,654
1843...	408	244	504	78	336	1,570	1858...	456	332	617	90	237	1,712
1844...	394	172	489	60	312	1,427							

Of the 1712 convicted in 1858, 1582 were males and 130 females. The number of convictions reported by sheriffs bills short of that by clerks for the obvious reason that many who are fined pay down their penalties and never come into the sheriff's hands. The excess reported by clerks from 1839 to 1854 varied from 172 to 1,090 annually. Males form about 94 per cent. of all convictions reported by clerks, 93½ per cent. of those reported by sheriffs, and 85 per cent. of those convicted in courts of special sessions. The results of trial compared with total indictments have varied in different years within the following limits:—

Ratio of convictions to indictments.....	563 to 689.
" acquittals "	249 to 380.
" disagreement of juries "	313 to 925.
" conviction on confess'n "	182 to 390.

The least number of convictions reported from 1829 to 1855, in proportion to population, was in 1834, when it was 1 to 2,444. The greatest number was in 1845, when it was 1 to 1,542.

Pardons.—The number of pardons granted from 1758 to 1854 inclusive, was 8,793; of which 160 were from fines, 160 from fines and imprisonment, 1,285 from jails and local prisons, 5,747 from State prison for term of years, and 599 from State prison for life, of the whole number, 1,640 were conditional mostly to leaving the State or U. S., 807 were restored to rights of citizens, 59 were respited from capital offenses. The pardoning power has been exercised as follows:—

George Clinton.....	398	Wm. H. Seward.....	834
John Jay.....	190	Wm. B. May.....	577
Morgan Lewis.....	213	Wm. C. Bouck.....	279
Daniel D. Tompkins.....	1,993	Silas Wright.....	282
John Taylor.....	223	John Young.....	298
De Witt Clinton.....	2,289	Hamilton Fish.....	97
Joseph C. Yates.....	291	Washington Hunt.....	346
Nathaniel Pitcher.....	228	Horatio Seymour.....	456
Martin Van Buren.....	34	Myron H. Clark.....	539
Ernst T. Throop.....	415	John A. King.....	426

The salary of these officers, where there is but one in a county, is fixed by the Supervisors; but in those counties where there are 3 they are usually paid for the time employed. Albany has none. Chenung, Clinton, Dutchess, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Herkimer, Jefferson, Montgomery, Orange, Orleans, Otsego, Putnam, Schenectady, Schuyler, Sullivan, and Ulster, have each one; and these in italic are appointed by Supervisors. In early times each town supported its own poor, and where persons who had not acquired residence became chargeable, they were sent from town to town back to the place where they had formerly resided. A very able report was presented to the Senate by J. V. N. Yates, Secretary of State, Feb. 9, 1824, upon the subject of the "laws for the relief and settlement of the poor;" in which he advised the erection of one or more houses of employment in each co., in which paupers might

State Assessors.—The object of the office is to collect the necessary statistics among the several counties to enable the Board of Equalization to equalize the State tax among the several counties, and fix the amount of real and personal estate upon which the State tax shall be levied. The Assessors are appointed by the Government and Senate, and hold office for three years.

The Board of Equalization consists of the Commissioners of the Land Office, and the State Assessors. It meets at Albany on the first Tuesday of September of each year, for the purpose of equalizing the taxes, &c.

be maintained and employed at the county charge, and that children at suitable ages should be put out to some useful trade. An act was accordingly passed Nov. 27, 1824, authorizing the establishment of county poorhouses. In most of the counties such institutions were established within a few years. They were located upon farms, which were designed to be worked, as far as practicable, by the inmates. The towns in Queens and Suffolk counties have mostly town poorhouses, and in these there are no county establishments of this kind. The county of Albany supports its poor at the city almshouse.

In most counties a distinction is made between town and county poor, the former including those who have gained a residence; and this distinction may be made or not, at the option of the Board of Supervisors. Temporary relief may be extended in cases where the pauper cannot be removed, or for other causes satisfactory to the Superintendents. Towns may vote at town meetings the sum estimated to be necessary for the support of their own poor.

The following tables and summaries are from the last annual Report of the Secretary of State:—

Statistics of Poorhouses and of the Support of the Poor, for the year ending Dec. 1, 1858.

COUNTIES.	Acres of land not cultivated to Poor- houses.	Estimated value of Poorhouses and buildings.	Value of labor of paupers.	Weekly expenses of each person.	Number of county paupers relieved or supported.	Number of town paupers relieved or supported.	Number of per- sons temporarily relieved.	Expenses incurred by the county Poorhouses.	Expenses of town maintaining town paupers reliev- ed.	Weekly expenses of each person relieved, for the year ending Dec. 1, 1858.
Albany.....	183	\$10,000 00	\$250 00	\$1 02	243	223	223	\$5,879 68	\$2,075 41	\$8,555 09
Bronx.....	130	8,000 00	200 00	59	1,335	.....	1,178	\$5,727 01	8,250 01	11,977 02
Cattaraugus...	200	6,500 00	200 00	1 12	100	219	271	2,725 44	6,136 14	8,861 58
Cayuga.....	96	20,000 00	800 00	83	2,778	.....	.....	9,930 41	16,068 47	26,300 88
Chautauque...	171.8	12,000 00	2,524 00	787	4,106	.....	3,725	5,094 65	5,816 58	10,941 24
Chemung.....	175	15,000 00	.....	894	241	.....	.....	2,550 48	6,543 53	9,294 01
Chemung.....	172	5,000 00	.....	72	109	151	149	3,967 23	1,078 19	5,075 52
Clinton.....	90	5,000 00	250 00	80	2,758	.....	2,585	3,076 02	6,392 84	9,438 86
Columbia.....	204.4	35,000 00	1,000 00	1 09	505	.....	.....	12,158 15	.....	12,158 15
Cortland.....	118	6,800 00	180 00	72	250	.....	172	2,950 52	2,422 61	5,373 13
Delaware.....	209	8,000 00	250 00	90	136	312	586	3,096 93	2,948 62	6,045 55
Dutchess.....	106	15,000 00	.....	1 00	1,771	.....	.....	13,295 09	300 00	18,255 09
Eric.....	154	49,000 00	.....	70	1,292	3,915	5,915	35,028 73	20,474 90	55,503 63
Essex.....	100	4,500 00	200 00	1 00	44	223	136	2,095 47	2,273 45	4,968 92
Franklin.....	162	4,639 75	200 00	42	84	.....	56	1,315 79	1,489 11	2,804 90
Fulton.....	86	8,000 00	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	3,701 44	222 00	4,623 44
Genesee.....	134	8,000 00	500 00	662	175	66	.....	3,192 68	2,192 46	5,225 14
Greene.....	130	10,000 00	600 00	685	97	117	66	3,178 46	250 00	3,428 46
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	17	400 00	100 00	500 00
Herkimer.....	65	10,000 00	742 20	101	4,908	.....	4,656	7,399 10	15,219 14	22,618 24
Jefferson.....	107	14,000 00	500 00	76	1,464	.....	1,915	6,440 95	11,900 67	18,341 62
King.....	.....	400 00	1,500 00	2 22	37,739	.....	2,881	146,490 66	32,110 47	178,601 13
Lewis.....	59	2,500 00	200 00	65	126	48	70	2,564 41	561 26	4,125 67
Livingston....	118	15,000 00	700 00	74	286	.....	.....	4,630 62	4,094 01	8,724 63
Madison.....	172	10,500 00	.....	1 055	.....	.....	.....	6,954 37	11,781 23	18,735 60
Monte.....	134	49,375 16	350 00	70	2,838	2,817	4,614	18,432 62	28,815 88	47,248 50
Montgomery..	159	7,500 00	400 00	1 037	1,003	.....	.....	9,680 76	13,320 00	23,000 76
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110,822	351,152 10	139,751 54	490,883 64
Niagara.....	120	12,000 00	1,000 00	81	3,380	.....	3,687	5,322 80	7,592 98	12,915 78
Onida.....	130	8,100 00	.....	1 00	8,102	.....	7,062	13,271 67	3,974 65	44,746 32
Oran.....	30.4	16,000 00	1,280 00	915	2,440	1,733	3,538	10,159 82	46,384 84	50,544 66
Ontario.....	212	25,200 00	700 00	68	2,733	.....	2,462	6,745 95	7,005 80	13,851 75
Orange.....	267	25,000 00	1,500 00	1 985	1,679	.....	1,330	9,288 35	10,755 09	20,043 44
Otsego.....	107	10,113 75	375 00	1 07	865	.....	510	3,751 97	4,140 10	7,922 07
Oswego.....	60	4,350 00	500 00	1 14	747	2,830	3,330	5,126 74	43,190 90	48,327 64
Putnam.....	170	15,350 00	.....	42	63	492	342	4,702 34	3,374 70	8,077 04
Queens.....	196	10,000 00	200 00	58	.....	.....	.....	1,388 84	2,591 53	3,979 37
Rensselaer....	144	29,000 00	500 00	1 48	995	3,578	3,986	16,172 00	39,754 01	49,926 01
Richmond....	125	21,000 00	800 00	1 45	1,881	.....	1,642	9,437 82	3,439 42	12,954 24
Rockland....	47	11,600 00	700 00	805	384	449	636	3,699 67	2,417 21	5,516 88
St. Lawrence..	130	7,200 00	500 00	757	2,931	.....	2,499	6,999 24	15,944 58	20,942 82
Saratoga.....	200	6,000 00	300 00	94	305	.....	.....	7,400 42	.....	7,400 42
Schoenectady..	113	8,000 00	128 00	94	493	206	808	7,174 72	2,116 49	9,291 21
Schuyler.....	110	5,000 00	100 00	77	57	359	297	2,471 70	4,510 44	6,982 14
Schenectady..	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	113	160	3,547 87	1,400 00	4,947 87
Seneca.....	120.3	16,000 00	300 00	855	1,535	.....	1,164	3,918 89	4,019 73	7,938 62
Stapleton....	200	10,000 00	275 00	1 00	1,175	.....	870	4,429 80	5,729 77	10,149 57
Suffolk.....	100	1,500 00	200 00	1 00	56	453	225	12,008 79	4,260 00	16,268 79
Sullivan.....	60	6,000 00	750 00	84	359	.....	206	3,337 05	4,122 95	7,459 99
Tioga.....	100	6,000 00	500 00	72	99	49	141	3,046 81	6,646 46	9,693 27
Tompkins....	140	9,000 00	500 00	70	1,280	1,191	2,047	6,721 72	9,791 36	16,513 08
Warren.....	200	2,500 00	100 00	49	82	.....	.....	1,241 75	2,398 92	3,640 67
Washington... Wayne.....	174 193	12,000 00 7,520 00	755 00 325 00	1 275 1 618	2,629 1,312	661	2,332 1,163	4,651 40 8,887 78	6,991 49 8,280 36	16,412 89 17,168 14
Westchester..	165	35,500 00	1,500 00	1 018	1,312	61	.....	15,981 00	119 98	16,181 97
Wyoming.....	111	5,000 00	.....	.....	170	79	89	3,416 62	620 22	4,036 84
Yates.....	123	5,000 00	200 00	96	65	66	.....	3,162 80	112 69	3,275 49
Total.....	72,888	\$1,636,329 66	\$29,484 66	\$ 90.5	103,499	23,205	297,297	\$88,119 78	\$97,271 50	\$1,091,391 28

During the year 1858, 38,682 were admitted, 38,400 were discharged, 1,007 absconded, 849 were born, 2,584 died, and 646 were bound out.

Supported in Poorhouse.—Male, 6,219; Female, 7,203; total 13,422. Foreigners, 6,503; Lunatics, 1,838; Idiots, 467; Mutes, 36. Temporarily Relieved.—Foreigners, 58,799; Lunatics, 2,408; Idiots, 595; Mutes, 52.

Loan Commissioners¹ are appointed in each county by the Governor and Senate, except in Onondaga, where they are elected. They are paid $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of one per cent. on all moneys loaned, and are obliged to give bonds and report annually to the Comptroller.

School Commissioners are elected one in each Assembly District, and under certain circumstances another may be added. They are required to examine and grant certificates to teachers, visit schools, apportion the public moneys, and report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Board of Supervisors in the counties have the power of arranging the several commissioner districts and of increasing the salary of the commissioners above \$500. All cities, and many villages, are under special laws with regard to schools, and are more or less exempt from the jurisdiction of County School Commissioners.²

Sealers of Weights and Measures are appointed for the State and for each county and town. The State Superintendent has an office at Albany, and he furnishes to the several counties and towns standard sets of weights and measures.³ The County Sealer keeps the Standards

Children under 16.—Males, 2,776; Females, 3,945. Total, 6,821.
Number of children instructed, 3,219. Average 8 months in the year.

Notices of Persons relieved in 1858.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States.....	45,174	59,570	104,744
Ireland.....	42,212	50,504	92,716
Germany.....	12,601	16,173	28,774
England.....	4,183	3,371	7,554
Canada.....	1,995	2,013	4,008
France.....	1,094	1,995	3,089
Scotland.....	1,298	1,068	2,366
Total.....	108,527	134,684	243,211

Causes of Pauperism, as far as ascertained.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Intemperance direct.....	16,069	9,164	25,233
Children of intemperate parents.....	5,133	5,140	8,273
Wives with intemperate husbands.....		3,140	3,140
Total intemperance.....	21,202	15,444	36,646
Blanchery.....	543	422	1,415
Blanchery of patients.....	582	575	1,157
Idleness.....	5,882	4,080	9,962
Vagrancy.....	1,417	164	2,581
Idiocy.....	43	44	87
Laziness.....	1,206	1,533	2,739
Blindness.....	553	665	1,218
Lameness.....	1,329	162	1,491
Sickness.....	12,067	10,167	22,234
Deceptible.....	468	447	915
Old age.....	1,948	2,077	4,025
Total from all causes reported.....	48,338	36,917	85,255

¹ The first State loan was made by an act passed April 18, 1786, creating bills of credit to the amount of \$500,000, the most of which was apportioned among the counties in proportion to their supposed wants, and loaned by officers appointed for the purpose. These bills were of convenient denominations and circulated as money. They were receivable in payment of taxes, and for some purposes were legal tender. This loan was distributed among the counties then existing, as follows:—

Albany.....	\$55,000	New York.....	\$80,000	Suffolk.....	\$25,000
Dutchess.....	42,500	Orange.....	25,000	Ulster.....	21,000
Kings.....	11,250	Queens.....	28,750	Washington.....	7,500
Montgomery.....	50,000	Richmond.....	11,250	Westchester.....	23,750

The sum of \$79,447.53 remained due on the loan of 1786 at the beginning of 1810, and the whole was finally called in in 1830.

By an act of March 14, 1792, another loan of \$500,000 was made and distributed among the counties, as follows:—

Albany.....	\$10,000	New York.....	\$80,250	Saratoga.....	\$20,000
Clinton.....	3,500	Ontario.....	3,000	Suffolk.....	24,000
Columbia.....	40,750	Orange.....	27,250	Tioga.....	6,500
Dutchess.....	68,000	Otsego.....	7,500	Ulster.....	40,500
Herkimer.....	7,000	Orleans.....	21,500	Washington.....	33,500
Kings.....	4,750	Rensselaer.....	33,500	Westchester.....	55,250
Montgomery.....	23,500	Richmond.....	4,750		

A third loan of \$400,000 was apportioned to the several counties, excepting New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, and Westchester, in proportion to the number of their electors. In case the Supervisors of these counties applied for a share, a further sum of \$50,000 was authorized to be issued. In 1819 the above loan was transferred to the Common School Fund. In 1840 the office of Loan Commissioner for the loans of 1792 and 1808 was abolished, and the loans remaining in their hands were transferred to the custody of the commissioners for loaning the U. S. Deposit Fund.

The U. S. Deposit Fund originated as follows: An Act of Congress, passed June 23, 1836, directed the surplus in the treasury on the 1st day of Jan. 1837, excepting \$5,000,000, to be deposited with the several States in proportion to their representation. The amount thus deposited was \$37,488,925, of which N. Y. received \$5,252,494.28. This was apportioned to the several counties according to population, as follows:—

Albany.....	\$147,307.48	Oneida.....	\$29,858.70
Albany.....	80,081.22	Onondaga.....	40,995.26
Broomfield.....	49,688.81	Ontario.....	93,558.80
Cattaraugus.....	61,504.43	Orange.....	98,593.76
Cayuga.....	121,113.45	Orleans.....	29,022.96
Chautauque.....	119,447.33	Oswego.....	96,805.33
Chemung.....	42,694.07	Otsego.....	93,017.26
Chemung.....	100,337.93	Putnam.....	95,483.74
Clinton.....	51,637.58	Ulster.....	48,728.95
Columbia.....	100,298.54	Rensselaer.....	120,679.06
Columbia.....	59,434.87	Richmond.....	78,910.08
Delaware.....	84,345.51	Rochester.....	39,433.81
Dutchess.....	124,510.71	St. Lawrence.....	76,534.48
Essex.....	141,570.83	Saratoga.....	102,747.79
Essex.....	90,551.74	Schenectady.....	142,579.45
Franklin.....	50,771.31	Schoharie.....	119,058.26
Genesee.....	144,215.01	Seneca.....	64,839.06
Greene.....	71,273.51	Staten.....	45,206.41
Herkimer.....	89,119.77	Suffolk.....	100,814.86
Jefferson.....	18,927.82	Sullivan.....	149,928.42
Kings.....	25,872.24	Tioga.....	100,067.37
Lewis.....	103,243.02	Tompkins.....	111,000.21
Livingston.....	95,253.85	Ulster.....	94,442.49
Madison.....	79,057.95	Washington.....	124,131.32
Madison.....	70,174.02	Wayne.....	28,433.43
Montgomery.....	55,097.42	Westchester.....	61,868.89
New York.....	101,994.55	Yates.....	136,635.25
Niagara.....	69,598.82		

² In Ulster and Schoenectady the care of schools is intrusted to "Commissioners of Common Schools;" in Ballston and Hudson the Common Councils are *ex officio* Commissioners of Schools; and in Albany, Astoria, Auburn, Brooklyn, Castleton, and Southfield, (Clinton) College Point, East Chester, Flushing, Jamaica Lockport, Medina, Newburgh, New York, Oswego, Port Byron, Poulticepsie, Pulaski, Rochester, Salem, Syracuse, Troy, Waterford, Weststams, and Whitestown, schools are under a Board of Education, usually elected, but in some of the cities appointed by the Common Council. In most cities a Superintendent, who is clerk of the Board, is appointed by the Board of Education for the more immediate supervision of schools and inspection of teachers. In Ballston the Superintendent is elected.

³ A *U. S. Standard* consists of—

1. A large balance, comprising a brass beam and scales, with stand and level.
 2. A small balance, with a drawer stand for small weights.
 3. A set of large brass weights, namely, 50lb., 20lb., 10lb., 5lb.
 4. A set of small brass weights, avoirdupois, namely, 4lb., 2lb., 1lb., $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., $\frac{1}{16}$ oz., $\frac{1}{32}$ oz., $\frac{1}{64}$ oz.
 5. A brass and copper graduated rod to feet and inches, and the first graduated to eighths of an inch, and also decimally; with a graduation to eighths of an inch on the other side, in a case.
 6. A set of liquid measures, made of copper, namely, 1 gallon, 1 gallon 1 quart 1 pint, 1 pint, 1 gill, in a case.
 7. A set of dry measures of copper, namely, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 1 peck, 1 peck 2 quarts, 1 quart, in a case.
- There are also cases to contain the large brass weights and the necessary packing boxes included, etc. The cost of the set is \$200.
- ⁴ A *U. S. Standard* differs in some particulars, as consisting of but one medium sized balance, the large weights being of non-inferior brass; the yard measure being a cast metallic square rod, without decimal graduation, etc.; and likewise without cases, in general. The cost of the set is \$125.

furnished by the State, and is required to have them compared with the State Standard once in 3 years. The Town Sealer is required to examine all weights and measures in use once a year.¹

The Mayors of cities are administrative officers of State laws and executive officers of city ordinances. They are elected annually, except in Albany and New York, where they hold their offices for two years.

The Supervisors of towns are administrators of the general laws relating to towns.

The President and Trustees of villages have charge of every thing pertaining to the welfare of their respective localities within the limits of the charter of incorporation.

Trustees of School Districts are the officers recognized by law to whom is intrusted the administration of the school laws within their districts.

Turnpike Inspectors are appointed in every county in which there are turnpikes, the acts of incorporation of which do not require the appointment of special inspectors. They are 3 to 5 in number, and must have no interest in any turnpike in the State.

Plank Road Inspectors are appointed in every county having plank roads. Their duties are analogous to those of the inspectors of turnpikes; and they are chiefly intended to protect the public against the collection of tolls when plank roads are unsafe or difficult to travel from neglect or other cause.

Commissioners of Highways have the power of directing repairs, laying out and altering roads, discontinuing old roads, and of ordering new bridges to be built and kept in repair.² They must annually divide the towns into road districts, and assign such inhabitants to work upon them as they may deem proper; and they must deposit an accurate description of all new roads in the Town Clerk's office for record.

Overseers of Highways, or "Pathmasters," have charge of road districts,³

¹ The statute defines the State Standard of Weights and Measures to be the same as that approved by Congress June 14, 1836, and furnished by the U. S. to the States in 1842. The set furnished consisted of a yard, sets of Troy and avoirdupois weights, the wine gallon and the half bushel and their subdivisions. The unit of length and surface, from which all other measures of extension are derived, whether linear, superficial, or solid, is the yard, which is divided into 3 feet or 12 inches each, except for cloths or other articles sold by the yard, when it may be divided into halves, eighths, and sixteenths. The rod contains 5½ yards, and the mile 1,760 yards; the acre is 160 square rods; the chain for land surveying is 22 yards long and subdivided into 100 links; the Troy pound is to the avoirdupois as 5,760 to 7,000, the one containing 12 and the other 16 ounces; 100 lbs. avoirdupois form a hundredweight, and 2,000 lbs. a ton. All measures of capacity not liquid are derived from the half bushel, the subdivisions of which are obtained by dividing repeatedly by 2. Coal, ashes, manure, earth in the cart, turf, and roots, are sold by heap measure.

The Standards now in use do not vary essentially from those established by the State Government before standards were furnished by the U. S. As formerly defined, the unit of linear measure was the yard, which bore the ratio of 1,000,000 to 4,086,149, to a pendulum beating seconds in a vacuum at the temperature of melting ice at Columbia College. A cubic foot of water at its maximum density in vacuum was declared equal to 1000 ounces avoirdupois. The liquid gallon to contain 128, and the dry gallon 108 lbs., of distilled water at its greatest density and mean pressure at sea level.

Weights of articles per bushel as fixed by Standard.

ARTICLES.	LBS.	ARTICLES.	LBS.	ARTICLES.	LBS.
Beans.....	62	Flaxseed.....	55	Rye.....	56
Cloverseed.....	60	Oats.....	32	Salt.....	56
Corn.....	58	Pears.....	60	Timothy.....	44
Buckwheat.....	48	Potatoes.....	60	Wheat.....	60
Barley.....	48				

² Roads extending through several towns may be laid out by commissioners appointed by the Supervisors; and those extending through several counties are usually laid out by special commissioners appointed by law. The commissioners of highways are required to report annually, at town meeting, their receipts and expenditures, and a statement of what improvements are necessary, and the cost of obtaining them. These estimates are referred to the Board of Supervisors, and assessed as other town charges. They may summon jurors and witnesses in opening and closing roads. Roads through improved lands must be certified as necessary by the oath of twelve respectable freeholders; and a like certificate to the contrary is required in closing roads. Every owner may obtain a road to his land.

New roads cannot be laid through orchards or gardens of more than four years' growth or use, or through buildings or yards, and enclosures of mills and factories, without the owner's consent. The law requires the commissioners of highways to erect mile-boards along the line, and guide-boards at the crossing of post and such other important roads as they may deem

proper; and the defacing of these is punishable as a misdemeanor. Every owner or occupant of lands in any town, and every male inhabitant above the age of 21, must be assessed for highway labor. The whole number of day's labor annually expended in the town must be at least three times the number of taxable inhabitants; and every male inhabitant over 21, except miners, pumbers, fillets, and linemen, must be assessed at least one day. The residue is assessed upon the property of individuals and corporations. Labor may be commuted at the rate of 62½ cts. per day; and the moneys so paid must be expended in the district.

³ Overseers of Highways are required by law to warn out to work all persons assessed for highway labor in their respective districts; keep their roads in order; superintend work; receive and apply commutation moneys; cause the next mow weeds upon the wayside to be cut down or destroyed once before July and once before Sept. of each year; remove obstructions; and collect all fines, whether for neglect of work, idleness, or putting up of gates contrary to law. They may require additional labor, to the amount of one-third of the first tax. All roads must be fenced by the owners of adjacent lands, unless liable to be overflowed by streams, when the overseers of highways must erect, and keep in repair, good swinging gates at the expense of the lands benefited; and persons leaving such gates open are liable to triple damages. All rivers where the tides ebb and flows are public highways, without special law. Many other streams have been so declared by acts, and obstructions in such streams and in highways are punished by fine, notwithstanding a plea of title. Such obstructions may be abated as nuisances; and the persons causing them are liable to actions for damage. Persons owning lands upon roads 3 rods wide, or more, may plant trees on the roadside adjacent to their line, and may present for damages to such trees. They may also constitute a sidewalk, with a railing. Trees falling into the road from enclosed lands must be removed by the occupant within 2 days, after notice by any person, under a fine of 50 cts. a day. Assessors and commissioners of highways are *ex officio* free voters in their several towns. In case of fires in the woods of any town, it is the duty of the supervisor, justices, and commissioners of highways to order such and so many inhabitants, liable to work upon the roads, as may be deemed necessary, and reside near, to assist in checking the fires, under penalty of \$30, and liability to prosecution for misdemeanor, and further fine not over \$200 or imprisonment not more than 60 days.

Persons aggrieved at the decision of commissioners may appeal to referees appointed by the county judge or justices of sessions. Kings, Queens, and Suffolk cts. have from an early colonial period had a road law peculiar to themselves. It differs by fixing the number of days at *twice* the number of persons assessed. In granting private roads, for *limited periods*, in allowing roads through gardens, and orchards of less than ten years' use or growth, by allowing appeals to the *county judge*, and in a few other minor details. Richmond cts. has also a special law, which requires assessments in *money only*, to be collected with the general tax, and the repairs of roads to be let out at public auction by districts from year to year and to the lowest bidder. There are many other special laws, chiefly applicable to cities and villages, but too numerous to mention here.

SUMMARY OF THE SEVERAL STATE, COUNTY, AND TOWN OFFICERS.

	Total No. in State.	Years in Office.	Commencement of term of Office.	How filled.	Vacancies how filled.	Compensation.
United States Senators	2	6	March 4.	Legislature.	Governor.	\$3,000 and mileage.
Representatives in Congress....	33	2	"	Election.	Special election.	" "
STATE OFFICERS.						
LEGISLATIVE—						
State Senators	32	2	January 1.	"	"	\$3 per day and mileage.
Members of Assembly	128	1	"	"	"	" "
EXECUTIVE—						
Governor	1	2	"	"	Lieut. Gov.	\$4,000 and house rent.
Lieutenant Governor	1	2	"	"	Pres. p. t. of Sen.	\$6 per day and mileage.
Secretary of State	1	2	"	"	Governor.	\$2,500.
Comptroller	1	2	"	"	"	"
Treasurer	1	2	"	"	"	"
Attorney General	1	2	"	"	"	\$2,000.
State Engineer and Surveyor ..	1	2	"	"	"	\$2,500.
JUDICIAL—						
Judges of the Court of Appeals ^a	8	8	"	"	"	\$2,500 before 1857; \$3,500 since.
Justices of the Supreme Court	33	8	"	"	"	Ditto.
Clerk of the Court of Appeals.	1	2	"	"	"	\$2,000.
State Reporter	1	2	Date of appt.	{ Gov., Lt. Gov., & Atty. Gen.	{ Gov., Lt. Gov., & Atty. Gen. }	"
ADMINISTRATIVE—						
{ Supt. of Public Instruction...	1	3	"	Legislature.	Governor.	\$2,500.
{ Regents of the University ^b ..	19	...	"	"	Legislature.	None.
Supt. of Banking Department...	1	3	"	Gov. & Senate.	Governor.	\$5,000.
Inspectors of State Prisons.....	3	3	January 1.	Election.	"	\$1,500.
Canal Commissioners	3	3	"	"	"	\$2,000.
Auditor of Canal Department.	1	3	Date of appt.	Gov. & Senate.	"	\$2,500.
Canal Appraisers	3	3	"	"	"	\$2,000.
Supt. of Weights and Measures	1	Indef.	"	{ Gov., Lt. Gov., & Sec. of State.	{ Gov., Lt. Gov., & Sec. of State. }	\$500.
State Assessors	3	3	"	Gov. & Senate.	"	"
COUNTY OFFICERS.						
County Judge	1	4	January 1.	Election.	Governor.	Sal. fixed by Supervisors.
Surrogate (in certain counties)	1	4	"	"	"	"
Special Judges and Surrogates	1	1	"	"	"	"
Justices of Sessions	2	3	"	"	"	Per diem.
District Attorney	1	3	"	"	"	Fees or salary.
Sheriff	1	3	"	"	"	Fees.
Concealers	4	3	"	"	"	Per diem.
Treasurer	1	3	1st Tues. Aug.	"	Supervisors	Percentage.
County Clerk	1	3	January 1.	"	Governor.	Fees.
Commissioners for loaning moneys of the U. S.	2	2	Date of Appt.	Gov. & Senate.	"	Percentage.
School Commissioners ^c .....	...	3	January 1.	Election.	County Judge.	Not less than \$500.
Superintendents of the Poor....	1 or 3	3	"	"	Supervisors.	Per diem or salary.
Commissioners of Excise	2	6	"	{ Judges and } { Just. of Sess. }	Judge & Justices	Per diem.
County Sealer of Weights and Measures	1	Indef.	Date of Appt.	Supervisors.	Supervisors.	Fees.
Notaries Public	{ Fixed by } Gov.	2	"	Gov. & Senate.	Governor.	Fees.
Turnpike Inspectors	3	2	"	Supervisors.	Supervisors.	Per diem.
Plank Road Inspectors	3	2	"	"	"	"
TOWN OFFICERS.						
Supervisor	1	1	Date of Elec.	Election.	Spec. town meet.	Per diem.
Town Clerk	1	1	"	"	"	Fees and per diem.
Inspectors of Election ^d	3 to 18	1	"	See note 2.	{ Superv. town t. { clerk, & jus. }	Per diem.
Justices of the Peace	3 ^e	1	"	Election.	Governor.	Fees.
Constables	1 to 5	1	January 1.	"	"	Fees.
Assessors	3	3	Date of Elec.	"	Spec. town meet.	Per diem.
Collector	1	1	"	"	superv. & 2 jus.	Percentage.
Overseers of the Poor	1 or 2	3	"	"	Spec. town meet.	Per diem.
Commissioners of Highways....	1 or 3	3	"	"	"	"
Overseers of Highways	{ 1 to each } road dis.	1	"	"	Com. highways.	"
Pound Masters	Indef.	1	"	"	Justices.	Fees.
Town Sealer of Weights and Measures	1	1	"	Superv. & j. p.	Superv. & j. p.	Fees.
SCHOOL DIST. OFFICERS.						
Trustees ^f	No. in each dist. 1 or 3	3	2d Tues. Oct.	Election.	Supervisor.	None.
District Clerk	1	1	"	"	Trustees.	"
Collector	1	1	"	"	"	"
Librarian	1	1	"	"	"	"

^a 4 elected for 8 yrs. and 4 senior Justices of Supreme Court.
^b 4 others are *ex officio* Regents. ^c Regulated by special acts.
^d 4 in each Assembly district. ^e In certain counties.
^f 2 inspectors are elected and 1 appointed from the next highest ticket, to each election dist. by the chairman of town meetings. In cities there is 1 such dist. if under 500 inhabitants; 2, if from 500 to 800; and there may be more if above 800. In towns of over 500, the supervisor, assessors, and clerk meet annually to designate or change these districts. If vacancies of supervisors, assessors, commissioners of highways, or overseers of the poor are not filled within 15 days, the justices may appoint; and, if from any cause there be less than 3, they may asso-

ciate justices of neighboring towns in making appointments.
^g Towns in Sullivan co. may have 1 or 2; and if 1, he is chosen annually. Oyster Bay, Oswegatchie, and Waterford have 6, and Southold 6.
^h Towns may decide upon the number. Manlius has 7.
ⁱ In Seneca co. 1 in each town. ^j See exceptions on p. 26.
^k Annual school meetings determine whether to elect 1 or 3.
 Among the officers of local jurisdiction, not included in the foregoing lists, are harbor masters, wardens, health officers, and others connected with sanitary supervision, pilots, wreck masters, superintendent of iron-ore salt springs, and others charged with duties relating to Indian affairs.

PRISONS.

For a great number of offenses criminals are sentenced to be confined at labor for different periods of time, and the State has provided prisons at several places for the security of these offenders against law.¹ The principal of these are the three State Prisons, an Asylum for Insane Convicts, two Houses of Refuge, and several penitentiaries and jails.

The Auburn State Prison is located upon a lot of 10 acres near the center of the city of Auburn. It consists of the prison proper, containing 800 cells and a large number of workshops, all surrounded by a high and strong wall. **The Sing Sing State Prison** is located upon a lot of 130 acres upon the Hudson, in the village of Sing Sing. It contains a prison for males and another for females, the latter the only one in the State. It has an aggregate of 1,600 cells and a great variety of workshops.² **The Clinton State Prison** is situated upon a lot of 250 acres in the town of Dannemora. About 25 acres are enclosed within the walls of the prison. It contains workshops, forges, and furnaces, and has an aggregate of 396 cells.³

The general supervision of the State Prisons is intrusted to a Board of 3 Inspectors, one of whom is elected each year for a term of three years.⁴ They appoint all the officers of the several prisons and renew them at pleasure.⁵ The discipline of the several prisons is rigid and uniform, and all convicts are treated alike, irrespective of their former standing in society or of the crimes of which they are convicted. The rules for the general conduct of prisoners are rigidly enforced. In the administration of discipline a leading object is to secure the reform of the criminal and his return to society with regular and industrious habits and correct moral principles.⁶ All convicts in health are required to labor in shops by day, under rigid supervision, and without exchanging words or looks with each other or with those who may visit the prison. They observe strict silence upon all occasions when not addressed by some person allowed the privilege. In passing to and from the cells, shops, and dining rooms, they march in close single columns, with their

¹ By an act of March 26, 1796, John Watts, Matthew Clarkson, Isaac Sloatenburgh, Thomas Eddy, and John Murray, jr. were appointed commissioners to build a State prison in New York City. This prison, styled "Newgate," was located on a lot of 9 acres on the Hudson, at the foot of Ames St. with its principal front on Greenwich St. It was 204 feet long, and from each end a wing extended to the river. It had 54 rooms, each for 8 persons, and cost \$208,846. It was opened Nov. 25, 1797, and continued in use until May, 1828, when it was sold. Convicts were employed in shoe and nail making and other work in leather and iron, and as carpenters, tailors, weavers, spinners, and gardeners. A second prison was ordered, in 1796, to be built at Albany, but the act was repealed in 1797. The limited accommodations and wretched moral influences of the New York prison led to the ordering of another prison, in 1816, which was located at Auburn. The south wing was completed in 1818, and in 1819 the north wing was ordered to be fitted up with single cells. The prison was enlarged in 1824.

² An act passed March 7, 1824, ordered a prison to be erected at Sing Sing. Work was begun May 14, 1825, and the prison was finished in 1829, with 800 cells, to which 200 were added in 1830. It was finally completed in 1831. The grounds here occupy 130 acres, and include marble quarries, upon which it was designed to employ the convicts. The State Hall at Albany is built of magnesian marble or dolomite quarried and dressed at this prison. The prison for females is built of rough marble in the Ionic style of architecture. It stands on elevated ground and is entirely distinct from the male prison in its officers and management. Previous to its erection, in 1835-40, female convicts were kept by the city of New York at their prison at Bellevue, at an annual cost to the State of \$100 each.

³ Clinton Prison was built, in 1844-45, under the direction of Ransom Cook, with the design of employing convicts in iron mining and manufacture.

⁴ These Inspectors must visit all the State prisons four times a year, in company, inspect their management, discipline, and financial affairs, keep minutes of their proceedings, and report annually to the Legislature. They establish rules for the observance of the officers of the prisons, and may examine witnesses. One of the Inspectors is assigned to each prison for three months, and he is required to spend at least one week in each month at the prison, in special charge, and to inform himself minutely concerning its details. The Inspectors are successively changed to other prisons. The Inspectors can make no appointments of relations within the 3d degree, and they can have no interest in contracts. Their salary is \$1000.—*Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 4.*

⁵ The officers of each prison consist of the following:—

1. An Agent, or Warden, who is the principal fiscal officer of

the prison. He receives a salary of \$1,250 to \$1,500, and is required to give a bond of \$25,000.

2. A Principal Keeper, who has charge of police regulations and discipline of the prison, and must live upon the premises. He keeps a journal of every infraction of rules, records, punishments, complaints, &c., and reports monthly to the Inspectors. Salary, \$800.

3. Keepers under the direction of the Principal are appointed, not to exceed 1 for every 25 prisoners. Salary, \$800.

4. A Clerk, who records all commitments and discharges, keeps the accounts, and reports annually to the Secretary of State. Salary, \$1,000 at Sing Sing and \$900 at the other prisons.

5. The Chaplain visits prisoners in their cells, devotes a stated time each Sabbath to religious services, keeps the prison library, and allows the use of books, under proper regulations, and is expected to counsel and assist convicts in the formation of settled resolutions for reform upon leaving the prison. Though him they may obtain whatever is allowed of correspondence with friends. Salary, \$900.

6. A Physician and Surgeon, who has charge of the Hospital and attends at all times when his services are required. Salary, \$700 at Sing Sing and \$600 at the other prisons.

7. Instructors, of which there are 2 each at Auburn and Sing Sing, 1 at Clinton, and 1 at the Female Prison, who give all necessary instruction to the prisoners in their several occupations.

8. A Store Keeper, who has general charge of the provisions and clothing and other property belonging to the prison.

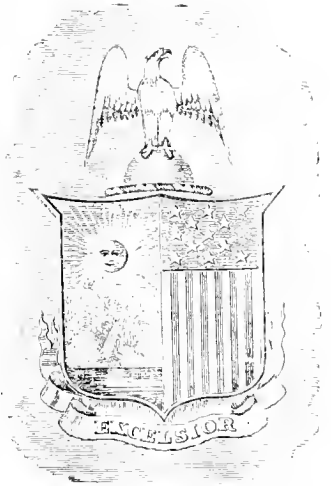
9. A Guard, under the command of a sergeant, who are stationed in the prison and upon the walls to prevent escapes. The number of privates is 26 at Auburn, 25 at Clinton, and 30 at Sing Sing. They are armed and equipped from the State arsenals, and are held legally justified if they shoot down prisoners attempting to escape.

10. A Matron, who has charge of the Female Prison. Assistant matrons are appointed, not to exceed 1 for every 25 prisoners.

⁶ Solitary confinement without labor was tried at Auburn in 1821, but with the most unhappy results, and in 1823 the present system was adopted upon the suggestion of Capt. Eben Lynds and John D. Gray. Capt. Lynds deserves particular notice from the energy and firmness with which he brought his favorite system into successful operation and to a degree of perfection scarcely conceivable to one who had not witnessed it. This plan has been adopted in many prisons and has received the name of the "Auburn System." The labor not required in the domestic affairs of these prisons is hired upon contract to manufacturers, who put up the requisite machinery and employ agents and foremen to superintend the work. Willful violation of the rules is punished by the lash, ball and chain, yoke, strait jacket, shower bath, dark cell, and similar means.

for life; of \$100, an honorary member of the Executive Committee for life, and \$500 a life patron. A department, consisting of ladies, has in charge the interests of prisoners of their sex. The managers of the association receive no pay for their services. They usually report to the Legislature annually; but no reports were made in 1856 and 1858. Office, 15 Center Street, New York.

MILITARY.



The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the State. In time of peace the supervision of the militia and military establishments is intrusted to the Adjutant General, who has an office of record at the capital, issues, under his seal, all military commissions, keeps a register of the names and residences of the officers of militia throughout the State, issues all orders on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief, prescribes the manner of reporting from the several subordinate divisions, and reports the statistics thus obtained—through the Governor—to the Legislature annually.¹ He has the rank of brigadier general; and his assistant has the rank of colonel. The militia of the State is composed of 8 divisions, 26 brigades, and 62 regiments, embracing 220 companies of infantry, 126 of artillery, 41 of cavalry, 37 of rifles, and a total of 18,107 officers and privates.²

All able-bodied white male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, not exempt by law, are

1 OFFICERS OF THE NEW YORK STATE MILITIA.

GENERAL STAFF.	GENERAL OFFICERS.	Major Generals.....	8		
		Brigadier Generals.....	26		
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.	GENERAL OFFICERS.	Adjutant General.....	1		
		Assistant Adjutant General.....	1		
		Division Inspectors (Colonels).....	5		
		Brigade Inspectors (Majors).....	57		
		Adjutants (Lieutenants).....	57		
		Inspector General.....	1		
		COMMISSARY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.	GENERAL OFFICERS.	Commissary General.....	1
				Assistant Commissary General.....	1
		DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERS.	GENERAL OFFICERS.	Engineer-in-Chief.....	1
				Division Engineers (Colonels).....	7
Brigade Engineers (Majors).....	25				
Regimental Engineers (Captains).....	50				
Judge Advocate General.....	1				
DEPARTMENT OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.	GENERAL OFFICERS.	Division Judge Advocates (Colonels).....	8		
		Brigade Judge Advocates (Majors).....	25		
		Surgeon General.....	1		
DEPARTMENT OF SURGEONS.	GENERAL OFFICERS.	Hospital Surgeons (Colonels).....	7		
		Surgeons (Captains).....	22		
		Surgeon's Mates (Lieutenants).....	52		
DEPARTMENT OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.	GENERAL OFFICERS.	Quartermaster General.....	1		
		Division Quartermasters (Lieut. Cols.).....	5		
		Brigade Quartermasters (Captains).....	25		
		Regimental Quartermasters (Lieutenants).....	38		
DEPARTMENT OF PAYMASTER GENERAL.	GENERAL OFFICERS.	Paymaster General.....	1		
		Division Paymasters (Majors).....	5		
		Brigade Paymasters (Captains).....	21		
		Regimental Paymasters (Lieutenants).....	54		
		Aids-de-Camp.....	41		

LINE.	COMPANY OFFICERS.	Colonels.....	60		
		Lieutenant Colonels.....	60		
		Majors.....	58		
		Captains.....	402		
		First Lieutenants.....	379		
		Second Lieutenants.....	490		
		Non-Commissioned Staff.....	143		
		Company Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians, and Privates.....	15,874		
		STAFF CORPS.	OFFICERS.	Sappers and Miners (attached to Engineer Department).....	103
				Total.....	18,107

The office of the Adjutant General was made an office of record in 1827, previous to which commissions were issued by the Secretary of State, under the privy seal of the Governor.

² In Jan. 1859, the division districts were as follows:—

1. New York and Richmond cos.
2. Kings, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester cos.
3. Albany, Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Sullivan, Ulster, and Washington cos.
4. Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, and Warren cos.
5. Broome, Chemung, Cortland, Delaware, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Madison, Montgomery, Otsego, Schoharie, and Schenectady cos.
6. Cayuga, Onondaga, Oswego, Schuyler, Seneca, Tomka, and Tompkins cos.
7. Channing, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Steuben, Wayne, and Yates cos.
8. Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauque, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming cos.

The estimated number of enrolled militia at the beginning of 1850, was 250,000. Those included in regiments were as follows:—

Infantry.....	7,490	privates,	and 8,000	including officers.
Artillery.....	5,365	"	5,760	"
Cavalry.....	1,590	"	1,773	"
Rifles.....	1,420	"	1,528	"

liable to military duty. An enrolment is made annually by the assessors.¹ Militia officers are chosen by election;² excepting major generals and the Commissary General, who are appointed by the Governor and Senate. Staff officers are appointed by the commanding officer of the forces to which they are attached.³ The Adjutant General, Judge Advocate General, Quartermaster General, Paymaster General, Surgeon General, Engineer-in-Chief, and one Instructor of Artillery and one of Cavalry to each division, are appointed by the Governor.⁴

Arsenals. An arsenal is provided for each division of the Militia, and an armory for each regiment. The general custody and supervision of the military property of the State is intrusted to the Commissary General, who has his office in New York, and reports annually through the Governor to the Legislature.⁵

¹ The laws of the U. S. exempt from military service the Vice President, the Judicial and Executive officers of the Government of the U. S., members and officers of both Houses of Congress, customhouse officers and clerks, post officers and stage drivers in charge of mails, ferrymen on post roads, inspectors of exports, pilots and mariners in actual sea service. The State exempts, besides the above, persons in the army and navy and those honorably discharged therefrom, preachers of every sect, commissioned officers and privates of uniformed companies who have resigned after seven years' service, and certain firemen. All others may commute by paying 50 cts. annually, except in Kings and New York cos. and the cities of Albany and Buffalo, where the commutation is fixed at 75 cts.

These moneys are paid to the collectors of taxes and applied to the military fund,—from which the officers and men of regiments are paid, from \$1.25 to \$4, according to rank, for every day's military service. Persons going to, remaining at, or returning from military duty are exempt from arrest upon civil process. Previous to the act of 1846, the State contained 33 divisions, 66 brigades, 272 regiments, and 1856 companies, and numbered 141,436 officers and men. The number of enrolled militia had been as follows, at different periods:—

Years.	Infantry.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Light Artillery.	Riflemen.	Total.
1805	74,429	1,700	1,852	.....	.....	77,982
1810	86,673	2,619	3,385	.....	.....	92,677
1815	90,383	6,364	2,158	.....	.....	98,905
1820	112,760	6,538	3,132	123	.....	122,553
				Horse Artillery.		
1825	131,561	4,432	2,505	646	.....	146,805
1830	166,514	12,803	5,814	1,763	.....	188,610
1835	168,786	11,698	7,317	1,174	.....	192,983
1840	163,300	9,682	7,395	.....	.....	183,100
1845	141,436	9,369	3,840	.....	4,276	162,427

² Under the Constitution of 1777, nearly every military as well as civil officer in the State received his appointment from the Council of Appointment, and mostly held during their pleasure. The Constitution of 1822 introduced the following system, now in use:—Militia officers shall be chosen, or appointed, as follows: Captains, subalterns, and non-commissioned officers shall be chosen by the written votes of the members of their respective companies; field officers of regiments and separate battalions, by the written votes of the commissioned officers of the respective regiments and separate battalions; brigadier generals and brigade inspectors, by the field officers of their respective brigades; major generals, brigadier generals, and commanding officers of regiments or separate battalions shall appoint the staff officers to their respective divisions, brigades, regiments, or separate battalions.—*Constitution, 1822, Art. IV, Sec. 1; Constitution, Art. XI, Sec. 2.*

The above rule does not apply to regiments and brigades not fully organized. If the former contain less than 6 companies, the field officers are appointed by the Governor; and if the brigades are not within the requirements of the law, the brigadier generals are also appointed by the Governor. *Const. 1846.*

³ The staff of the Commander-in-Chief consists of the Adjutant General, Inspector General, Commissary General, Engineer-in-Chief, Judge Advocate General, Surgeon General, Quartermaster General, Paymaster General, Aid de-camp, and Military Secretary, who severally rank in the order here given. The precedence and gradation of officers and non-commissioned officers in the militia is as follows:—

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. The Commander-in-Chief. | 8. First Lieutenant. |
| 2. Major General. | 9. Second Lieutenant. |
| 3. Brigadier General. | 10. Sergeant-Major. |
| 4. Colonel. | 11. Quartermaster Sergeant. |
| 5. Lieutenant Colonel. | 12. First Sergeant. |
| 6. Major. | 13. Sergeant. |
| 7. Captain. | 14. Corporal. |

In each grade precedence is given by priority in date of election, or appointment.

⁴ The instructors, with the rank of colonel, are attached to the headquarters of the division, and hold by the same tenure as commissioned officers of the line. Instructors and division engineers must pass an examination as to special qualification before a board of not less than five officers, convened by the Commander-in-Chief. Appointments to this office have hitherto been made entirely from among the graduates of West Point.

⁵ The Constitution of 1777 ordained that a proper magazine of warlike stores, proportionate to the number of inhabitants, should be established in every county of the State; but this provision was never fully carried out. An arsenal was built at New York at an early period, and another at Albany soon after, the latter on the site purchased for a State prison. Under an act of Feb. 12, 1808, entitled "An Act for the defense of the northern and western frontiers," and by subsequent acts, arsenals were erected at Cananadaga, Batavia, Cananadaga Hollow, Rome, Watertown, Russell, Malone, Plattsburgh, and Elizabethtown.

The arsenal at Plattsburgh was burned in 1813 or '14, and the one at Rome, which occupied the present site of St. Peter's Church, was burned with its contents a few years since. Neither has been rebuilt. In 1844 the State leased of the city of Buffalo a market building on Batavia st. for an arsenal. Magazines were also located at New York, at Albany, and on Staten Island. In 1850 these arsenals were mostly ordered to be sold, together with such arms and other property as had become unserviceable for military purposes. An arsenal occupying the site of an old powder magazine of the Dutch, between Center, Elm, Franklin, and White Streets, New York, was authorized to be sold in 1844, and a new one was directed to be built. The site was purchased by the city for \$30,000, and a new city armory was built on the corner of White and Elm Streets. In 1808 the city of New York conveyed to the State a tract of ground upon Fifth Avenue, between Sixty-third and sixty-Fifth Sts., upon which a magazine was erected. In 1844 the Legislature authorized a new arsenal to be erected on these premises with such moneys as might be paid by the U. S. for the military works upon Staten Island. The sale was completed in April, 1847, for \$27,281.87, of which \$33,284.87 was applicable to the arsenal. The work was commenced, but in March, 1848, was suspended by the Commissioners of the Land Office, to whose charge and that of the Commissary General the work had been intrusted. It was alleged that the latter officer had expended moneys most unwarrantably; and subsequent observation has proved that the structure was unfit for its use, in fact, for any other purpose.—*Assembly Doc. 1846, No. 141; Senate Doc. 1848, No. 34.*

In laying out the Central Park, the premises consisting of 152 building lots, valued in 1856 at \$246,000, were included in the proposed improvement, and an act was passed, April 15, 1857, under which this property, which the State purchased in 1808 for \$700, was conveyed back to the city for \$275,000. Of this sum \$100,000 was made applicable to the erection of an arsenal at New York; \$45,000 for an arsenal at Buffalo; \$40,000 for an arsenal in Brooklyn; \$25,000 for the improvement of the arsenal at Albany and the erection of an armory; \$17,000 for the purchase of the U. S. arsenal at Rome; \$14,000 for an arsenal at Corning, and for armories; \$5,000 at Rochester, \$5,000 at Troy, \$4,000 at Auburn, \$4,000 at Syracuse, \$4,000 at Utica, \$3,000 at Ballston Spa, \$3,000 at Dunkirk, \$3,000 at Ogdensburgh, \$2,000 at Oswego, and \$3,000 for the purchase of a stone fort in Schenectady for an armory. The arsenal in Albany, by act of April 17, 1858, was exchanged with the city for a site on Hudson and Eagle Streets, and \$5,000 toward an arsenal and armory buildings, which were erected in 1858-59. During the summer of 1858, buildings at Albany, Auburn, Ballston Spa, Brooklyn, Corning, Dunkirk, New York, Ogdensburgh, and Syracuse were put under contract and finished, or far advanced, the same year. The stone fort of church at Schenectady was purchased, but no steps were taken for the erections authorized at Troy, Rochester, Oswego, and Utica. The new arsenal built at New York in 1858 was located on Seventh Avenue, corner of Thirty-Fifth St., and was newly completed, when the roof fell on the morning of Nov. 13, 1858, greatly injuring the building.

Most of the structures erected under this act are of substantial workmanship and elegant architectural style. They were built under the direction of commissioners appointed by law. When completed, they will be placed in charge of the Commissary General, who also attends to the safe keeping of arms and

The fortifications within the State are owned and supported by the United States, although several of them were built by the State of New York under an arrangement for the settlement of the Revolutionary debt.¹

military equipments belonging to the State. He keeps his office in New York.

Summary of the ordnance arms in the hands of the troops and in the arsenals of the State on the 1st day of January, 1853.

Six pounders.....	101	Musketoons.....	232
Nine pounders.....	3	Carbines.....	340
Twelve-pound howitzers.....	5	Cavalry sabres.....	1,337
Twenty-four pound howitzers.....	7	Artillery sabres.....	1,188
Mountain howitzers.....	13	Artillery swords.....	1,344
Flint muskets and bayonets.....	671	Cartridge boxes and plates.....	10,744
Percussion muskets and bayonets.....	11,975	Cartridge box belts and plates.....	10,813
Flint rifles.....	563	Bayonet scabbard belts and plates.....	9,890
Percussion rifles.....	1,365	Wast belts and plates.....	9,258
Flint pistols.....	114	Cap pouches.....	7,155
Percussion pistols.....	2,254	Dist holsters.....	1,553

¹ In Feb. 1801, there was due from the State of New York to the United States, on account of Revolutionary expenses, the

sum of \$2,074,846. An Act of Congress, passed February 15, 1799, allowed any State to discharge its debt by payment into the treasury before April, 1800, or by expending a like amount within five years in the erection of fortifications. New York was the only State that chose to extinguish its debt by erecting defenses upon its own soil; and a committee of Congress reported in February, 1801, that no other States had shown any disposition to pay the balances repeated against them. The amount credited to New York was \$891,129.31, and the remainder of the indebtedness was subsequently released.—*American State Papers, Finance*, I, 697.

The amount of moneys redeemed to specie value received by, or paid to, the State of New York from the beginning of the Revolution to April, 1790, was as follows, in dollars:—

Received from State.....	\$1,515,889
Paid to State.....	822,803

A descriptive and historical notice is given of the several fortifications in the localities where they occur. The latest official summary that has been published, dated in 1851, is given below:—

United States Fortifications.

Fort.	Location.	When commenced.	When finished.	Garrison in war.	Total number of guns.	Estimated cost of construction or repair.	Amount expended for construction or repair.	Amount required to complete or construct.	Estimated cost or value of work, up to 100 pounds of ammunition.
Fort Schuyler.....	Throeges Neck.....	1833	.....	1,250	318	9,873,013	\$48,013	\$25,000	\$225,040
Fort Columbus.....	Governors Island.....	1831	.....	105	105	.....	.....	.....	103,743
Castle Williams.....	.....	1837	.....	800	78	269,467	250,407	10,000	79,332
South Battery.....	.....	1831	1845	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	12,184
Fort Gibson.....	Ellis Island.....	1841	1844	80	15	5,096	5,096	.....	18,672
Fort Wool.....	Bedloes Island.....	1841	.....	350	77	245,689	213,000	32,689	75,540
Fort Richmond.....	Staten Island.....	1847	.....	.....	149	505,808	205,606	300,202	124,262
Fort Tompkins.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	64	.....	.....	.....	59,209
Battery, Hudson.....	.....	1841	1845	50	20,081	20,081	.....	.....	57,060
Battery, Morton.....	.....	1841	1845	9	3,508	3,508	.....	.....	10,695
Fort Lafayette.....	Reef, near Long Island.....	1812	.....	370	75	348,573	341,941	6,632	75,778
Fort Hamilton.....	Long Island.....	1824	.....	860	118	634,752	614,752	20,000	86,575
Fort Montgomery.....	Romies Point.....	1841	.....	590	164	411,497	187,352	224,142	152,844
Fort Ontario.....	Oswego.....	1839	.....	300	30	83,013	78,013	5,000	18,640
Fort Niagara.....	Mouth of Niagara River.....	1840	.....	300	21	84,027	59,927	25,000	12,661
Fort Porter.....	Black Rock.....	1842	.....	300	64	150,000	116,500	33,500	51,208

The forts on Staten Island are being rebuilt on an extensive scale. Fort Schuyler, on Throeges Neck, has since been finished, a site purchased for a fort at Wilkins Point, directly opposite, and an immense fortress has been commenced on Sandy Hook, for the more effectual defense of New York Harbor. These works will effectually defend the approaches to New York by water, but would not prevent an attack by land should an enemy effect a landing upon Long Island. To guard against this, it has been proposed to erect a line of redoubts across the island from Wilkins Point to Fort Hamilton at such intervals as would secure this object.

The General Government has appropriated large sums of money during many years to the construction of a floating battery for the defense of New York Harbor. It is building at Hoboken, and is said to be nearly completed. It is of iron, of great strength and thickness, with its outer deck oval, and every part proof against cannon ball. It is to be mounted with heavy guns and propelled by steam. No official account of its construction has been published; and, for obvious reasons, the details of its plan are kept secret. It is reported that it has a capacity to accommodate 3000 men, with the necessary supplies of fuel and military stores; and it is thought that of itself it might oppose an effectual barrier against the approach of a hostile fleet in any passage which it might be brought to defend. This mighty engine of war was planned by the late John C. Stevens.

The other military establishments of the National Government in New York are,—

The Military Academy at West Point.

The Navy Yard, Dry Dock, Naval Hospital, and Laboratory at Brooklyn.

The Arsenal at Water-vliet for the manufacture of gun-carriages and other heavy furniture of artillery for the field and fort.

The Arsenal of Deposit, at Rome.

Plattsburgh Barracks.

Malden Barracks, at Sackets Harbor.

Buffalo Barracks.

A few years after the last war with Great Britain, a military road was surveyed and partly opened by the United States from Plattsburgh to Sackets Harbor; but this work from the first has been kept in repair by the towus as a common highway.

Fort Montgomery is the only work now under construction on the northern frontier. The Canadians have the following fortifications adjacent to New York:—

Fort Wellington, at Prescott, erected in 1812-15.

Fort Henry, at Kingston, with several Martello towers and batteries, for the protection of the harbor and town and defense of the north channel of the St. Lawrence. They were partly built in the War of 1812-15, and partly in 1837-40. Fort Carlton, now within the United States, commanded the south channel, and portions of the work, executed a century ago, (and since the Revolution entirely neglected,) might still be made available upon short notice.

Fort Missisquoi, at Niagara, directly opposite the American fort, is of modern origin.

NOTE.—By the Militia Regulations of this State, the device at the head of this article is borne upon buttons and other insignia worn by military officers.

LANDS.

The absolute property of all the lands in the State is vested in the respective owners, liable only to escheat and to the reservation of gold and silver mines in such as derive title from Colonial patents.¹

The law prohibits the leasing of agricultural lands for a longer period than twelve years.² The care and sale of lands belonging to the State are entrusted to the Commissioners of the Land Office. These commissioners have also the sole right of dealing with the Indians for the sale and surrender of reservations, excepting within the territory whereof the pre-emptive right of purchase was ceded to Massachusetts and is now held by the Ogden Company.

The Commissioners of the Land Office were created by an act of May 11, 1784, to carry into execution the promises of bounty lands for Revolutionary services which had been made by the Legislature in 1780. As now formed, this Board consists of the Lieutenant Governor of the State, Speaker of Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, and State Engineer and Surveyor. The Deputy Secretary of State is *ex officio* Clerk of the Board, and the meetings are held in the Secretary's office, upon the call of the Secretary of State.

When State lands are to be sold, they are first surveyed, appraised, and advertised for sale at auction, and their minimum bid affixed. The lots that remain without a bid are liable to be taken by the first applicant upon payment of one-fourth of the price and giving bonds for the residue. If they remain unsold any considerable time, they are re-appraised and offered at a lower rate.³

The lands under water in the bays around Long Island are in most cases the property of the townships, by virtue of original patents; and the privilege of fishing and taking oysters and clams is by some towns held as exclusively belonging to their inhabitants.⁴

¹ The Dutch Government sometimes granted lands in the Colony without the formalities of Indian purchase; but it was the rule of the English to first extinguish the aboriginal title. It was customary to apply to the Governor and Council for leave to purchase. If granted, a treaty was held and an Indian deed obtained, a warrant was issued to the Surveyor General for a survey, and the map and field notes were reported. The Attorney General was then directed to prepare a draft of a patent, which was submitted to the Governor and Council, and, if approved, was engrossed upon parchment, recorded, sealed, and issued. The fees incident to procuring a patent were important sources of revenue to the officers concerned. Only 1,000 acres could be granted to one person; but this rule was evaded by associating great numbers of merely nominal parties; and the officers through whose hands the papers passed were often largely interested in the grants. The Colonial Government in this respect became exceedingly corrupt, and stood greatly in need of a reform like that wrought by the Revolution. In a few isolated cases grants of land were made directly by the crown, and no records appear in our offices. Of this class was the Royal Grant to Sir Wm. Johnson, x. of the Mohawk. Patents for land were generally very formal, and abounded in repetitions. "The grants were 'in fee and common soage,' as in the name of East Greenwich, in the co. of Kent, and included with the land all "houses, messuages, tenements, erections, and buildings, mills, millhaues, fences, inclosures, gardens, orchards, fields, pastures, common pastures, meadows, marshes, swamps, plains, woods, underwoods, timber, trees, rivers, rivulets, runs, streams, water, lakes, ponds, pits, brachen, quarries, mines, minerals, (gold and silver [wholly or in part] excepted) creeks, harbors, highways, easements, fishing, hunting, and bowling, and all other franchises, profits, commodities, and appurtenances whatsoever." This enumeration of rights, more or less varied, was embraced in all land patents. Colonial grants were usually conditioned to the annual payment of a *quitrent* at a stated time and place named in the patent. This payment was sometimes due in money, and often in wheat or other commodity. Others were conditioned to the payment of the skins of animals or a merely nominal article, as simply an acknowledgment of the superior rights of the grantors. The quitrents formed an important source of revenue, and, after the Revolution, became due to the State. In 1786 it was provided that lands subject to these rents might be released upon payment of arrears, and 11 shillings to every shilling of the annual dues. Large amounts of land upon which arrears of quitrents had accumulated were sold from time to time; and laws continued to be passed at frequent intervals for the final sale of all lands which had not been released by commutation as a matter of law. Such lands as then remained unredemmed were allowed to be released by payment of \$2.50 to each shilling of annual due. The last sale took place in March, 1829. The arrears for quitrents, then amounting to \$33,280, were in 1831 taken from the general fund and given in equal portions to the Lat. and Sch. of Funds.

² This feature was adopted to prevent the recurrence of anti-rent difficulties. The Legislature, in 1846, enacted a law providing that all lands previously rented for a life or lives, or for more than 21 years, should be taxed as the personal property of the persons receiving the rents, to an extent equal to a sum that at legal interest would produce the annual rent. Such taxes were made payable in the eos, where the lands lay; and this unpleasant encumbrance has largely contributed to reduce the amount of lands thus held.

³ Unappropriated lands in the counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Washington, and Warren may be sold by the commissioners in quantities of not less than 100 acres, if already surveyed, at such price as they may be found worth. If over 1,000 acres, they may be surveyed and sold for their value, and may not be assessed at a higher rate for five years. Lands sold under foreclosure of loan mortgages are bid in by the Loan Commissioners if liable to go for less than the sum due. They are then sold by auction, or otherwise, for the best interests of the State, under the regulations above stated. Land under water may be conveyed by the Commissioners of the Land Office, under regulations fixed by law. Notice of application for such grants must be advertised for six weeks in the co. newspaper where the lands lie, and posted on the courthouse door. These notices must describe the adjoining lands and give the names of their owners. Applicants must make affidavit that they intend to appropriate the lands applied for to a commercial purpose. The co. judge, or supervisor and town clerk, or two assessors of the town where the lands lie, must make affidavit that the land is not more than is necessary for the purposes of commerce, and that the persons applying are believed to be *bona fide* applicants for the purposes stated. Applicants must also produce an accurate map of the proposed grant and the adjacent lands owned by them, certified by the oath of a surveyor; and also a correct description in writing, with courses and distances, and the soundings for every 50 feet on the exterior line. The map must show the general course of the shore for a mile each way, and the particular course of the point applied for, and include all docks, bulkheads, or other improvements, the names of owners of lands adjoining, and the width of the channel or river if less than two miles. The deduction of title and proof that the lands belong to the State must also be produced, with claim of ownership by the applicant, or by himself and those under whom he claims. The patent is conditioned to occupation in the mode agreed upon within — years, and the fees are \$500. Grants under the waters of navigable rivers and lakes can only be made to the owners of the land along the shores; and the commissioners are restricted in their powers so far as relates to New York City and the Hudson River R. R.

⁴ Around Staten Island the owners of the shores possess the right of using or leasing the adjacent lands under water for planting oysters. The custom of granting lands under water without the restrictions here enumerated has led to serious encroachments upon the harbor of New York, the details of which are stated on pages 418, 419.

The public lands are greatly reduced in quantity, and belong to the several permanent funds to which they have from time to time been granted.¹

Gospel and School Lands.—Under an act of 1782, a lot of 400 acres was to be reserved in each township of the Military Tract for the support of the gospel, and two lots of 200 acres for schools.²

In each of the Twenty Towns of the Chenango Tract a lot of 250 acres (usually Lot 45) was reserved for the gospel, and another (Lot 46) of like extent for schools; but these lots were sold with the lands, and the Canastota Tract, in Sullivan and Lenox, adjoining Oneida Lake, was in 1805-08 given in lieu, and apportioned among the Twenty Towns.³

In each of the Ten Towns on the St. Lawrence a mile square (usually Lot 55) was granted for gospel and schools, and in some towns was applied in early years to both these objects.⁴

Besides these grants for schools by the State, land proprietors have in some instances conveyed certain lots for this purpose, to encourage settlement. In nearly every instance these lands have been applied for the benefit of the original townships within which they were granted, and in their subdivision the local school fund has been equitably divided. Other lands were subsequently granted, as elsewhere noticed; and in 1822 the Constitution gave all the public lands not specially appropriated to the school fund.⁵

¹ The quantity now owned forms about 4½ per cent. of that held in 1823, and compares between the two periods as follows:—

	Jan. 1, 1823.	Jan. 1859.
Lands belonging to the School Fund	991,659A.	9,463A.
" " Literature Fund 17,946 "		640 "
" " Canal " 129,769 "		209 "
" " General "		39,209 "
" " Salt "		209 "
Total.....	1,139,374 "	49,581 "

² These lots were designated by the supervisors of Onondaga and Seneca cos., under acts passed in 1796 and 1808, as follows:—

Gospel and School Lands of the Military Tract.

³ In each of the following townships a lot of 640 acres was reserved for schools, viz.:—*Fayette*, now Guilford, and part of Oxford; *Clinton*, now Bambridge, Atton, and part of Coventry; *Greene*, now parts of Greene, Smithville, and Coventry; *Wagon*, now parts of Colesville, Sandford, and Windsor; *Chenango*, now parts of Port Crane, Conklin, Colesville, and Windsor; *Sabney*, now parts of Binghampton and Vestal; *Randolph*, now parts of Sandford, Windsor, and Coddlin; and *Hambden*, now parts of Vestal, Owego, and Nichols.

⁴ In Plattsburgh 640 acres was reserved for the gospel, and 490 for schools; and in Totten and Crossfield's Purchase 16 lots of 640 acres each. The latter have been selected under the Sackets Harbor and Saratoga R. R. Grant. In Benson Township (Hope and Lake Pleasant) 4 lots of 160 acres each were given for schools and literature.

⁵ The lands of the school fund were, Jan. 1859, as follows:—4,270 acres in Hamilton, 2,861 in Essex, 1,680 in Clinton, 350 in Wayne, 105 in Schoharie, 75 in St. Lawrence, 20 in Washington, 28 in Oneida, 25 in Fulton, 16 in Montgomery, 12 in Herkimer, 6 in Dutchess, and 5 in Onondaga cos.

Literature Lands have been reserved as follows:—1 mi. square in each of the townships of Fayette, Greene, Clinton, Chenango, Warren, Sidney, and Hampden. Townships 1, 4, 5, 8, 13, 14, 17, 19, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 41, in Totten and Crossfield's Purchase. Lot No. 56 in each of the Ten Towns of St. Lawrence co. A lot of 550 acres (less 50 for survey) in each of the 28 townships of the Military Tract. These lots were appropriated as follows:—

<i>Military Tract.</i> —Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, and 20, to Union College.
Township 13, to Oxford Academy, Chap. 112, Laws of 1800.
" 5, " Pompey " " 119, " 1813.
" 3, " Cayuga " " 71, " 1814.
" 1, " Onondaga " " 209, " 1814.
" 19, " Cortland " " 10, " 1822.
" 28, " Auburn " " 206, " 1825.
" 22, " Ithaca " " 308, " 1825.

The remainder were sold for the benefit of the Literature Fund. *Clinton Township*, granted to the town of Jericho, Chap. 3, Laws of 1822. All other townships in Broome and Chenango cos. were sold for the benefit of the Literature Fund.

Ten Towns in St. Lawrence Co.—In Potsdam, granted to St. Lawrence Academy, Chap. 148, 1816. In Canton, granted to Lowville Academy, Chap. 134, Laws of 1818. The remainder was sold, and \$1,000 given to Middlebury Academy in 1825; \$1,000 to Rowlock Academy in 1824; \$2,500 to St. Lawrence Academy in 1825; and the remainder passed to the Literature Fund.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase,—10,240 acres, absorbed by S. H. & S. R. R. In Benson Township, 4 lots of 160 acres each remain unsold. Of the unsold lands of the State in Jan. 1859, there were 39,209 acres; of which 19,020 are in Clinton, 5,133 in Hamilton, 5,111 in Essex, 4,725 in Franklin, 1,643 in Warren, 1,417 in Delaware, and the same in Erie, 780 in Herkimer, 212 in Cortland, 175 in Seneca, 116 in Sullivan, and 57 in Washington cos.

The Salt Springs Lands are, by Article 7, Sec. 7 of the Constitution of 1846, declared as belonging individually to the State, and comprise the grounds upon which salt is manufactured, whether by solar evaporation or artificial heat. The Commissioners of the Land Office may sell, under authority of law, certain portions for the purpose of purchasing other lands, so that the amount shall not be diminished. Since 1846, 14,485 acres have been sold, for \$153,039.50, and 543.12 acres purchased, for \$164,164.79.

ORIGINAL TOWNSHIP AND ITS NUMBERS.	Gospel Land School Lot.	Literature Lot.	Present Towns sharing in Profits of School Lot.
1. Lysander.....	9	100	Lysander and part of Granby.
2. Hammit.....	5	14	Hammit, Cicero, parts of Oswego City, and Granby.
3. Cato.....	25	89	Victory, Ira, and parts of Conquest and Cato.
4. Brutus.....	87	58	Brutus, and parts of Sennet, Mentz, Conquest, and Cato.
5. Camillus.....	72	15	Camillus, Elbridge, and Van Buren.
6. Cicero.....	14	16	Clay and Cicero.
7. Manlius.....	74	18	De Witt and Manlius.
8. Aurelius.....	69	36	Owasco, Fleming, Auburn, and parts of Aurelius, Sennet, and Mentz.
9. Marcellus.....	22	19	Marcellus, Skaneateles, and parts of Spafford and Otisco.
10. Pompey.....	67	30	Pompey, Lafayette, and part of Otisco.
11. Romulus.....	50	55	Romulus, Varick, Fayette, and parts of Seneca Falls.
12. Scipio.....	1	82	Scipio, Venice, and part of Niles.
13. Sempronius.....	52	25	Sempronius, Moravia, and part of Niles.
14. Tully.....	76	69	Tully, Preble, Scott, and parts of Spafford and Otisco.
15. Fabius.....	3	26	Fabius and part of Truxton.
16. Oval.....	30	23	Oval, Lodi, and Covert.
17. Milton.....	24	56	Genea and part of Lansing.
18. Locke.....	15	94	Groton, Sumner Hill, and Locke.
19. Homer.....	34	85	Homer and Cortlandville.
20. Solon.....	22	41	Solon and part of Truxton.
21. Hector.....	1	6	Hector.
22. Ulysses.....	5	24	Ulysses, Enfield, Ithaca, and part of Lansing.
23. Dryden.....	29	63	Dryden.
24. Virgil.....	36	20	Virgil.
25. Cincinnati.....	53	49	Cincinnati, Free-town, Marathon, and Willet.
26. Junius.....	78	79	Junius, Tyre, Waterloo, and part of Seneca Falls.
27. Gaben.....	45	33	Gaben and Savannah.
28. Sterling.....	73	88	Sterling, Butler, Wolcott, Huron, and Rose.

^a Exchanged for No. 17 by Chap. 177, Laws of 1812.

With certain exceptions¹ all property, both real and personal, is liable to taxation whether owned by individuals or corporations. Real estate is taxed in the town where it lies, unless adjacent to lands of the same owner or occupant in another town where he resides.

Personal property is taxed where the owner resides, and corporations in the towns where their property lies. Stocks of corporations are taxed to the company and not to the holders. Property may be sold for the payment of taxes, and lands upon which the taxes remain unpaid are returned by the co. treasurers to the comptroller, and so much of each parcel is sold at stated periods, as is necessary to pay the taxes, interest, and charges that accrue thereon.²

The pre-emptive title to the lands of the State w. of a meridian passing through the 82d milestone on the Penn. line, was conveyed to Massachusetts, (except a mile strip along the Niagara,) at a convention held at Hartford, Dec. 16, 1786. These lands amounted to about 6,000,000 acres. Ten towns of 234,400 acres, in Broome and Tioga cos., called "*The Massachusetts Ten Towns*," were also conveyed at the same time.

Large tracts of land remained in possession of the government when it became a State. These and other portions derived from forfeitures, escheats, tax sales, Indian purchases, and foreclosure of loan mortgages, have been sold in small parcels, as parts of large tracts, having a general name and system of survey. Sometimes as many patents have been issued for these tracts as they had lots, and in others many lots have been conveyed to the same person.

The largest grant ever made by the State to citizens was that of Macomb's Purchase, in Franklin, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Herkimer, and Oswego cos. It embraced 3,693,755 acres, and was patented to Daniel McCormick and Alexander Macomb in 1791-8. The State, in accordance with Indian treaties, has conveyed sundry tracts, the principal of which are Penet Square, (10 mi. sq.,) in Jefferson co., and Perches, Kirkland, and other minor tracts, in Oneida co. Others, for like cause, have been assigned for missions and other specific objects. The Legislature has also by acts directed the land commissioners to convey extensive tracts for the promotion of roads, rail-roads, and canals; colleges, academies, schools, and other institutions, and to reward military or other services to the State. Of the latter class was a grant of 16,000 acres in Oneida co. to Baron Steuben, in 1794.

Of patents to citizens not included in either of the preceding lists, the principal are Scriba's 500,000 acres in Oswego and Oneida cos. Adgate's, Coxe's, Machin's, Oothoudt's, Remsen's, Dean's, and other tracts in Oneida; Vrooman's, Noble's, &c. in Herkimer; and Watkin's & Flint's in Chemung and adjoining counties. Numerous grants of land to communities, with privileges of government, were made upon Long Island, and in the counties bordering upon the Hudson, which will be specially noticed in the localities to which they refer.

Several of the cities have special laws for the sale of real estate for taxes, and such sales are made under the direction of the fiscal officer of the corporation. All other tax sales occur at Albany once in three years, and are duly advertised by the comptroller and in each co. by such newspapers as are designated by the supervisors.

¹ The real estate not subject to taxation comprises property belonging to the State and United States; buildings and grounds for public uses owned by counties, cities, villages, and towns; colleges, academies, and incorporated seminaries; churches, school houses, and the property of corporations for reform of offenders; public libraries; bank stock owned by State and by literary and charitable societies; Indian reservations, and the property of Indians living thereon; the property of clergymen to the extent of \$1,500 each, and property not liable to sale under execution for debt. The last named includes (if owned by homesteaders) a spinning wheel, a loom, stoves put up or in use, the family Bible, family pictures, and school books in use, not exceeding \$50 in value, a seat or pew in church, ten sheep with their fleeces, and the yam or cloth made thereon, one cow, two swine, and their necessary food, all necessary pork, beef, fish, flour, and vegetables provided for family use, and fuel for 60 days, all necessary wearing apparel, beds, bedsteads, and bedding for the family, arms and accoutrements required by law to be kept for service in the militia, necessary cooking utensils, one table, six chairs, table furniture for six persons, one crum and its appendages, one pair of andirons, a shovel and tongs, beds of mechanics to the value of \$25, a team worth \$150, and land set apart for a private burying ground not more than 1 acre. A building and lot worth \$1,000 occupied as a dwelling by the owner and his family may be exempt by causing a description of the premises to be

recorded in the co. clerk's office, but such record does not exempt from sale for taxes, and property generally is liable for debts contracted in its purchase. Where a homestead is exempted the privilege continues for the benefit of the widow and family after the death of the head. Such of the above articles as are movable continue exempt while the family to whom they belong are removing from one place of residence to another.

² Each parcel is held up at auction, and those persons competing at the sale name the least amount of land in a square, usually in the N.W. corner, that they will accept, and pay the taxes and charges due. The sale is declared in favor of the person naming the least quantity, and the purchaser receives a certificate naming the time when a deed will be due. If not paid, the controller may in 3 months cancel the certificate and give to another upon payment of the same amount, and any person may redeem within 2 years by paying the taxes, charges, and 10 per cent. in addition. Specific or undivided parts of tracts of land may be sold. If not redeemed in 2 years the comptroller issues a full deed to the purchaser. The portion sold to pay taxes is designated by the comptroller and varies with circumstances. If a village lot, it is located so as to front upon a street, and in long narrow tracts it is taken off from one end. A tax sale takes place in 1850, and triennially thereafter.

TABLES OF MANORS, COLONIAL PATENTS, PURCHASES, AND LAND GRANTS.

Manors of the Colonial Period in New York and its Dependencies.

NAMES.	PATENTEES.	DATES.	LOCATION AND REMARKS.
Bentley	Capt. Ch'r Billop.....	May 6, 1687	S. W. part of Staten Island, sometimes called "Billop Manor."
Cassidown	John Palmer	Mar. 29, 1687	N. part of Staten Island.
Cortlandt	Col. Stephanus Cortlandt	June 17, 1697	S. part of Westchester co., had 1 Rep. in Gen. Assembly.
Fletcher	Capt. John Evans	Sept. 6, 1694	Canceled.
Fox Hall	Capt. Thos. Chambers.....	May 21, 1667	Annexed to Kingston, Mar. 12, 1787.
Gardners Island.....	Earl of Surling.....	Mar. 10, 1639	With full power as an independent town.
Livingston	Robert Livingston.....	June 22, 1663	Columbia co., had 1 Rep. in Gen. Assembly.
Marthas Vineyard.....	Matthew Mayhew.....	April 29, 1685	Since annexed to Massachusetts.
Morrisania	Col. Lewis Morris.....	May 9, 1697	S. point of Westchester co.
Pelham	John Pell.....	Oct. 25, 1687	S. E. border of Westchester co.
Philipsburgh	Frederick Philipse.....	April 1, 1680	Putnam co.
Plumme Island.....	Samuel Willes.....	April 2, 1675	Plum and Gill Islands.
Rensselaerwyck.....	Killian Van Rensselaer..	1630-37	Fully organized; represented in Gen. Assembly; confirmed Oct. 17, 1685, May 29, 1704.
St. George	Col. Wm. Smith	Oct. 5, 1693	In town of Brookhaven, Suffolk co.
Scarsdale	Caleb Heathcote.....	Mar. 21, 1701	Westchester co.
Sophy	John Paine.....	July 25, 1672	Prudence Island, R. I. Disallowed by R. I. and authority resisted.
Tysbury	Thos. Mayhew.....	July 8, 1761	Marthas Vineyard, now a part of Massachusetts.

Several of these existed only in name; perhaps a few other patents bore the name of Manors, upon which active settlement were not begun under the Colonial Government.

Table of the more important Patents

Granted under the English Colonial Government, in the eastern part of New York.

NAME OF PATENT.	County.	Date.	Extent in Acres.	Patentees.
Adapatangie Patent.....	Otsego.....	May 8, 1770	25,000	Sir William Johnson and others.
Amherst Tracts.....	Hamilton.....	April 6, 1774	40,000	Sir Jeffery Amherst, (2 tracts.)
Annapescook Patent.....	Washington.....	May 11, 1762	10,000	R. J. P. & W. Schermernhorn and others.
Argyle Patent.....	".....	March 13, 1764	47,450	Duncan Reid and others.
Arieskill Patent.....	Montgomery.....	Nov. 12, 1737	10,000	James De Lancey.
Artillery Patent.....	Washington.....	Oct. 21, 1764	24,000	Joseph Walton and others.
Babington's Patent.....	Delaware.....	May 22, 1770	2,000	Charles Babington.
Bagley's Patents.....	Schenectady.....	June 17, 1737	4,000	Timothy Bagley and others.
".....	Montgomery.....	Feb. 9, 1838	6,000	"
Balfour's Patent.....	Ham. & Warren.....	March 6, 1775	5,000	Henry Balfour, (Totten & Crossfield's Pur.)
Banyar's Patent.....	Otsego & Scho.....	April 14, 1753	4,000	Gold-brow Banyar and others.
Batavia Patent.....	Greene.....	April 24, 1736	4,200	Vincent Matthews and others.
Bayard's Patent.....	Oncida & Herk.....	June 12, 1771	50,000	Wm. & Rob. Bayard and others, (Freemasons' Patent.)
Becker's Patent.....	Schoharie.....	March 19, 1754	6,000	Johannes Becker and others.
Beddington Patent.....	Delaware.....	May 24, 1770	27,000	John Leake and others.
Beekman's Patent.....	Dutchess.....	June 25, 1763	.....	Henry Beekman.
Beekmantown Patent.....	Clinton.....	March 27, 1769	30,000	William H. Beekman.
Belvidere Patent.....	Otsego & Scho.....	July 6, 1760	100,000	George Croghan and others, (2 tracts.)
Bishop's Patent.....	Hamilton.....	April 6, 1774	14,000	Wm. Bishop, (T. & C. Pur.)
Bleeker's Patent.....	Montgomery.....	Sept. 22, 1729	4,500	Rutger Bleeker and others.
Blenheim Patent.....	Schoharie.....	Nov. 28, 1769	40,000	John Weatherhead and others.
Bradshaw's Patent.....	Washington.....	May 18, 1762	23,000	James Bradshaw.
Bradt's Patent.....	Schenectady.....	Feb. 14, 1738	4,000	Krent Bradt and others.
".....	".....	Dec. 16, 1737	3,870	"
Buffington Patent.....	Schoharie.....	July 13, 1770	4,000	David Buffington.
Burnetfield Patent.....	Herkimer.....	April 30, 1775	9,400	John Just Petrie and others, (German Flats.)
Cambridge Patent.....	Washington.....	July 21, 1761	31,500	Cobden, Smith, Banyar, and others.
Campbell's Patent.....	Essex.....	July 11, 1764	5,000	Allen Campbell.
".....	Hamilton.....	April 5, 1784	4,000	Duncan Campbell, (T. & C. Pur.)
Catskill Patent.....	Greene.....	July 11, 1767	35,500	Martin Garrison Van Bergen and others.
Cauganawaga Patent.....	Montgomery.....	Nov. 4, 1774	2,000	John & Margaret Collins.
Clarke's Patent.....	Delaware.....	May 22, 1770	2,000	James Clarke.
Clus's Patent.....	Fulton.....	Sept. 29, 1770	3,000	David Clus.
Caterskill Patent.....	Greene.....	Nov. 1, 1695	.....	Jacob Loelerman.
Choesesock's Patent.....	Orange.....	March 25, 1767	.....	Ann Bridges and others.
Cherry Valley Patent.....	Otsego.....	April 18, 1738	7,050	John Lindsey and others.
Clifton Park Patent.....	Saratoga.....	Sept. 23, 1768	.....	N. Hermaus and others, (Shenondehowa Pat.)
Cobus Kill Patent.....	Schoharie.....	Jan. 15, 1770	40,000	Stephen Skinner and others.
Corry's Patent.....	Mont. & Scho.....	Nov. 19, 1737	25,000	Wm. Corry and others.
Cosby's Manor.....	Oncida & Herk.....	June 2, 1734	22,000	Joseph Worrell and others.
Cosby's Patent.....	Schenectady.....	Feb. 9, 1738	6,000	Alex., Ph. & Wm. Cosby.
Coxburgh & Carolina.....	Oncida.....	May 30, 1770	.....	"
Cox's Patent.....	".....	May 30, 1770	47,000	Daniel Cox and others, (s. w. of Mohawk.)
".....	".....	Jan. 5, 1775	20,000	" " " (s. of Susquehanna.)
Croghan's Patent.....	Otsego.....	June 29, 1770	18,000	Geo. Croghan and others, (s. of Mohawk.)
Bartmouth Patent.....	Hamilton.....	Oct. 4, 1774	18,025	Jeremiah Van Rensselaer.
Debn's Patent.....	Clinton.....	July 11, 1769	30,000	Elkanah Debn.
De Berniers Patent.....	Delaware.....	May 22, 1770	2,000	John De Bernier.
De Lancey's Patent.....	Montgomery.....	Nov. 12, 1737	10,000	James De Lancey and others, (s. of Mohawk.)
".....	".....	Aug. 23, 1737	5,425	" " " (s. of Mohawk.)
Edmeston's Patent.....	Otsego.....	July 21, 1770	5,000	Robert Edmeston.
".....	".....	July 20, 1770	5,000	William Edmeston.
Franklin Patent.....	Otsego.....	June 20, 1770	9,000	Walter Franklin and others.

NAME OF PATENT.	County.	Date.	Extent in Acres.	Patentees.
Franklin Township.....	Delaware.....	Feb. 26, 1770	30,000	Thomas Wharton and others.
Frank's Patent.....	Herkimer.....	Sept. 6, 1765	5,000	Conrad Frank and others.
Frazier's Patent.....	Greene.....	June 17, 1765	2,000	Hugh Frazier.
Freeman's Patent.....	Schenectady.....	July 3, 1736	5,000	Thomas Freeman.
Friswell's Patent.....	Clinton.....	May 7, 1765	3,000	John Friswell.
Gage's Patent.....	Oneida.....	July 6, 1739	18,000	Thomas Gage.
Glazier's Patent.....	Schoharie.....	Sept. 10, 1772	3,000	Benjamin Glazier.
Glen's Purchase.....	Saratoga.....	Aug. 24, 1770	45,000	John Glen, Jr.
Goldborough Township.....	Delaware.....	June 15, 1770	6,000	Edward Tudor and others.
Grant's Patent.....	Essex.....	Aug. 17, 1764	3,000	Robert Grant.
Greenwich Patent.....	Washington.....	Nov. 11, 1763	10,000	Donald Campbell.
Guerin's Patent.....	Montgomery.....	Aug. 29, 1755	4,000	Maynard & Elizabeth Guerin.
Half Moon Patent.....	Saratoga.....	Oct. 13, 1665	.....	Peter Philip Schuyler and others.
Hanson's Patent.....	Delaware & Sull.....	July 17, 1713	2,000	Jonathan Hanson and others.
Hardenburgh Patent.....	Delaware.....	April 29, 1708	22,000	John James Hardenburgh and others.
Harper's Patent.....	Delaware.....	Dec. 8, 1769	2,000	John Harper, Jr.
Harrison's Patent.....	Montgomery.....	Oct. 11, 1755	4,000	Edward Harrison and others.
Hartwick Patent.....	Montgomery.....	March 18, 1722	12,000	Francis Harrison and others.
Haseelcver's Patent.....	Otsego.....	April 22, 1761	21,500	Christian John Hartwick.
Henderson's Patent.....	Herkimer.....	Feb. 27, 1769	18,000	Peter Haseelcver.
Herkimer's Patent.....	".....	April 13, 1752	2,324	James Henderson and others.
Holland Patent.....	".....	March 17, 1769	29,000	Joost John Herkimer and others.
Hoosick Patent.....	Oneida.....	April 17, 1769	20,000	Lord Henry Holland.
Hosick Patent.....	Rens. & Wash.....	June 3, 1688	.....	Maria Van Benschelaer and others.
Hunter-field Patent.....	Schoharie.....	Nov. 3, 1714	10,000	Myndert Schuyler and others, (Schoharie Pat.)
Hurley Patent.....	Ulster.....	Oct. 19, 1708	.....	Cornelius Cool and others.
Huyk Patent.....	Columbia.....	Oct. 6, 1731	6,000	Burgis Huyk.
Hyde Township.....	Warren.....	Sept. 10, 1774	40,000	Edward Jessup & C. Hyde.
Ingolby's Patent.....	Schenectady.....	July 29, 1737	16,000	Geo. Ingolby and others.
Jessup's Patent.....	Herkimer & Fult.....	April 12, 1770	94,000	Henry Glen and others.
Jessup's Purchase.....	Warren.....	March 21, 1768	11,950	Ebenzer Jessup and others, (2 tracts.)
".....	".....	April 10, 1772	2,000	".....
Johnson's Patent.....	Herkimer.....	Sept. 27, 1765	2,000	Guy Johnson.
Judd's Patent.....	Essex.....	April 16, 1765	2,000	James Judd.
Kalkiati Patent.....	Rockland.....	June 25, 1696	.....	Daniel Homan and others, (Yachtancke.)
Kayalrossaris Patent.....	Saratoga & War.....	Nov. 2, 1708	.....	Manning Hermans and others, (Queensboro.)
Kellat's Patent.....	Essex.....	Aug. 7, 1764	2,000	Roger Kellat.
Kempe's Patent.....	Washington.....	May 3, 1764	10,200	John Tudor Kempe.
Kennedy's Patent.....	Essex.....	Aug. 7, 1764	2,000	John Kennedy.
".....	Warren.....	Aug. 26, 1774	2,000	Robert Kennedy.
Kinderhook Patent.....	Columbia.....	March 14, 1686	.....	John Hendrick De Bruyn and others.
Kingsborough Patent.....	Fulton.....	June 23, 1753	20,000	Arent Stevens and others.
Kingsbury Patent.....	Washington.....	May 18, 1762	26,000	James Bradshaw and others.
King-field Manor.....	".....	Dec. 12, 1695	.....	".....
Kleck's Patent.....	Montgomery.....	Dec. 21, 1754	16,000	George Klock and others.
Kortright Patent.....	Delaware.....	Feb. 24, 1770	22,000	Lawrence Kortright.
Lansing's Patent.....	Herkimer.....	June 23, 1757	6,000	Jacob Lansing and others.
Lawyer's Patent.....	Schoharie.....	Dec. 20, 1768	26,630	Johannes Lawyer and others.
".....	".....	Feb. 6, 1753	2,640	".....
".....	".....	Aug. 14, 1761	7,000	".....
Leake's Patent.....	Delaware.....	May 22, 1770	5,000	Robert Leake.
Legge's Patent.....	Essex.....	June 26, 1769	5,000	Francis Legge.
Lindsley's Patent.....	Otsego.....	Aug. 18, 1738	7,050	John Lindsley and others.
".....	".....	Aug. 18, 1738	1,265	".....
".....	".....	Oct. 7, 1741	2,091	".....
Lindsley & Livingston's Patent.....	Herkimer.....	Aug. 24, 1730	3,000	John Lindsley & Ph. Livingston.
Lispemard's Patent.....	Otsego.....	Sept. 6, 1770	9,000	Leonard Lispeard and others.
Livingston's Patent.....	Herk. & Mont.....	Feb. 10, 1762	20,000	Philip Livingston and others.
".....	Fulton & Sara.....	Nov. 8, 1760	4,000	".....
Lott's Patent.....	Fulton.....	Sept. 16, 1761	20,000	Abraham Lott, jr. and others.
Ludlow's Patent.....	Orange.....	Oct. 18, 1731	4,000	Gabriel Ludlow.
Lynne's Patent.....	Herkimer.....	Jan. 2, 1754	20,000	John Lynne and others.
".....	Montgomery.....	Aug. 12, 1736	2,000	".....
McCulloch's Patent.....	Washington.....	May 3, 1765	4,000	Nathaniel McCulloch, (2 tracts.)
McIntosh's Patent.....	Essex.....	Aug. 7, 1765	3,000	Alexander McIntosh.
McKee's Patent.....	Delaware.....	Jan. 16, 1770	40,000	Alexander McKee and others.
".....	".....	April 30, 1770	18,000	".....
McLeod's Patent.....	Fulton.....	Sept. 29, 1770	3,000	Norman McLeod.
McNeile's Patent.....	Otsego.....	April 5, 1769	5,928	John McNeile.
".....	Herkimer.....	Aug. 15, 1761	4,000	".....
Magin's Patent.....	Fulton.....	March 31, 1761	6,000	Sarah Magin and others.
Markham's Patent.....	Hamilton.....	April 5, 1774	5,000	William Markham.
Matthews's Patent.....	Greene.....	April 24, 1736	4,200	Vincent Matthews and others, (3 tracts.)
Mausell's Patent.....	Washington.....	March 7, 1771	5,000	John Mausell.
Mawhunk Patent.....	Columbia.....	Aug. 4, 1743	.....	Stephen Bayard and others.
Mayfield Patent.....	Fulton & Ham.....	June 25, 1703	.....	".....
Menzie's Patent.....	Washington.....	Sept. 11, 1764	2,000	Alexander Menzie.
".....	".....	".....	2,000	Thomas Menzie.
Middle-field Patent.....	Otsego.....	April 18, 1761	29,000	Godfrey Miller and others.
Middleton's Patent.....	".....	Feb. 24, 1770	5,000	Peter Middleton.
Mimsink Patent.....	Sull. & Orange.....	Aug. 28, 1704	.....	Matthew Ling and others.
Montresor's Patent.....	Essex.....	June 6, 1765	3,000	John Montresor and others.
Mooney's Patent.....	Washington.....	Oct. 28, 1765	2,000	David Mooney.
Morris's Patent.....	Montgomery.....	Oct. 23, 1722	6,000	Lewis Morris and others.
".....	".....	June 30, 1723	6,000	".....
".....	Schoharie.....	May 24, 1726	3,500	"..... Jr. and others.
".....	Montgomery.....	".....	2,000	".....
".....	Otsego.....	1769	.....	Staats Long Morris.
Munroe's Patent.....	Washington.....	Sept. 23, 1764	2,000	Harry Munroe.
Nestigone Patent.....	Saratoga.....	April 22, 1768	.....	John Rosie and others.
Nettle-field Patent.....	Otsego.....	March 31, 1770	13,000	Richard Loudon and others.

^a Twenty-four miles above Schenectady.

NAME OF PATENT.	County.	Dats	Extent in Acres.	Patenters.
Watkins's Patent.....	Washington.....	March 2, 1775	2,000	John Watkins
Wawayanda Patent.....	Orange.....	April 29, 1793	.....	Dr. John Bridges,
Wawlechaunc Patent.....	Columbia.....	Aug. 4, 1743	4,380	Willson and Stephen Bayard.
Weir's Patent.....	.....	Feb. 18, 1775	3,000	Archibald Weir and others.
Wharton's Patent.....	Essex.....	April 15, 1775	3,000	John Wharton.
White-born's Township.....	Delaware.....	March 10, 1770	38,000	Henry White and others.
Winne's Patent.....	Herkimer.....	Oct. 6, 1741	2,000	Peter Winne.
.....	Montgomery.....	Oct. 10, 1741	4,000	Peter Winne and others.
Williams Patent.....	.....	Aug. 29, 1755	14,000	Charles M. Williams and others.
Willnot Patent.....	.....	Aug. 29, 1755	2,000	Anne Willnot.
Windecker's Patent.....	.....	Nov. 12, 1751	2,000	Hartman Windecker.
Wriesberg Patent.....	Essex.....	Feb. 18, 1775	3,000	Daniel Wriesberg.
Young's Patent.....	Otsego & Scho.....	Oct. 11, 1752	20,000	Frederick Young.
.....	Herkimer.....	Aug. 25, 1752	14,000	Theobald Young and others.

SUBDIVISIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS PURCHASE

Of about 6,000,000 acres of Lands ceded to Massachusetts by the State of New York at the Hartford Convention, Dec. 16, 1786.

TRACTS.	Parties.	Date.	Acres.	Counties.
Phelps and Gorham's.....	Massachusetts to Phelps and Gorham.....	Nov. 21, 1788	2,600,000	Allegany, Livingston, Ontario, Schuyler, Steuben, Wayne, and Yates.
Morris Reserve.....	..... to Robert Morris.....	May 11, 1791	500,000	Allegany.
Triangular Tract.....	Morris to Le Roy, Bayard & McVoy's.....	.....	87,000	Mourne.
Connecticut Tract.....	..... Watson, Craigie & Greenleaf.....	.....	104,000	Orleans and Genesee.
Craigie Tract.....	..... Andrew Craigie.....	.....	50,000	Genesee.
Ogden Tract.....	..... Gerrit Cutting.....	.....	50,000	Wyoming.
Cottinger Tract.....	..... Wilhelm and Jan Willink.....	.....	50,000	Wyoming and Allegany.
Forty Thousand Acre Tract.....	..... Samuel Sterritt.....	.....	40,000	Wyoming & Livingston.
Sterritt Tract.....	..... John B. Church.....	.....	150,000	Allegany.
Church Tract.....	..... Creditors.....	.....	100,000	Allegany.
Morris Honorary Creditors' Tract.....	..... Agents of Holland Co.....	1792-93	3,600,000	Allegany & Livingston, Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Albany, Wyoming, Erie, Genesee, Orleans and Niagara.
Holland Co's Purchase.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston Ten Towns.....	Massachusetts to Settlers.....	Nov. 7, 1787	230,400	Broome and Tioga.

* Phelps and Gorham originally contracted for the whole tract at \$1,000,000, payable in a kind of scrip called "Consolidated Securities," then much below par. A rise to par prevented them from fulfilling the agreement.

^b In 1801, conveyed in undivided halves to the State of Conn. and Sir Wm. Pulteney, the former using part of her School Fund in the purchase. Divided by alternate lots in 1811.

^c Conveyed in four tracts to the agents of the Holland Co.; viz., 1,500,000, Dec. 24, 1792, to Le Roy and Lincklaen; 1,000,000 Feb. 27, 1793, to Le Roy, Lincklaen, and Boon; 800,000, July 20, 1793, to the same; and 300,000, same date, to Le Roy, Bayard, and Clarkson.

SUBDIVISION OF MACOMB'S GREAT PURCHASE

In Franklin, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego, and Herkimer Counties.

TRACTS.	Patentees.	Date of Patent.	Acres.	Remarks.
Great Tract No. 1.....	Daniel McCormick.....	May 17, 1798	821,879	Twenty-seven towns, Franklin co.
..... 2.....	.....	May 17, 1798	553,929	Eighteen towns, St. Lawrence co.
..... 3.....	.....	March 3, 1795	640,000	Fifteen " " " "
..... 4.....	.....	.....	450,950	Antwerp and Jefferson cos.
..... 5.....	Alexander Macomb.....	Jan. 10, 1792	25,250	Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego, and Herkimer cos.
..... 6.....	.....	.....	71,100	
Remainder.....	.....	.....	1,368,400	
	<i>Purchasers.</i>	<i>Date of Purchase.</i>		
Chassanis Tract.....	Pierre Chassanis & Co.....	April 12, 1793	210,000	Jefferson and Lewis cos.
Black River Tract.....	{ Harrison, Hoffman, } { Low & Henderson. }	July 15, 1795	200,376	" " "
Boyl-ton Tract.....	Samuel Ward.....	Dec. 18, 1792	817,155	Jefferson, Oswego, and Lewis, 13 towns.
Franklin Tract.....	Wm. Inman.....	Feb. 29, 1793	74,400	Greene, Lewis co.
Constable's Towns.....	James Constable.....	.....	.....	Five towns, Lewis co.
Ellisburgh.....	Mervel Ellis.....	March 22, 1797	52,834	Lewis co.
Inman's Triang.....	Wm. Inman.....	Feb. 29, 1793	25,000	Lewden and Lewis, Lewis co.
Watson's Tract.....	James Watson.....	April —, 1796	61,123	Lewis co.

Chenango Twenty Townships.

Tp.	Acres.	Date of Patent.	Patentees.	Tp.	Acres.	Date of Patent.	Patentees.
1	27,187	June 14, 1793	Alexander Webster.	11	26,200	Jan. 28, 1793	Leonard M. Cutting.
2	28,245	April 16, 1794	William S. Smith.	12	24,185	April 16, 1794	Wm. Mathew, sr.
3	24,624	" "	" "	13	24,218	March 2, 1793	Thos. Ludlow and J. Shipperly.
4	24,400	" "	" "	14	26,050	June 1, 1793	Leonard M. Cutting.
5	26,200	" "	" "	15	25,335	Dec. 29, 1792	" "
6	24,384	March 2, 1793	Thos. Ludlow, jr.	16	18,713	Feb. 14, 1793	John Taylor.
7	24,186	Jan. 31, 1793	Robert C. Livingston.	17	18,068	" "	" "
8	25,780	April 16, 1794	William S. Smith.	18	22,565	May 3, 1793	John J. Morgan.
9	24,205	" "	" "	19	20,750	" "	" "
10	24,200	Jan. 13, 1793	James Taluadgo.	20	24,856	" "	" "

Table of the Principal Tracts

Which have been granted in small parcels by the State, under the Commissioners of the Land Office.

NAME OF TRACT.	County.	No. of Lots.	Remarks.
Adgate's 3,600-acre Tract.....	Essex.....	7	West of Perou Bay.
Bedlington Tract.....	Delaware.....	77	Escheat of John G. Leake.
Benson Township.....	Hamilton.....	383	Named from Egbert Benson.
Bergen's Purchase.....	Hamilton and Fulton.....	13	
Black Rock Village.....	Essex.....	233	Part of Niagara Mile Strip.
Braut Lake Tract.....	Warren.....	254	Surveyed by Geo. Webster, 1803.
Bristol Tract.....	Schoharie.....	62	Unappropriated lands remaining at close of Revolu- tion.
Bulwaga Bay Tract.....	Essex.....	4	Part of Hardensburgh Patent.
Butler's Tract.....	Delaware.....	7	Gospel and Schools for Chenango Twenty Towns.
Canastota Tract.....	Madison.....	91	(Laid out in 1788 by Jas. Clinton, J. Hathorn, and J. L. Cantine.
Chenung Township.....	Chenung.....	205	49,710 acres to A. Hammond and others. Patented separately. See table preceding this. Given to the Vermont sufferers.
Chenango Township.....	Broome.....	.....
Chenango Twenty Towns.....	Madison, Chenango, Oneida.....	.....
Clinton Township.....	Chenango.....	.....
Cooknago Tract.....	Delaware and Broome.....	144	
Cowass-Jon Tract.....	Madison.....	25	
Crown Horn Mountain Tract.....	Osseo.....	79	Given to schools and literature.
Delaware Tract.....	Broome.....	19	Town of Windsor.
Essex Tract.....	Essex.....	248	Unappropriated lands remaining after Revolution.
Fayette Township.....	Washington.....	100	
Fort Ann Tract.....	Washington.....	33	Mile Square Reservation.
Fort Covington Village.....	Franklin.....	.....	Unappropriated lands remaining after Revolution.
French Mountain Tract.....	Warren.....	48	
Grand Island.....	Essex.....	117	Given to Canal Fund.
Greene co. Tract.....	Greene.....	108	To Walter Livingston, M. West, and W. Morris.
Greene Township.....	Chenango.....	.....	In quarters.
Gore Old Military, and Refugee Tract.....	Clinton.....	68	
Graves, others in great number, Hambden Township.....	Tioga.....	.....	Robert Morris and Alexander Macomb.
Hague Tract.....	Warren and Essex.....	42	
Iron Ore Tract.....	Essex.....	294	
Islands in great number, Jay Tract.....	Essex and Clinton.....	160	
Lake George Tract.....	Warren.....	93	
Lewis (south) Tract.....	Essex.....	33	
Lewiston Village.....	Niagara.....	421	House, out, and water lots.
Long Sault Island.....	St. Lawrence.....	58	
Luzerne Tract.....	Warren.....	173	
Massena Township.....	St. Lawrence.....	.....
Maul's Patent.....	Essex.....	5	Small tracts upon Military Class rights
Military Tract.....	Cayuga, Cortland, Onondaga, Oswego, Schuyler, Seneca, Tompkins and Wayne.....	.....	(Twenty eight townships—1,680,000 acres to soldiers of the Revolution.
Military Tract. (old).....	Clinton and Franklin.....	.....	(Ten townships, 640,000 acres set apart to soldiers, not conveyed.
Moose River Tract.....	Hamilton and Herkimer.....	.....	Nine townships, mostly of modern grant.
Niagara River Tract.....	Essex and Niagara.....	107	Reserved in Massachusetts cession.
North River Head Tract.....	Essex.....	144	
North West Bay Tract.....	Essex.....	133	
Oswego Falls Village.....	Oswego.....	52	
Oswego Village.....	Oswego.....	.....	Reserved by State in previous grants.
Ox Bow Tract.....	Hamilton.....	304	
Palmer's Purchase.....	Warren.....	.....	State, Middle, Rear, and River Lots.
Paradox Tract.....	Essex.....	428	Named from Paradox Lake.
Perou Bay Tract.....	Essex.....	139	
Refugee Tract.....	Clinton.....	.....	131,420 acres to Canada and Nova Scotia refugees.
Reservations, Indian: Cayuga.....	Cayuga and Seneca.....	256	West, East, and Residence Tracts, Canoga Reservation.
Oneida.....	Oneida and Madison.....	.....	Fish Creek, Oneida, Castleton, Oneida Creek, Otsegopt, Pagan Purchase, and Wood Creek Tracts of the pur- chases of 1798, 1802, 1815, 1824, 1826, 1829, 1830, 1834, 1840, 1842.
Onondaga.....	Onondaga.....	.....	Various, including plats of Salina, Geddes, Liverpool, Lodi, &c.
St. Regis.....	Franklin.....	.....	Various, including lands at Fort Covington and Ho- gensburgh Village.
Stockbridge.....	.....	.....	Various purchases, including E. Hill Tract of fifty, and W. Hill Tract of forty-two lots.
Roaring Brook Tract.....	Essex.....	86	
Saddle Mountain Tract.....	Washington.....	.....
St. Lawrence Ten Towns.....	St. Lawrence.....	10 mi sq. each	Sold at auction in quarter and mile squares, but bid in by a small number. Canby, De Kalb, and Hague, each 32,720 acres; Lisbon, Louisville, and Stockholm, each a little less, were conveyed to Alex. Macomb, Dec. 17, 1787.
Schroon Tract.....	Essex.....	111	
Silney Township.....	Broome.....	102	
Split Rock Tract.....	Essex.....	33	
Stedman Farm.....	Niagara.....	.....
Tremblean Tract.....	Essex.....	17	
Tongue Mountain Tract.....	Warren.....	52	
Warrensburgh Tract.....	Warren.....	22	
Warren Township.....	Broome.....	.....	61,440 acres to Robert Harper and others.
Watkins and Flint's Purchase.....	Chenung and Schuyler.....	.....
Westfield Tract.....	Washington.....	58	
West of Road Patent.....	Essex.....	174	
White Face Mountain Tract.....	Essex and Clinton.....	.....

Tables of many small grants, tracts, and purchases will be found in the descriptions of the counties in which such lands are located.

CANALS.



THE PUBLIC CANALS of the State are made, by the Constitution, inalienable. They were first constructed for the purpose of facilitating settlement and of opening an easy means of communication between the Atlantic and the great lakes. The canals are under the care of several State officers, the powers and duties of whom are as follows:—

The Canal Commissioners, three in number, are elected one each year and hold office for three years. They have the immediate supervision and management of the construction and repairs of canals, and are *ex officio* members of the Canal and Contracting Boards. They have their office in the State Hall, and report annually

to the Legislature. The canals have three general divisions, each of which is under the special charge of a commissioner.¹

The State Engineer and Surveyor has general charge of the engineering department of the canals, and is a member of the Canal and Contracting Boards. He has an office in the State Hall, and reports annually to the Legislature.²

The Canal Board consists of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the State Engineer, and the Canal Commissioners. It meets, during the session of the Legislature, at the office of the Canal Department, fixes the rates of toll, appoints collectors of tolls, their assistants and weigh-masters, directs extraordinary repairs; hears appeals from the Canal Appraisers, remits penalties, and regulates the police of the canals.³

The Auditor of the Canal Department draws warrants on the Treasurer for all canal payments, audits accounts, instructs collecting and disbursing officers, and keeps account of canal receipts and expenditures. He is *ex officio* Secretary of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund and of the Canal Board, and a member of the Contracting Board. His office, known as the "Canal Department," is in the State Hall at Albany.

The Canal Appraisers, three in number, are appointed one each year, and hold office for three years. They appraise all damages arising from the canals, whether temporary or permanent in their nature. They have an office in the State Hall.

The Contracting Board consists of the State Engineer, the Auditor of the Canal Department, and the Canal Commissioners. It appoints all division, resident, and first assistant engineers.⁴

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund consist of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, and Attorney General. The Auditor of the Canal Department is *ex officio* Secretary of the Board. They have the general management of the funds and debts of the canal.⁵

¹ The Eastern Division embraces the Erie Canal as far w. as Ononda Lake Canal, 136 miles; Champlain Canal and Glens Falls Feeder, 75 miles; Pond above Troy Dam, 3 miles; Black River Canal and Improvement, 98 miles; making a total of 313 miles.

² The Middle Division embraces the Erie Canal from the E. bank of Ononda Lake Canal to the E. line of Wayne co., including feeders and reservoirs, 76 miles; Chenango Canal, 95 miles; Ononda Lake Canal, 7 miles; Oswego Canal, 38 miles; Baldwinsville side cut, 1 mile; Ononda River Improvement, 20 miles; Seneca River towing path, 53 miles; Cayuga & Seneca Canal, 23 miles; Crooked Lake Canal, 8 miles; Chemung Canal and Feeder, 33 miles; Ononda Creek Feeder, 2 miles; Seneca River Improvement, 124 miles; making a total of 331 miles.

³ The Western Division embraces the remainder of the Erie Canal, 155 miles, and the Genesee Valley Canal and Dansville Spile Cut, 118 miles, making a total of 273 miles.

⁴ He prescribes the duties of engineers and assigns to them divisions, visits and inspects all the canals at least once in each year, and prepares plans, surveys, maps, and estimates for construction or improvement. He has other duties relating to railroads, lands belonging to the State; and other subjects are also assigned to him from time to time.

⁵ In the Engineering Department are the following subordinate officers:—

Division Engineers, one to each division, are appointed by the Contracting Board with the consent of the State Engineer. They have special supervision of the sections of canals in their respective divisions, and are obliged to frequently pass over the canal; and they prepare all maps, plans and specifications for work to be put under contract. They make full reports annually to the State Engineer. The office of the Resident Engineer of the Eastern Division is at Albany, of the Middle Division at Syracuse, and of the Western Division at Rochester.

Resident Engineers, 12 in number, have immediate charge of certain sections under the supervision of resident engineers. They are assisted by:

First Assistant Engineers, appointed by the Contracting Board, and

Second Assistant Engineers, appointed by Resident Engineers. The number of these assistants is regulated by the amount of labor in progress. Levelers, surveyors, draftsmen, clerks, &c. are employed as the department may require, and are appointed in the same manner as Second Assistant Engineers. No engineer or other public officer appointed upon the canals, or a clerk, foreman, or overseer of laborers, is allowed to have an interest in the boarding of laborers, or in furnishing teams, materials, or any other thing belonging to himself, for the use of the public.

³ There are 20 collectors of tolls on the Erie, 3 on the Champlain, 3 on the Oswego, 3 on the Seneca & Cayuga, 3 on the Chemung, 1 on the Crooked Lake, 3 on the Chenango, 5 on the Genesee Valley, 1 on the Black River, and 1 on the Ononda Lake Canal. There are also 41 assistant collectors. Collectors may be removed by the Canal Commissioners or the Auditor.

⁴ This Board was created April 15, 1854, and its powers were enlarged and amended May 14, 1857. Until May 1, 1859 it appointed superintendents of repairs, but since that time all repairs are made by contract. Repairs were formerly made by laborers, hired by the day or month, under the direction of superintendents; but in 1857 the Contracting Board was authorized to let the ordinary repairs upon contract for a term of years.

⁵ The canal fund was derived from the following sources:—

1817-25. Auction duties, (in part) amounting in all to	\$3,592,009.05
" " Salt duties amounting in all to	2,055,438.99
In 1855, these 5 items were restored to the general fund, by a popular vote of 68,126 to 8,675.	
1817-23. Steamboat passenger tax, amounting in all to	79,509.99

Reports are annually made to the Legislature by the heads of the various Canal Departments concerning every thing pertaining to the Canal interests. These reports, embodying voluminous details and summaries, are printed, and are easily accessible to all.

Loans for construction, at sundry times, secured by State stocks. The avails for Erie and Champlain Canals up to Sept. 30, 1858, amounted to.....	\$5,271,831.00
Loans for enlargement, &c.....	11,828,000.00
Loans for deficiencies.....	10,233,844.10
Loans for enlargement and completion.....	10,500,000.00
Canal revenue certificates.....	1,512,330.75
Temporary loans.....	1,700,000.00
Tolls.....	64,429,475.41
Tax (1844, 45, 46, 47, 1854, 55, 56, 57, 58).....	2,356,623.21
Sale of lands for benefit of canals, viz.: 102,035 acres in Cattaraugus co., given by the Holland Land Co.; 3,000 acres, by John Borley; 1,000 acres, by Gideon Grainger; Grand Island, (17,381.5 acres), and 8 small islands, (592 acres,) given by the State for benefit of canals; and a tract of land on Wood Crek, bought with the rights of the Western Inland Lock N. Co.....	107,430.48
Interest on investment and deposits.....	3,157,560.00
Surplus bills, from lateral canals.....	1,010,731.43
Miscellaneous.....	1,101,123.43
Total receipts Erie and Champlain Canals.....	123,043,734.84
Receipts upon all the State canals.....	143,697,002.91
Total payments upon the Erie and Champlain Canals.....	141,627,845.85
Total payments upon all the State canals.....	141,627,845.85

The total premiums upon loans amounted to..... \$2,288,711.12
 The total discount upon loans amounted to..... \$260,508.04
 Special loans were made for most of the lateral canals. A tract of land from the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation was sold for the benefit of the Oswego Canal and another tract for \$100,000, stock in the Western Inland Lock Navigation Co., amounting to \$2,000, was canceled for the benefit of the canals, and the interests of individuals in that work were canceled by purchase. The amount appraised was \$52,718.32.
 The Constitution provides (Art. VII) that, after paying the expenses of collection, superintendence, and repairs, the sum of \$1,300,000, and after 1850, \$1,700,000, shall be applied annually, from the revenues of the canals, for sinking bond, to pay the canal debt. In 1857, the surplus receipts of tolls paid, for the first time since 1846, to meet this, and it became necessary to raise by direct tax the money required to pay interest on the stock. The clause in the constitution prohibiting the creation of a debt for any public work, without imposing a direct tax for its payment, and a submission to the popular vote, was suspended by an amendment adopted Feb. 14, 1854, to allow of the raising of \$9,000,000, by the issue of State stock, for the more speedy enlargement and completion of the canals. A measure was introduced in the Legislature of 1859, for the loan of a further sum for this object, and the submission of the question to the decision of a popular vote.

SUMMARIES OF THE PRINCIPAL RESULTS.

Amount and value of property moved, and mills run, on all the State Canals, since 1835.

Year.	ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY TO AND FROM OTHER STATES, VIA BUFFALO, BLACK ROCK, TONAWANDA, AND OSWEGO.		Total value of property moved on all the canals.	Clear'd at New York, Albany, and West Troy.	Clear'd at Buffalo, Black Rock, and Tonawanda.	Clear'd at all other places.	Total number of tons moved on all the canals.	MILES RUN IN EACH YEAR BY ALL THE BOATS.	
	Products coming from.	Merchandise going to.						Packets.	Freight boats.
1836	\$5,493,816	\$9,723,250	\$97,334,343				1,310,807		
1837	4,813,626	6,322,750	55,809,288	\$23,784,147	\$1,286,128	\$18,650,604	1,171,236	405,050	5,556,950
1838	6,369,645	8,657,250	65,746,550	33,062,858	4,854,927	19,209,858	1,323,011	400,250	5,126,800
1839	7,258,568	10,259,100	73,399,704	40,694,302	5,222,756	18,854,427	1,435,713	290,260	5,785,850
1840	7,877,358	7,057,600	66,430,892	36,398,039	6,200,229	15,204,936	1,417,046	258,880	5,952,240
1841	11,889,273	11,174,400	92,262,929	56,798,447	9,667,924	16,376,593	1,521,661	322,800	7,163,500
1842	9,215,808	7,218,900	60,016,608	32,314,998	7,541,793	12,466,736	1,256,931	334,300	6,173,200
1843	11,937,943	13,067,250	76,276,999	42,268,488	9,732,616	13,288,470	1,513,439	281,820	6,586,700
1844	15,875,558	14,845,250	90,921,152	53,142,492	9,561,146	15,822,594	1,816,586	427,740	7,841,750
1845	14,162,230	17,396,500	100,623,859	55,455,998	10,351,749	19,248,224	2,077,565	426,540	7,924,250
1846	20,471,320	20,415,500	115,612,109	64,628,474	15,819,314	18,815,639	2,268,962	414,430	9,095,450
1847	32,666,324	27,268,800	151,563,428	77,878,706	28,593,745	33,518,947	2,869,810	443,080	11,733,250
1848	23,245,353	30,553,920	140,086,157	77,477,781	19,621,700	11,514,421	2,796,230	542,300	9,663,850
1849	26,713,736	31,793,400	144,732,285	78,481,941	20,647,562	22,278,010	3,094,732	343,700	10,153,350
1850	25,539,605	41,272,431	156,397,929	74,226,939	20,991,462	31,335,526	3,076,617	336,475	11,918,100
1851	27,067,142	63,659,440	159,881,801	80,739,899	24,544,286	31,784,847	3,582,733	303,150	12,926,950
1852	37,041,330	79,127,640	196,693,517	121,087,312	25,674,776	27,210,056	3,863,441	717,25	12,306,950
1853	42,367,564	94,239,720	267,179,570	116,185,331	28,866,951	27,629,827	4,247,867	460,50	12,327,050
1854	39,346,283	83,476,440	210,284,312	116,772,963	24,745,555	39,613,200	4,165,862	244,75	11,244,200
1855	43,555,243	79,879,680	204,399,147	113,443,803	31,463,640	24,906,992	4,022,417	28,875	9,671,450
1856	38,043,813	66,064,680	218,327,062	134,131,707	22,873,866	21,749,502	4,116,082	21,175	9,656,700
1857	26,466,121	42,525,360	139,957,618	71,016,241	17,567,181	15,476,241	3,344,961	16,950	7,374,850
1858	36,182,445	27,680,400	138,568,844	57,983,123	25,023,991	20,370,577	3,665,192	18,725	7,886,100
Total.	\$513,541,292	\$793,070,521	\$2,920,695,482	\$1,559,962,083	\$377,639,507	\$451,519,063	59,647,996	5,746,220	191,739,630

Total amount per cent., and averages of different classes.

CLASSES.	TOTAL FOR TWENTY-THREE YEARS.		PERCENTAGE OF EACH.		AVERAGES FOR PERIODS OF SEVEN YEARS.					
					From 1836 to 1842.		From 1843 to 1849.		From 1850 to 1856.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Products of forest	24,516,913	\$207,472,053	41.11	7.08	674,922	\$7,133,873	907,120	\$7,200,900	1,549,378	\$120,495,691
Agriculture.....	17,278,941	\$21,768,110	28.89	28.05	306,004	18,490,191	765,948	36,326,168	1,098,289	51,083,488
Manufactures.....	4,086,894	167,860,314	6.85	57.37	101,610	5,750,494	1,659,912	6,825,263	240,700	8,720,900
Merchandise.....	5,233,933	1,594,938,801	8.78	51.14	319,168	31,187,389	189,170	61,888,615	380,654	111,862,964
Other articles.....	8,571,265	137,725,204	11.37	4.79	184,962	2,772,607	237,139	4,875,878	598,775	9,007,960
Total.....	59,647,996	\$2,920,695,482	100.00	100.00	1,346,636	\$68,744,769	2,365,289	\$117,117,111	3,567,886	\$193,264,945

Tolls collected at each office on the New York State Canals, from 1825 to 1858, both inclusive.

OFFICES.	1825.	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1856.	1858.
New York.....						\$285,505	\$245,124	\$290,280	\$78,021
Albany.....	\$126,652	\$212,045	\$357,565	\$265,563	\$340,067	312,654	253,234	116,973	67,965
West Troy.....	37,181	124,793	153,462	183,947	386,915	315,042	301,292	344,537	119,837
Schenectady.....	29,819	37,806	64,973	23,670	9,544	9,312	21,765	9,473	5,173
Fultonville.....				10,778	17,653	16,227	5,222	5,015	4,643
Little Falls.....	6,124	8,772	16,840	16,305	13,389	9,382	5,967	5,349	5,028
Utica.....	46,202	46,142	50,575	42,006	63,367	55,314	41,808	37,159	26,720
Rome.....	21,000	28,835	36,456	56,063	55,997	46,285	52,427	49,006	31,658
Syracuse.....	35,349	85,876	74,756	69,384	119,229	78,095	48,233	35,102	31,292
Jordan.....							55,470	63,378	58,464
Montezuma.....	655,935	82,631	95,809	86,581	163,826	77,837	37,839	29,749	18,821
Lyons.....	11,197	24,229	28,918	21,855	17,432	19,197	10,553	10,772	19,898
Palmyra.....	21,466	48,378	49,180	61,199	58,021	55,798	16,594	12,557	14,994
Rochester.....	88,494	159,129	170,140	248,210	224,629	190,332	101,087	88,150	86,204
Brockport.....	7,517	12,314	24,982	7,587	10,897	95,352	6,394	13,192	14,171
Albion.....	63,793	12,139	19,865	39,844	36,265		25,899	9,559	16,296
Medina.....							14,308	14,015	59,363
Lockport.....	10,514	21,553	52,129	29,227	106,413	181,973	23,467	23,601	39,291
Tonawanda.....				54		55,042	29,685	24,445	
Black Rocks.....	786			321,194	56,583	68,456	97,679	78,000	716,683
Buffalo.....	1,671	48,959	106,213	417	482,435	703,498	755,575	3,577	225
Waterford.....	12,295	10,527	8,095	14,829	9,085	7,012	8,556	8,806	9,494
Schuyerville.....		11,796	16,291	2,262	15,371	7,379	9,164	10,568	132,023
Glens Falls.....	97,318					8,555	10,568	12,009	8,923
Whitehall.....	33,106	41,662	63,924	48,160	55,911	71,336	64,397	55,564	8,923
Salina.....		8,662	51,214	39,653	53,912	44,655	21,184	20,412	17,950
Phoenix.....		3,973	46,850	51,899	138,704	319,135	271,159	406,819	2,368
Oswego.....							14,317	13,999	15,871
Seneca Falls.....		36,701	55,879	39,350	44,336	47,473	27,765	21,669	32,302
Geneva.....								19,079	
Ithaca.....			6,256	6,574	16,132	11,376	14,485	13,765	8,895
Hayward.....			13,133	14,395	26,747	32,853	29,584	30,272	
Horsesheds.....					82,465	64,060	65,890	44,149	
Conning.....			4,066	5,096	5,667	9,596	3,446	3,238	1,029
Dresden.....			8,958	19,787	26,734	21,192	15,376	18,827	2,482
Penn Yan.....				2,767	3,912	3,177	4,735	5,588	4,564
Hamilton.....				4,573	19,415	6,026	2,553	2,342	1,863
Oxford.....				2,721	13,885	7,189	8,587	8,693	7,703
Binghamton.....				4,510	21,147	28,947	5,985	4,974	5,276
Scottsville.....							14,470	15,542	4,459
Mount Morris.....							6,695	5,291	
Dausville.....					18,595	28,400	17,120	11,290	20,383
Oranville.....							12,285	9,255	
Bonville.....							16,894	18,664	
Higginsville.....					652	9,124	548	605	
Baldwinsville.....									
Olean.....									
	\$596,279	\$1,066,922	\$1,548,109	\$1,775,967	\$2,646,181	\$3,273,899	\$2,806,077	\$2,748,212	\$1,898,836

^a Collected at Port Byron. ^b At Newport. ^c Office abolished in 1857. ^d At Saratoga, Ft. Miller, Ft. Edward, and Ft. Ann.

Number of Clearances issued from 1833 to 1858, both inclusive, on the Several Canals.

YEAR.	Erie.	Champlain.	Oswego.	Cayuga and Seneca.	Chemung.	Crooked Lake.	Chemung.	Genesee Valley.	Black River.	Oswego Lake Canal.	Seneca River towing Path.	Total.
1833.....	21,841	5,938	3,739	1,086	253	153						48,740
1834.....	29,441	7,159	6,867	1,891	1,247	896						63,726
1835.....	30,963	7,428	7,763	1,693	1,802	1,075						69,978
1836.....	31,837	6,752	6,870	1,730	1,831	1,179						67,235
1837.....	29,511	5,997	6,651	1,385	1,794	998						62,273
1838.....	30,282	5,582	7,864	1,561	1,629	958	1,069					61,706
1839.....	33,154	5,804	8,456	1,213	1,624	930	880					68,296
1840.....	35,231	5,571	7,472	1,223	1,553	814	762	478				69,153
1841.....	36,333	6,067	9,125	1,421	2,595	890	1,099	1,096		574		75,290
1842.....	31,529	4,709	6,577	1,397	8,361	731	815	1,595		1,101		67,515
1843.....	32,529	4,993	7,948	1,608	2,469	994	968	1,809		1,250		66,720
1844.....	32,216	4,911	10,204	1,249	3,050	976	1,128	2,045		1,257		75,609
1845.....	35,142	5,128	10,296	1,449	3,696	1,195	1,189	3,223		1,260		81,629
1846.....	33,276	6,005	11,067	1,881	3,699	1,278	1,267	2,366		1,089		80,966
1847.....	46,255	6,967	12,838	1,814	4,410	1,390	1,426	2,283		1,367		104,478
1848.....	43,829	6,454	12,406	1,932	4,569	1,184	1,545	2,589		1,677		98,325
1849.....	37,567	6,999	7,891	969	3,843	1,025	989	2,162		2,034		85,648
1850.....	39,115	6,958	7,531	886	3,839	1,042	1,265	2,225		1,693		89,124
1851.....	41,563	6,766	8,074	1,056	3,828	916	967	2,037	530	895		92,926
1852.....	39,177	7,714	8,744	564	3,999	827	1,063	2,041	609	1,187		93,842
1853.....	39,621	8,865	9,139	1,015	5,019	916	1,762	2,897	674	1,373		100,148
1854.....	41,462	7,851	13,516	1,857	6,630	765	1,899	2,968	817	2,363	491	104,002
1855.....	40,850	7,821	12,318	1,971	5,297	769	1,954	2,434	933	2,893	470	97,836
1856.....	35,514	7,625	11,827	2,439	5,982	732	1,323	2,333	834	3,477	471	98,244
1857.....	31,397	7,754	10,133	2,097	5,909	294	1,905	2,495	900	1,389		86,349
1858.....	28,849	8,807	13,338	1,740	5,165	531	1,532	2,314	868	1,439		80,985

CANALS.

TABLE OF TOLLS
Collected on, and applicable to, each Canal, in each year, from 1823 to 1858, both inclusive.

YEARS.	Erie Canal.	Champlain Canal.	Oswego Canal.	Cayuga & Seneca Canal.	Chemung Canal.	Crooked Lake Canal.	Chenango Canal.	Genesee Valley Canal.	Oneida Lake Canal.	Seneca River Towing Path.	Oneida River Improvement.	Cayuga Inlet.	Black River Canal.	Baldwinsville Canal.	Total.
1823	190,655.08	39,214.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190,655.08
1824	204,546.62	73,615.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204,546.62
1825	492,664.25	74,191.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	492,664.25
1826	687,575.68	88,841.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	687,575.68
1827	775,499.22	107,257.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	775,499.22
1828	757,630.30	87,171.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	757,630.30
1829	707,885.49	85,211.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	707,885.49
1830	943,454.22	80,052.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	943,454.22
1831	1,001,714.26	102,896.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,001,714.26
1832	1,085,012.28	110,191.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,085,012.28
1833	1,290,153.10	132,674.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,290,153.10
1834	1,375,672.12	116,131.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,375,672.12
1835	1,440,659.57	113,425.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,440,659.57
1836	1,441,170.41	94,756.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,441,170.41
1837	1,441,170.41	104,125.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,441,170.41
1838	1,457,051.63	113,763.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,457,051.63
1839	1,507,427.64	99,622.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,507,427.64
1840	1,513,650.58	117,811.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,513,650.58
1841	1,508,946.50	95,677.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,508,946.50
1842	1,508,946.50	116,739.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,508,946.50
1843	2,190,147.34	108,004.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,190,147.34
1844	2,349,275.28	126,047.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,349,275.28
1845	2,501,884.24	119,210.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,501,884.24
1846	2,449,275.28	108,004.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,449,275.28
1847	2,501,884.24	126,047.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,501,884.24
1848	2,947,881.76	117,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,947,881.76
1849	2,906,132.90	121,672.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,906,132.90
1850	2,906,132.90	132,969.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,906,132.90
1851	2,906,132.90	119,323.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,906,132.90
1852	2,790,819.88	114,601.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,790,819.88
1853	2,803,670.00	129,998.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,803,670.00
1854	2,803,670.00	114,601.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,803,670.00
1855	2,803,670.00	106,624.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,803,670.00
1856	2,489,272.27	106,624.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,489,272.27
1857	2,398,800.50	109,883.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,398,800.50
1858	1,709,179.00	96,489.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,709,179.00
1859	1,828,523.44	90,590.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,828,523.44

« To 1853 inclusive.

The Erie Canal, connecting the Hudson with Lake Erie, was commenced at Rome, July 4, 1817, and was completed Oct. 26, 1825. As first constructed, it was 363 mi. long, 28 ft. wide at the bottom, 40 ft. wide at the top, and 4 ft. deep. The locks were 90 ft. long between the gates, and 15 ft. wide. The original cost of the whole was \$7,143,789. 86.¹

The number of boats upon the canals at different periods has been—in 1843, 2,156; in 1844, 2,126; in 1847, 2,725; in 1853, 3,191; and in 1859, about 3,500. The following numbers of new boats have been registered:—

1844, 278	1847, 1,496	1850, 152	1853, 500	1856, 364
1845, 297	1848, 437	1851, 215	1854, 700	1857, 329
1846, 477	1849, 215	1852, 271	1855, 471	1858, 255

Some opinion may be formed of the class of boats used from the numbers built. These were, in 1857, of scows, 103; decked scows, 23; lake boats, 95; bullheads, 102; and jacksets, 3. None of the last named were built in 1858; and the day for traveling upon the canals may be considered as virtually passed, unless steam canal boats—now being introduced into use—prove successful competitors in speed with steam upon railroads.

The largest boat registered in 1844 was 90 tons. In 1849, some were as high as 135 tons; in 1850, 170 tons; in 1853, 250 tons; and in 1858, 300 tons. The average tonnage of boats has been as follows:—

1849.....	76
1850.....	80
1851.....	87
1852.....	88
1853.....	97
1854.....	105
1855.....	102
1856.....	107
1857.....	114
1858.....	109
General average.....	100

Structures upon the New York State Canals at the close of 1857.

	Erie Canal.	Champlain Canal and Feeder.	Chenango Canal.	Black River Canal and Improvement.	Ouedia Lake Canal.	Oswego Canal.	Ouedia River Improvement.	Seneca River Improvement.	Canal of Seneca Canal.	Crooked Lake Canal.	Cleanly Canal and Feeder.	To use Valley Canal and Side Cut.	Total.
Locks.....	76	30	116	110	7	18	2	1	12	27	53	113	574
Guard Locks.....	4	6	1	1		5		1		1	1	3	23
Wrench Locks.....	5												5
Aqueducts.....	55	4	19	5		5				6	4	17	84
Waste Weirs.....	49	23	21	12					3	10	34	163	163
Cyberbs.....	243	27	52	18	2	5		1		2	103	455	455
Guard Gates.....	3												3
Food Bridges.....		52		36	2	11	1	3	13		27	163	163
Farm Bridges.....		75		40	1	1					16	102	102
Tow Bridges.....		13		1		11			27		16	9	9
Total Bridges.....	509	140	112	77	3	23	1	3	41	14	59	214	1,296
Dams.....	10	8	2	1		8	1		5		1	5	51

^a Double locks, side by side, are counted as one. The number upon the Erie Canal, when completed, will be two less, by dispensing with those now at Montezuma.

^b Farm bridges are gradually lessening in number, as the claims of individuals are from time to time commuted, or the

damages appraised from failure to rebuild them. The principal increase of bridges is in cities and villages, from the opening of new streets; and in these localities permanent iron bridges are now generally built upon the principal thoroughfares.

^c Of the 10 dams in the first column, 8 are feeder dams.

Plans for improving the navigation of the Mohawk were proposed in 1725, but nothing was done to this end till March 30, 1752, when the Western Inland Navigation Company was incorporated, with powers to improve the channel and build canals and locks to Lake Ontario and Seneca Lake. The cost to Ouedia Lake was estimated at \$39,599. This work consisted mainly of the following:—

1st. A canal at Little Falls, 4,752 feet long, of which 2,550 feet were through solid rock. Upon it were 5 locks, with a total rise of 143 feet. 2d. A canal 12 miles long, with a lock at Wolf Rift, German Flats. 3d. A canal, 41 miles long, at Rome, connecting the Mohawk with Wood Creek; and, 4th, four locks upon Wood Creek, with a total depth of 25 feet. The work was begun at Little Falls, in 1793, but the want of funds delayed the work until 1794, when a subscription of 200 shares was obtained from the State. Boats first passed the canal and locks at this place, Nov. 17, 1795, and on that day and the next 8 large and 192 small boats were passed, at a toll of \$50 10s, exclusive of 9 that passed free the first day. The chambers of the locks were 74 by 12 feet, and allowed boats of 32 tons to pass; but other impediment—loaded boats to a burden of 10 or 11 tons. Light boats could go from Schenectady to Fort Stanwix and back in 9 days; but the larger boats required 14 days to make the trip. In 1793, Wood Creek was cleared out, and 13 isthmuses were cut across shortening the channel 7 miles. In 1796, boats passed through to Ouedia Lake; and the work, in 1797, had cost \$109,000, of which the State paid \$92,000. The great cost required high tolls; and in 1812 but 300 boats passed, with 1,500 tons at Little Falls. The company gave up its rights west of Ouedia Lake in 1808, and sold out to the State, in 1820, for \$152,718.52.—*Report of Weston, the Engineer, 1796; Spafford's Gazetteer, 1833; Hist. N. Y. Canals, 11, 40.*

It is entirely uncertain who originated the first idea of constructing a chain of water communication through the State. All of the early efforts were directed to effecting a passage through the Mohawk, Wood Creek, Ouedia Lake, and Oswego River to Lake Ontario. The Western connection was sought by leading around Niagara Falls. In 1800, Governor Morris first suggested the idea of a direct canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson, through the center of the State. His plan was to tap Lake Erie and have a continuous slope from the lake to the high land that breaks upon the Hudson, and a series of locks thence to the river. In 1802 he stated the outline of his plan to the Surveyor General, Simon De Witt, who looked upon it as

chimerical. The next year Mr. De Witt, in a conversation with James Geddes, then a land surveyor of Ouedia county, stated the plan of Mr. Morris as one of the impracticable schemes which had been advanced. Mr. Geddes, however, looked at the matter in a different light, and after some little reflection, he concluded that the plan, with some modifications, was by far the best that had yet been suggested. He consulted with Jesse Hawley upon the subject and the latter, convinced of the feasibility of the project, wrote a series of papers which were published in the Genesee Messenger from Oct. 1807, to March, 1808. These essays were signed "Hercules," and were the first ever printed in favor of the Erie Canal. In 1808, Joshua Forman, an intimate associate of Mr. Geddes, then a member of the Assembly, introduced a resolution to the survey of a canal route, to the end that Congress might be led to grant moneys for the construction of a canal. The sum of \$500 was granted for surveys under the direction of the Surveyor General, James Geddes was intrusted with this service, and was directed to level down from Ouedia Lake to the mouth of Salmon Creek, to ascertain whether a canal could be opened from Oswego Falls to Lake Ontario and to survey the best route for a canal around Niagara Falls. He was also directed to survey a route eastward from Lake Erie to Genesee River, and thence to the waters flowing east into Seneca Lake. He finished this work, and made a report showing the practicability of the last named route and its great superiority over the others which had been proposed. This report at once excited general attention, and secured the influence of De Witt Clinton, then a member of the Senate, and many other prominent men. In 1810, commissioners, at the head of whom was De Witt Clinton, were appointed to explore a canal route through the center of the State. On the 5th of April, 1811, an act was passed to provide for the improvement of the inland navigation of the State, and efforts were made to obtain aid from the Federal Government but without success. The report of the commissioners stated the importance of this measure with such force and eloquence that a law was passed the next year containing the commissioners, and authorizing them to borrow and deposit money and take possession of land, for the proposed canal; but the war suspended active operations. The project, however, continued to be discussed, and an act was passed on the 17th of April, 1816, providing for a definite survey. The canal was begun at Rome, July 4, 1817, and on the 22d of October, 1819, the first boat passed from Utica to Rome.

The completion of the canal was celebrated by extraordinary

The enlargement of this canal was ordered May 11, 1835, and has been going on more or less rapidly since, except during a few years of suspension commencing under Gov. Wright's administration. It was estimated by the State Engineer and Surveyor, in Jan., 1859, that \$1,565,977.75 would complete the enlargement upon the present plan, making the total cost of that work \$23,000,000. The length of the Erie Canal when enlarged will be reduced to 319.74 mi. Its section gives a breadth of 70 ft. at the surface of the water, 52½ ft. at the bottom, and a depth of 7 ft.

civic and military ceremonies throughout the State, and especially in New York City, on the 4th of Nov. 1825. As the first boat, with Governor Clinton on board, entered the canal, at Buffalo, at 10 o'clock, (cont. 26,) a line of cannon, previously arranged a few miles apart, passed a signal along to Albany, and down the Hudson to Sandy Hook, from whence it was returned in like manner. The signal was heard at New York, at 11.20. The militia with the Governor was everywhere greeted with enthusiastic rejoicing. Upon reaching New York it passed down to Sandy Hook, and the waters of the lake were mingled with those of the ocean with imposing ceremonies.

The Canal Commissioners under whom the Erie and Champlain Canals were constructed were Stephen Van Rensselaer, De Witt Clinton, Joseph Elliott, Samuel Young, and Myron

Holley. Henry Seymour was appointed in place of Elliott in March, 1819, and William C. Boeck was added to the number in March, 1821. The chief engineers were James Geddes, of Oneida co., and Benjamin Wright, of Rome, neither of whom had ever seen a canal, or enjoyed means of acquiring a practical knowledge of engineering other than that obtained from surveying land. The precision with which their canal surveys were executed, under the circumstances, may be regarded as truly wonderful. Among the assistant engineers were — Hancock, David Thomas, Nathan S. Roberts, Charles S. Bates, Conway White, Davis Burd, Noah Deems, David P. Whipple, William Jerome, Henry G. Sargent, Frederick C. Mills, Isaac J. Thomas, Henry Fairman, Alfred Barrett, John Bates, William H. Price, John Hopkins, and Seymour Skiff.

The Canal Board have adopted the following table of distances from place to place upon the Erie Canal. The elevations above tide are those shown by the lockages, and do not take into account the descent given to cause a flow of water between locks, which does not vary much from an inch to a mile. The long level is supposed to be perfectly uniform in elevation above tide.

Stations, Distances, and Elevations above Tide on the Erie Canal.

PLACES.	Miles from place to place.		Miles from Buffalo.	Elevation above tide, in feet.	PLACES.	Miles from place to place.		Miles from Buffalo.	Elevation above tide, in feet.
	Miles from Albany.	Miles from Buffalo.				Miles from Albany.	Miles from Buffalo.		
Albany.....	0	0	352		Wordsport.....	4	190	192	402
West Troy.....	7	7	345		Centerport.....	4	192	190	
Junction.....	0	7	345		Port Byron.....	4	194	158	
Colosse.....	4	11	341		Montezuma.....	5	199	153	391
Crescent.....	3	14	338		Pitt Lock.....	5	205	147	
Upper Aqueduct.....	12	26	326		Clyde.....	5	210	142	397
Schenectady.....	4	30	322	188	Lock Berlin.....	4	214	158	
Hoffmans Ferry.....	10	40	312		Lyons.....	3	217	155	410
Port Jackson.....	6	46	306	200.5	East Arcadia.....	3	220	152	
Schoharie Creek.....	5	51	301		Lockville.....	3	223	129	
Auriclesville.....	12	53	293		Newark.....	1	224	128	
Fultonville.....	3	56	296	295	Port Gibson.....	3	227	125	
Yatesville.....	6	62	290		Palmyra.....	5	232	120	445
Sprakers.....	3	65	287		Macedon.....	4	236	116	
Conjoharie.....	3	68	284	301	Waynesport.....	3	239	113	
Fort Plain.....	3	71	281		Knippsville.....	3	241	111	
St. Johnsville.....	5	76	276	309	Fairport.....	3	244	108	462
Mindenville.....	2	78	274		Fullam's Basin.....	1	245	107	
East Canada Creek.....	4	82	270		Bushnell's Basin.....	3	248	104	
Little Falls.....	5	87	265	360	Cartersville.....	3	250	102	
Mohawk.....	8	95	257		Pittsford.....	1	251	101	
Rion.....	3	98	254		Lock No. 65.....	2	253	99	
Frankfort.....	3	101	251	403	Brighton.....	3	256	96	471
Percussons.....	5	106	246		Rochester.....	3	259	93	509
Utica.....	4	110	242	424	Grocco (6-mile grocery).....	7	266	86	
York Mills.....	3	113	239		Brookways.....	2	269	83	
Whitestoro.....	1	114	238		Spencerport.....	2	271	81	
Oriskany.....	3	117	235		Adams Basin.....	2	274	78	
Rome.....	6	125	227	427	Cochrys Basin.....	2	277	75	
New London.....	6	131	221		Brookport.....	3	279	73	
Higginsville.....	4	135	217		Holley.....	5	284	68	
Dunbarton.....	1	136	216		Hullberton.....	3	287	65	
Leomin.....	1	137	215		Brookville.....	1	288	64	
Barhamville.....	3	140	212		Hindsburgh.....	4	293	60	
Lenox.....	3	143	209		Albion.....	4	296	57	
Canastota.....	2	145	207		Gaines Basin.....	2	295	57	
New Boston Landing.....	4	149	203		Eagle Harbor.....	1	296	56	
Canaseraga Landing.....	1	150	202		Knowlesville.....	4	299	53	
Cattaraugus.....	1	151	201		Medina.....	4	303	49	
Edwar.....	1	152	200		Shelbys Basin.....	3	305	46	
Goods Brook.....	2	154	198		Middleport.....	3	309	43	
Kirkville.....	1	155	197		Reynales Basin.....	4	313	39	
Manlius.....	3	158	194		Mabous.....	1	314	38	
Limestone Feeder.....	1	159	193		Gaspport.....	1	315	37	
Orville Feeder.....	2	161	191		Orangeport.....	2	316	36	
Lodi.....	4	165	187		Millards.....	2	318	34	
Saranac.....	1	166	186	400	Lockport.....	3	321	31	365
Geddes.....	2	168	184		Sulphur Springs, G. Lock.....	5	326	26	
Bellisle.....	4	172	180		Pendleton.....	2	328	24	
Nine Mile Creek.....	2	174	178		Pickardsville.....	5	333	19	
Canillus.....	1	175	177		Martinsville.....	3	336	16	
Canton.....	5	180	172		Tonawanda.....	4	340	12	
Bem.....	2	182	170		Lower Black Rock.....	8	348	4	
Jordan.....	3	185	167	407	Black Rock.....	1	349	3	
Cold Spring.....	1	186	166		Buffalo.....	3	352	0	

The number of locks will be 74, or 10 less than the original number.¹ The banks of the enlarged canal are protected from washing by slope walls, consisting of stone firmly packed upon the sloping sides. The canal will allow the passage of boats of 200 to 250 tons burden. Steam has been introduced to some extent in propelling boats, and the success of the experiment has been so great that probably steam power will ultimately supersede horse power.

The Champlain Canal, extending from the Erie Canal, near Cohoes, to Lake Champlain, was begun June 10, 1818, finished to Waterford Nov. 28, 1822, and completed Sep. 10, 1823, at an original cost of \$875,000, exclusive of the feeder to Glens Falls. It is 64 mi. long and has a navigable feeder of 7 mi. to Glens Falls, with a slackwater navigation 5 mi. further upon the Hudson.²

The Chenango Canal,³ connecting the Erie Canal at Utica with the Susquehanna River at Binghamton, was authorized Feb. 23, 1833. It is 97 mi. long exclusive of 13½ mi. of feeders, none of which are navigable.

The Black River Canal and Erie Canal Feeder extends from Rome up the valley of the Mohawk and of Lansing Kil to Boonville, and thence it descends the valley of Black River to a point below the High Falls. From the latter point is a river navigation 42½ mi. to Car-

¹The chambers of the enlarged locks are 110 by 18 feet, and their lift varies from 3 to 15½ feet. The canal leaves Lake Erie at Buffalo, follows the river bank to Black Rock, and communicates with the dam at that place. At a point 10 mi. below Buffalo it enters Tonawanda Creek, follows its channel 12 mi., and crosses thence, through a rock cutting, to the brow of the mountain ridge, at Lockport, where it descends 55,83 feet by 5 combined locks. It continues thence, eastward, from 1 to 3 mi. S. of the ridge road, to Rochester, crosses the Genesee upon a stone aqueduct, makes a circuitous sweep across the Iron-ore-quarry valley, along the top of a natural range of hills, and finally delivers the waters of Lake Erie into Seneca River, after supplying 153 mi. of the Erie Canal, and affording a large amount of water-power at various points along its course. It then rises by 2 locks, descends into the Onondaga valley by 1 lock, and then rises by 3 locks to the long level which extends from Syracuse to Utica, from whence it descends the Mohawk valley, mostly on its S. side, to the Hudson. Below Schenectady, it twice crosses the Mohawk, upon stone aqueducts. It is continued down the bank of the Hudson to Albany, where it terminates in a spacious basin. At West Troy it also opens into the Hudson. The total lockages going W. are 612.9 feet up, and 43.5 feet down, or a total of 656.4 feet. The canal is fed by numerous streams along its course, and by 9 reservoirs, all of which, with a single exception, are upon the middle division. They are as follows:

RESERVOIRS.	Area in area.	Elevation above canal, in feet.	Depth, in feet.	Length of feeder, in miles.
Erieville ^a	240	46	21½	20
Hatches Lake.....	134	15	10	98½
Eaton's Brook.....	254	60	50	8
Bradley Brook.....	124	59	25	3½
Leland Pond.....	173	13	8	1½
Woodmans Lake.....	148	18	11	1½
Madison Brook.....	255	55	45	1½
Skaneateles Lake.....	8,320	6	...	9
Cazenovia Lake.....	1,778	...	4½	10
Total.....	11,516	.....	.....	150½

^a Built in 1857, at a cost of \$10,884.75. In Nelson, Madison co.

^b Leads to Bradley Brook reservoir.
^c Leads to Eaton Brook feeder.

Besides these are the reservoirs upon the Black River Canal, which is itself but a feeder to the long level of the Erie Canal. Several of the feeders to the middle and western divisions of the Erie Canal are navigable for short distances. Connected with the canal at Buffalo are Mann and Hamburg street canals, the Clark and Skinner Canal, the Ohio basin, and several ships connected with the canal, and a ship-lock channel at Black Rock. At Tonawanda is a side-cut for a river lock.

²A company styled the "Northern Inland Navigation Co." was formed at the same time as the Western Co.; but failed to raise funds to a accomplish its objects. A natural water communication, interrupted by portages, extended along the route of this canal, which was used by the natives with their canoes. The canal was built of the same dimensions as the Erie. It crosses the Mohawk in a pond formed by a dam 1,700 feet in length, and follows near the W. bank of the Hudson to Schuylerville, where it crosses into Washington co. by another dam 700 feet long, and continues near the east bank to Fort Edward,

Here it leaves the river and crosses to the valley of Wood Creek, and thence, partly in the bed of that stream, to Whitehall. When this canal was first opened slackwater navigation upon the Hudson was used 8 miles above and 3 miles below Fort Miller, with a short canal and 2 locks around the falls at that place. It was fed from the Hudson by means of a high and costly dam near Fort Edward. The use of the channel of the Hudson is now entirely superseded by a canal along its bank, built in 1826-27; and the high dam has given place to a feeder to a point above Glens Falls, where there is a dam 770 feet long and 12 feet high. The feeder enters the canal at the summit level, 1½ miles S. E. from Fort Edward. The canal communicates with the Hudson above the State dam at Waterford by a side-cut with 3 locks. It has 7 locks between the lake and the summit, with 44 feet total lift, and 14 locks, with a total of 134 feet, between the Summit and the Hudson at Waterford. The locks on this canal are being enlarged to a capacity of 15½ by 100 feet.

Stations, Distances, and Elevations upon the Champlain Canal.

PLACES.	Miles from place to place.	Miles from Albany.	Miles from Whitehall.	Feet above tide.
Albany.....	0	0	71	
West Troy.....	7	7	64	
Junction.....	0	0	64	25
Waterford.....	3	10	61	55
Malheurville.....	4	18	53	
Stillwater Village.....	4	22	49	
Bleekers Basin.....	12	24	47	
Willburs Basin.....	12	26	45	
Van Deusen's Landing.....	12	31	40	
Schuylerville.....	12	34	37	100
Saratoga Bridge.....	12	36	35	110
Fort Miller.....	12	39	32	131
Moses Kil.....	12	42	29	
Fort Edward.....	12	47	24	140
Glens Falls Feeder.....	12	49	22	150
Bakers Basin.....	1	50	21	
Smiths Basin.....	5	55	16	
Fort Ann.....	4	59	12	
Comstocks Landing.....	4	63	8	
Whitehall.....	8	71	0	96

Glens Falls Feeder.

PLACES.	Miles from place to place.
Champlain Canal.....	0
Sandy Hill.....	3
Glens Falls.....	2
Head of the Feeder.....	2
Head of the Pond.....	5
Total.....	12

³This canal is supplied by Chenango River and 6 reservoirs, viz.—Madison Brook, Woodmans Pond, Lelands Pond, Bradleys Brook, Hatches Lake, and Eaton Brook Reservoirs,—all of which are in the south part of Madison co. The canal extends across to and up the valley of Oniskany Creek to the summit level, and down the valley of Chenango River. It was begun in 1833 and finished in 1837, at a cost of \$1,737,703. From Utica to the Summit it rises 796 feet by 76 locks, and from thence it descends 203 feet by 28 locks to the Susquehanna. On its 114 locks, 2 are stone and the remainder composite. Upon the feeders are 12 road and 18 barn bridges.

thage, on the line of Jefferson co. At Boonville the canal receives a navigable feeder 12 mi. long, which derives its water from Black River. Length of main canal 36.62 mi., of feeders 12.48 mi., and of reservoirs 12.95 mi.¹

The Oneida Lake Canal² connects the Erie Canal at Higginsville (33 mi.) with Wood Creek, and by slackwater, 2½ mi. on that stream, with Oneida Lake, a total distance of 6 mi., and a descent of 56 ft.

The Oswego Canal, extending from Syracuse to Oswego, was authorized Nov. 20, 1821. A loan of \$160,000 was allowed April 20, 1825; it was begun in 1826, and was completed in 1828, at a cost of \$525,115.³ It is 38 mi. long and includes 19 mi. of slackwater navigation in Oswego and Seneca Rivers, with a towing path on the E. bank. Connected with this work are the **Oneida River Improvement**, extending the whole length of that stream from Three River Point to Fort Brewerton, at the outlet of Oneida Lake; the **Seneca River Improvement**, extending from Mud Lock, on the Oswego Canal, to Baldwinsville, by slackwater navigation; and

Stations, Distances, and Elevations upon the Chenango Canal.

PLACES.	Miles from place to place.	Miles from Utica.	Miles from Binghamton.	Feet above tide.
Utica.....	0	0	97	427
Road leading from New Hartford to Whitesboro.....	3	3	94	
Clinton.....	6	9	88	372
Deansville.....	5	14	83	775
Oriskany Falls.....	5	19	78	956
Solville.....	3	22	73	1,109
Baconville.....	12	24	73	1,128
Pecks Basin.....	12	26	71	
Hamilton.....	4	30	67	1,112
Lebanon Factory.....	13	32	65	
Carlsville.....	4	36	61	1,078
Sherburne.....	5	41	56	1,033
North Norwich.....	4	45	52	1,018
Plasterville.....	12	47	50	
Norwich.....	4	51	46	996
Oxford.....	9	60	37	958
Haynes Mill.....	10	70	27	
Greene.....	4	74	23	924
Forks.....	8	82	15	881
Pond Brook.....	12	84	13	
Port Crane.....	5	89	8	
Croakers Mills.....	1	90	7	
Binghamton.....	7	97	0	814

¹ This canal was authorized April 19, 1836, and began the next summer. The summit level is 635 feet above the canal at Rome, to which it descends by 70 locks. Northward the canal descends 586 feet, by 20 locks. The feeder has but one lock. The State has caused reservoirs to be formed by damming the outlet of Woodhull, Chub, North and South Branch, and other lakes in Herkimer co. The Eight Lakes near the source of Moose River are available as reservoirs to supply Black River with water, withdrawn to feed the canal southward.

Table of the principal Lakes which are used or available as reservoirs.

LAKES.	Area in acres.	Feet above tide.
Chub Lake.....	539	1,599
Sand ".....		1,793
Amf ".....		1,790
Woodhull Lake.....	1,236	1,854
South Branch.....	518	2,019
North ".....	425	1,821
Jacks Lake.....		2,188
Albion ".....		1,772
First ".....	403	1,684
Second ".....	175	1,684
Third ".....	166	1,684
Fourth ".....	1,979	1,687
Fifth ".....	9	1,691
Sixth ".....	5	1,750
Seventh ".....	1,609	1,762
Eighth ".....	309	1,776

In September, 1857, the Canal Board abandoned its plans for improving the channel of Black River by wing-dams and piers, and ordered a dam and lock to be built at the mouth of Otter

Creek. The river has no towing path, and boats are towed by steamers. The State has built a dam and bridge at Carthage, and the piers of two other bridges, of which the superstructure is built by the towns.

Stations, Distances, and Elevations upon the Black River Canal.

PLACES.	Miles from place to place.	Miles from Rome.	Miles from Lyons Falls.	Feet above tide.
Rome.....	0	0	55	427
Bridge Mills.....	1	2	33	
Lock No. 7.....	1	5	10	
Walworth's Storehouse.....	4	6	20	
Westernville.....	12	9	25	
Wells Brook Aqueduct.....	12	11	24	595
Stringers Creek.....	12	13	22	643
Lansing Kil.....	4	14	27	683
Lock No. 31.....	16	16	19	
Lansing Kil Dam or Feeder.....	1	17	18	783
Lower Falls, Lansing Kil.....	19	19	16	
Upper Falls, Lansing Kil.....	4	21	14	
Lock No. 70.....	12	25	12	1,150
Boonville.....	13	25	10	1,120
Sugar River.....	1	26	7	
Little Falls, Black River.....	1	26	6	
Port Leyden.....	3	32	3	892
Lock No. 97.....	1	33	2	
Lyons Falls.....	2	35	0	734

Boonville Feeder.

Hawkinsville, on Feeder.....	3 miles from Boonville.
A. Lee's, on ".....	5 " " "
R. B. Miller's, on ".....	6 " " "
State Dam, on ".....	10 " " "
Head of Reservoir.....	12 " " "

² This canal was completed in the fall of 1855 by a company incorporated March 22, 1852 as the Oneida Lake Canal Co. The company having to use the waters of the Erie Canal from the low level, were required to supply an equivalent amount. A feeder was constructed 5 miles west, drawing its waters from Oneida Creek. It is 2 miles long, and not navigable. The company had authority to extend its improvements 4 miles up Wood Creek, but nothing was ever done in that direction. By an act of May 11, 1849, the Canal Commissioners were authorized to purchase it at a cost not exceeding \$50,000, which was done April 12, 1841, and State stock bearing 5 per cent. interest, and redeemable in 10 years, was issued in payment. The first cost of the canal and feeder was \$78,824.85.

This canal forms an important link in the internal water communication of the State, extending navigation from the Erie Canal to Oneida Lake, and by the Oneida Outlet to the Oswego Canal and River. Before the Erie Canal was built the Oneida Lake route was the great thoroughfare for the transportation of goods westward.

³ The act did not originally authorize a connection with the Erie Canal, but only a communication with Oneida Lake. The connection was recommended by the commissioners in 1827, and it was authorized soon after. This canal has a fall of 123 feet by 18 locks.

The Oneida River Improvement has 2 steamboat locks, one of 3 and one of 33 feet lift, 129 feet long and 30 wide, passing boats drawing 4 feet of water. It also has one dam and one boat bridge at Oak Orchard and Brewerton.

thence by a canal three-fourths of a mile long, with one lift and one guard lock, and by slack-water on the Seneca River to Jacks Reef.

Cayuga and Seneca Canal connects the Erie Canal at Montezuma with Cayuga Lake at East Cayuga and with Seneca Lake at Geneva. About half of the canal is formed by slackwater navigation upon Seneca River, and the remainder is a channel parallel to the river. As enlarged, this canal admits the passage of large boats from the Erie Canal to the head of Cayuga and Seneca Lakes.¹

Crooked Lake Canal connects Crooked Lake at Penn Yan with Seneca Lake at Dresden.²

Chemung Canal and Feeder connects Seneca Lake at Watkins with Chemung River at Elmira, with a navigable feeder from Knoxville on Chemung River to Horseheads, on the summit level of the Chemung Canal, including slackwater navigation from the dam and guard lock at Gibson to Knoxville.³

The Genesee Valley Canal extends from Rochester up the Genesee Valley to Olean upon the Allegany. The summit level is 978 ft. above Rochester and 86 ft. above the Allegany River, at Olean, and from it 97 locks descend toward the n. and 9 toward the s.⁴

Stations, Distances, and Elevations upon the Oswego Canal.

PLACES.	Miles from place to place.	Miles from Syracuse.	Miles from Oswego.	Feet above tide.
Syracuse.....	0	0	38	400
Salina.....	42	42	36	
Liverpool.....	33	5	33	368
Mud Lock.....	42	7	31	
Cold Spring.....	1	8	30	
New Bridge.....	5	13	25	
Three River Point.....	2	15	23	
Phoenix.....	2	17	21	358
Sweet's Lock.....	3	20	18	
Ox Creek.....	3	23	15	
Fulton.....	4	27	11	345
Bradlock's Rapid.....	4	31	7	
Tiffany's Landing.....	4	35	3	306
High Dam.....	1	36	2	
Oswego.....	2	38	0	243

Oncida River Improvement.

PLACES.	Miles from place to place.
Three River Point.....	0
Peter Scott Creek.....	4
Oak Orchard.....	4
Canhony.....	7
Brewerton.....	5
Total.....	20

Seneca River Improvement.

Mud Lock.....	0
Baldwinsville.....	6
Jacks' Reef.....	12
Total.....	18

¹ *Cayuga and Seneca Canal—Stations and Distances.*

PLACES.	Miles from place to place.
Montezuma.....	0
Seneca River.....	5
S. Belmont's.....	2
Seneca Falls.....	3
Chamberlain's Mills.....	2
Waterloo.....	2
Tul's.....	5
Geneva.....	2
Lateral Canal to East.....	0
Cayuga.....	2
Total.....	23

The Seneca Lock Navigation Co. was incorporated April 6, 1813, for the purpose of improving the outlet of Seneca and Cayuga Lakes; and the Cayuga and Seneca Canal Co. was chartered April 20, 1815. Its capital was increased in 1816 to \$60,000, and in 1817 a further call of 25 per cent. upon the original stock was authorized. In 1818 a like extension of payment on stock held by the State. The proposition for assuming this work by the State was approved in 1825, and the interest of the company was purchased for \$33,867.18, exclusive of the amount owned by the State. The work was begun in 1820, and finished in 1828, at a

cost of \$214,000. The inlet to Cayuga Lake is navigable 1½ miles to Ithaca. The locks of this canal are all enlarged, excepting one at Chamberlain's Dam, which will be dispensed with so as to include the distance from Seneca Falls to Waterloo in one level. The descent from Geneva to Montezuma is 74 feet by 12 locks.

² The survey of this canal was authorized by the Legislature in 1828. The canal was ordered to be built by an act of April 11, 1829. It was begun in 1830 and finished in 1833. It has a descent of 269 feet by 27 locks. It extends water communication to the various ports upon Crooked Lake.

Crooked Lake Canal—Stations and Distances.

PLACES.	Miles from place to place.
Dresden.....	0
Mallory's.....	3
Andrews and Ways.....	2
Penn Yan.....	2
Crooked Lake.....	1
Total.....	8

³ This canal was authorized April 15, 1820, and its construction was begun in that year and finished in 1833. The total lockages on both the canal and feeder are 516 feet by 53 locks, and the original cost was \$244,000. From Corning, the Blossburg & Chemung R. R. ascends into the bituminous coal region of Tioga co., Penn., and this article forms a very important item in the business of the canal. It also communicates with the Erie R. R. The Junction Canal, a private enterprise connecting the Chemung Canal at Elmira with the North Branch Canal of Penn. at Athens, 19 mi. s., promises to become an important tributary to the trade of this canal by opening access to the coal region. The diversion of Chemung River into our canals has been made a subject of complaint and remonstrance by the State of Penn. Plans have been proposed for using Mud Lake, (459 acres) and Little Lake, (708½ acres) in Tyrone, as reservoirs to relieve this canal from the inconvenience felt in dry seasons of low water.

Chemung Canal and Feeder—Stations and Distances.

PLACES.	MILES.	PLACES.	MILES.
Seneca Lake.....	0	Horseheads.....	0
Havanna.....	4	Miller's Basin.....	7
Millport.....	6	Dam at head of Feeder.....	7
Horseheads.....	7	Knoxville.....	2
Elmira.....	6	Total.....	16
Knoxville.....	22		
Total.....	47		

⁴ This canal was authorized by act of May 6, 1836, and was begun the same year. The portion from the Junction to Rochester and the Dansville sub-cut, in all 52 miles, were finished in 1840; to Oramel, 36 miles further, with the Genesee Feeder at that place, in 1851; to Belfast, 2 miles, in 1853; to Rockville, 3 miles, in 1854, and to Olean, 24 miles, in 1855. A section of one mile, with 2 lift locks and 2 bridges, still remains to be finished.

The repairs of the first and second sections of this canal were put under contract for five years in Dec. 1855, the former for \$8,440 and the latter for \$13,000 per annum. In consequence of heavy freshets and unexpected damages, the contractor on the first section abandoned his contract in June, 1857.

An act passed, 1857, authorized the extension of this canal from Olean eastward across Olean Creek and the bottom lands along the s. bank of the Allegany to its entrance into Mill Grove Pond, 6.52 miles.

Besides the foregoing navigable improvements by the State, the following have been placed under the direction of the Canal Commissioner for construction:

The Owasco Lake Improvement, ordered in 1852, and designed to make this lake a reservoir for supplying a water power for the machinery in Auburn State Prison.¹

The draining of Cayuga Marshes, for reclaiming a large amount of land, estimated at 40,000 acres, at the outlet of Cayuga Lake and along Seneca River. By an act of April 12, 1853, the channel of the river was ordered to be lowered, and the lands benefitted to be taxed for the expense. Surveys have been made and the work partly accomplished under the direction of the Canal Commissioners.²

Several companies have been incorporated for the purpose of constructing navigable canals, but, with two or three exceptions, none of these have at present a corporate existence.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal, extending from Rondout on the Hudson to Honesdale, Penn., is the most important of these. It is connected with the Lackawanna coal region by a r. r. 16 mi. long, and is one of the principal routes by which coal is brought to the market upon the Hudson.³

Stations, Distances, and Elevations upon the Genesee Valley Canal.

PLACES.	Miles from place to place.	Miles from Rochester.	Miles from Olean.	Feet above tide.
Rochester	0	0	107	507
Rapids (Lock No. 1)	2	2	105	
Tone's Basin	6	8	99	
Scottdale	4	12	95	537
Canawaugus (Avon road)	8	20	87	
Sackett's Basin	12	22	85	537
Fowlerville Road	12	24	83	
Barelay's Mill	12	26	81	
Piffardville	3	29	78	
Spencer's Basin	1	30	77	
Tracy's Basin	2	32	75	
Cuylerville	1	33	74	564
Loicester, Moscow Landing	1	34	73	
Genesee River Dam	2	36	71	589
Mount Morris	1	37	70	609
Shaker Settlement	4	41	66	
Bru-ville	5	46	61	796
Nunda	5	51	56	947
Messenger's Hollow	2	53	54	
Genesee Falls (Tunnel section)	4	57	50	
Portageville	2	59	48	1,132
Lock No. 61	5	64	43	
Mixville Landing, Wiscoy Feeder	1	65	42	1,152
Fillmore	4	69	38	
Burrville	6	75	32	1,222
Cananda Center	1	76	31	
Oranul	2	78	29	
Belfast	2	80	27	1,315
Rockville	3	83	24	1,410
Caseville	1	84	23	
Black Creek Corners	4	88	19	
Cuba	5	93	14	1,485
Ischa Feeder	6	99	8	
Hinsdale	1	100	7	
Olean	7	107	0	1,390

Dansville Branch.

PLACES.	Miles from place to place.
Shaker Settlement	0
Fitzhugh's Basin	2
Kysoville	1
Rock Spring	2
Sherrwoods Landing	1
Steam Sawmill	1
McNairs Landing	1
Woodville	1
Commonsville	1
Dansville	1
Total	11

¹ This work was 2 years in charge of the Agent of the State Prison and the Mayor of Auburn, but in 1855 it was placed in the hands of the Canal Commissioners. The work, up to 1857, was greatly injured by a Spring flood. From 1852 to 1857 inclusive, \$3,485 had been appropriated for this work.

² In 1824, and several times afterward, the drainage of these marshes was made the subject of legislative enactment, but without other results than surveys. A concise history of this movement is given in *Senate Doc.*, 25, 1855. The work was placed in 1853 under the direction of George Godde, and up to 1858, \$175,000 had been appropriated and mostly expended.—*Report Canal Commissioners*, 1858, p. 110.

³ The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was incorporated April 23, 1823, with a capital of \$1,500,000, with the right of using \$50,000 in banking until 1844. The credit of the State was loaned for \$800,000, in stock, bearing interest of 4 or 5 per cent. The canal was begun in July, 1825, and opened for use in Oct. 1828. Its length from Rondout to Port Jervis, on the Delaware, is 59 miles; and from Port Jervis, up the Delaware to the mouth of the Lackawanna, 24 miles. It crosses the river at the latter place, and extends 26 miles further to Honesdale. Its highest summit between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers is 585 feet above tide. Its descent to the Delaware is 80 feet; its rise along the Delaware is 148 feet; and its rise between the Delaware and Honesdale 187 feet. The aggregate number of locks is 107, and the total rise and fall is 950 feet. The railroad to the coal mines is also owned by the Canal Company. The original cost of the New York section of the canal was \$1,424,904, and of the Penn. section \$612,125. The company own most of the boats used upon the canal, and conduct the mining operations at Carbondale. Present capital, \$7,500,000. The canal was originally constructed to afford 4 feet of depth, and to accommodate boats of 30 tons. In Sept., 1842, a plan of enlargement was adopted, and 5 feet of water was obtained, accommodating boats of 40 tons each. In 1851 a further enlargement was completed, obtaining 6 feet of water, and accommodating boats of 120 tons. The locks are now constructed with a single gate at the upper end, which turns down upon hinges like a door. It is found to be very serviceable, and much quicker to operate than the double gate.

Annual Receipts of Tolls on the Delaware and Hudson Canal since its completion.

1820	\$16,422.44	1845	\$25,880.02
1831	26,554.64	1846	26,008.85
1832	28,717.51	1847	38,971.34
1833	37,004.58	1848	46,548.54
1834	26,946.07	1849	34,817.56
1835	41,154.73	1850	97,999.15
1836	45,154.73	1851	158,441.96
1837	44,832.42	1852	293,174.67
1838	46,328.28	1853	378,479.83
1839	49,005.26	1854	587,319.52
1840	35,450.46	1855	652,262.94
1841	33,388.19	1856	583,737.86
1842	33,894.93	1857	435,198.44
1843	30,906.53	1858	
1844	33,525.61		

Distances on the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

NAMES OF PLACES.	Nos. of Locks.	Miles from Edgelytle.	Miles from Honesdale.	NAMES OF PLACES.	Nos. of Locks.	Miles from Edgelytle.	Miles from Honesdale.
Edgelytle.....	No. 1	0	108	Graham's Basin.....	.....	42	66
Greenkill.....	.....	1	107	Manerza Smith's.....	.....	43	65
Hornbeck's Bridge.....	.....	2	106	Brown Haven.....	.....	44	64
Head of Pond.....	2 to 4	3	105	Oak Brook Aqueduct.....	.....	45	63
Hardenough's Basin.....	.....	5	104	Indian Spring.....	.....	46	62
Le Fever's Falls.....	.....	6	103	Tunnel Hill.....	.....	47	61
Rosendale.....	.....	7	102	Westbrookville.....	.....	48	60
Lawrence's Mills.....	5 and 9	7	101	Samuel Staunton's.....	.....	49	59
Marble Quarries.....	10 and 11	8	100	Van Inwegen's Basin.....	.....	50	58
High Falls.....	12 to 19	9	99	Cuddebackville.....	.....	51	57
Hasbrouck's Basin.....	.....	10	98	Neversink Aqueduct.....	55 to 59	52	56
Philip Hasbrouck's.....	.....	11	97	Piersonville.....	60	53	55
Clove Church.....	.....	12	96	Solomon Van Eiten's Bridge.....	.....	54	54
Allgoreville.....	.....	13	95	Canal Store.....	.....	55	53
John S. Dupuy's Basin.....	.....	13	94	Hornbeck's Culvert.....	.....	56	52
Enoch Froelich's.....	.....	15	93	Bird's Nest Lock.....	.....	57	51
Stony Hill Aqueduct.....	.....	16	92	Stop Gate—Pine Woods.....	.....	58	50
Port Jackson.....	.....	17	91	Benjamin Cuddeback's.....	.....	59	49
David Venoy's.....	.....	18	90	Port Jervis.....	.....	60	48
C. P. Hornbeck's.....	.....	19	89	Stop Gate—Westfall's Basin.....	.....	61	47
Mount du Brook.....	.....	20	88	Sparrow Bush Brook.....	.....	62	46
Middleport.....	.....	25	87	Honesville.....	.....	63	45
Bruyn's Basin.....	.....	22	86	Belton.....	.....	64	44
Port Nyxson.....	.....	26	85	Butler's Falls.....	.....	61	43
Port Benjamin.....	.....	27	84	Mongaup.....	62 and 63	65	42
Hofstader's Bridge.....	.....	25	83	Dickerson's Eddy.....	.....	67	41
Southwick's Brick Yard.....	.....	28	82	Stairway Brook.....	.....	64	40
Terwilliger's Feeder.....	20 and 30	27	81	Vanaukin's Bridge.....	.....	65	39
Ellenville.....	31 and 32	28	80	Fish Cabin Brook.....	.....	66	38
Cutler's Basin.....	.....	33	79	Tucker's Aqueduct.....	.....	71	37
Broadhead's Brickhill.....	.....	24	78	Pond Eddy.....	.....	67	36
Jared Ritchie's.....	35 and 36	31	77	Van Tyl's Brook.....	.....	68	35
Penney's Basin.....	37 and 38	32	76	Van Tyl's Basin.....	.....	74	34
Red Bridge.....	39 to 41	33	75	Craigsville.....	69 and 70	75	33
Phillipsport.....	42 to 41	34	74	Butternilk Falls.....	.....	76	32
Davis—Summit Level.....	52 to 54	35	73	Handsome Eddy.....	.....	71	31
Beatyburgh.....	.....	36	72	David Johnston's.....	.....	78	30
Log House in Swamp.....	.....	37	71	Barrysville.....	72 and 73	79	29
South side of Swamp.....	.....	38	70	Panther Brook.....	.....	80	28
Gunn's Brook.....	.....	39	69	Beaver Brook.....	.....	81	27
Wart-Jones.....	.....	40	68	Stop Lock.....	.....	82	26
Sneed's Basin.....	.....	41	67	Delaware Dam.....	.....	83	25

Table of Companies which have been organized for Constructing Canals and Extending Navigation in the State.

NAMES OF CANALS.	Date of Organization.	Capital.	Connections.	Remarks.
Allegany River Slackwater Navigation Co.....	April 7, 1857	\$30,000	.....	To improve Allegany River below them.
Auburn Canal and R. R. Co.....	April 24, 1822	150,000	Auburn and Erie Canal.....	Nothing done.
Auburn & Owaseo Canal Co.....	April 21, 1828	100,000	Auburn and Owaseo Lake.....	Charter renewed in 1834; not finished.
Binghamton, Oswego, & Penn. Slackwater Navigation Co.....	April 9, 1815	100,000	.....	Act amended in 1857.
Black River Canal Co.....	March 29, 1828	400,000	Erie Canal and Black River.....	Nothing done.
Black River Navigation Co.....	April 5, 1810	10,000	Brownville and Lake Ontario.....	Not constructed.
Casselaga Navigation Co.....	April 16, 1827	20,000	.....	To improve Casselaga Creek; not completed.
Cattaraugus Navigation Co.....	March 3, 1815	70,000	.....	To improve Cattaraugus Creek from its mouth to N.W. branch. Nothing done.
Cayuga & Seneca Canal Co.....	April 29, 1815	.....	Monfuzuma and Seneca Lake.....	Rights purchased by the State.
Chemung Junction Canal Co.....	May 12, 1845	.....	Binghamton to State Line.....	Nothing done.
Chittenango Canal Co.....	March 1, 1818	.....	Chittenango Village and Erie Canal.	Assumed by the State, and used as a navigable feeder to Erie Canal.
Delaware & Susquehanna Navigation Co.....	April 29, 1825	.....	Delaware and Susquehanna River.	Nothing done.
Ellis's Creek Slackwater Navigation Co.....	April 23, 1829	5,000	.....	Nothing done.
Gowanus Bay & East River.....	April 24, 1837	.....	City of Brooklyn may cause to be constructed.	Partially improved.
Great Chazy Navigation Co.....	May 11, 1836	5,000	Lake and Lower Bridge at Champlain.	.....
Granville Canal Co.....	April 18, 1825	.....	Champlain Canal and Bishops Corners.	Nothing done.
Harlem Canal Co.....	April 18, 1826	500,000	East River and Manhattanville.	Partly done and abandoned.
Hudson River Canal Co.....	April 16, 1827	500,000	Sparten Dryvil Creek and Harlem River.	Surveyed but not constructed.
Hudson River & Channel Co.....	April 4, 1806	3,500	For raft navigation on upper water.	Nothing done.
J. P. Person County Canal Co.....	April 15, 1828	200,000	Carthage and Sacket's Harbor.....	Nothing done.
Junction Canal Co.....	April 21, 1828	100,000	From Taje Canal near Champlain Junction to Hudson River.	Nothing done.

Table of Companies which have been organized for Constructing Canals and Extending Navigation in the State, continued.

NAMES OF CANALS.	Date of Organization.	Capital.	Connection.	Remarks.
Junction Canal Co.....	May 11, 1845	.....	From Chemung Canal at Elmira to State line to connect with North Branch Canal.	Completed in 1858.
Long Island Canal Co.....	April 15, 1828	\$200,000	To connect Bays on s. side and to cross Canoe Place to Peconic Bay.	Nothing done but survey.
Long Island Canal & Navigation Co.	April 8, 1848	300,000	The same.....	Nothing done.
Manlius Canal Co.....	April 15, 1828	50,000	Erie Canal and Manlius Slackwater Navigation.	State Canal Feeder.
Mohawk & Hudson Lock Navigation Co.	April 17, 1816	500,000	Coboes Falls and Schenectady...	Nothing done.
Neversink Navigation Co.....	April 16, 1816	50,000	.....	The project failed. The State loaned its credit for \$10,000 and lost the whole sum.
New York & Sharon.....	April 19, 1823	.....	From Sharon, Conn., to tide water to any point on the Hudson or in the City of New York.	Surveyed nearly on the present line of the Hudson R. R.
Niagara Canal Co.....	April 5, 1798	.....	Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.....	Nothing done.
Northern Inland Lock Navigation Co.	March 30, 1792	.....	Hudson River and Lake Champlain.	Work commenced but no part completed.
Northern Slackwater & Railway Co.	May 13, 1846	.....	Port Kent and Saranac.....	Nothing done.
Oneida Lake Canal Co.....	March 22, 1832	40,000	.....	Finished in 1835, and purchased by the State in 1841.
Onondaga Canal Co.....	Nov. 25, 1824	.....	Erie Canal and Onondaga Hollow.	Not constructed.
Ontario Canal Co.....	March 31, 1821	100,000	Canandaigua Lake and Erie Canal.	Nothing done.
Orange & Sussex Canal Co.....	April 11, 1825	.....	From Columbia, on the Delaware, through Orange co., to the Hudson.	The right granted in 1828 to build a R. R. on the line. Nothing done on either.
Oswegatchie Navigation Co.....	April 25, 1831	.....	From the St. Lawrence to Black Lake and Canton.	Nothing done.
Owaseo & Erie Canal Co.....	May 1, 1829	150,000	Owaseo Lake and Erie Canal....	Nothing done.
Peconic River Lock Navigation Co.	April 8, 1808	.....	To construct Locks and Dams in Peconic River.	Nothing done.
Rochester Canal & R. R. Co.....	March 26, 1831	20,000	Rochester and Lake Ontario.....	Railroad only constructed.
St. Lawrence Lock Co.....	April 1, 1808	.....	For building Locks at Isle au Rapit.	Locks completed but too small for general use.
Salmon River Harbor Canal Co.	May 16, 1837	350,000	Lake Ontario and Port Ontario..	Never completed.
Scottsville Canal Co.....	April 30, 1829	15,000	Scottsville and Genesee River.	Merged in Cayuga & Seneca Canal.
Seneca Lock Navigation Co.....	April 6, 1813	50,000	For improving navigation between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes.	
Seneca & Susquehanna Lock Navigation Co.	March 31, 1815	300,000	From Seneca Lake to Chemung River near Elmira.	Nothing done.
Sodus Canal Co.....	March 19, 1829	200,000	From Seneca River or Canandaigua outlet to Great Sodus Bay.	Partly constructed, but never used.
Susquehanna & Chenango.....	May 20, 1836	.....	From river to Chenango Canal.	
Wallabout Canal Co.....	April 9, 1828	20,000	Wallabout Bay and Tillary St. Brooklyn.	Not constructed.
Wallabout Canal Co.....	April 18, 1838	25,000	Wallabout Bay to Kent Avenue Brooklyn.	
Western Inland Lock Navigation Co.	March 30, 1792	.....	To open navigation on the Mohawk, Wood Creek, Oneida, and Oswego Rivers to Lake Ontario.	Completed to Oneida Lake in 1797. The rights were afterward vested in the State, and such as were available were used for the Erie Canal.

RAIL ROADS.

THE first rail road in the State, and the second in the U. S., was opened from Albany to Schenectady in 1831. Although rudely constructed, at great and much needless expense, the advantages of this means of communication became so apparent that within 3 years rail roads, duly chartered by law, were projected in every part of the State.¹ These early grants were generally limited to 50 years, and work was required to be commenced within 3 years, the State being allowed to become purchaser at the expiration of the charter. The charters contained the necessary provisions for the taking of property by appraisements, named the commissioners for opening subscriptions, and sometimes for locating and surveying the road, which in a few instances was done at the expense of the State.

At an early period the aid of the General Government was solicited, in view of the utility of these roads in the transportation of the mails, and, in case of war, of military supplies; but, with the exception of surveys made in two instances, no aid was obtained from this source. The State has

1 Albany, Vermont, & Canada Rail Road, formerly the Albany Northern R. R. Company organized Feb. 12, 1851. Connects Albany and Eagle Bridge. Road opened through about the 1st of July, 1853. It was sold under foreclosure of mortgage Oct. 16, 1856, and assumed its present name Nov. 7, following.

Albany, Vermont, and Canada Rail Road.
Stations and Distances.

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	<i>Between Stations.</i>	<i>From Albany.</i>	<i>From Eagle B'dg.</i>
Albany.....	0	0	33
Cemetery.....	4	4	29
West Troy.....	2	6	27
Cohoes.....	3	9	24
Waterford.....	2	11	22
Saratoga Junction.....	1	12	21
Schaghticoke.....	10	22	11
Pittstown.....	1	23	10
Johnsonville.....	3	26	7
Buskirks.....	5	31	2
Eagle Bridge.....	2	33	0

Albany & West Stockbridge Rail Road, formerly Castleton & West Stockbridge R. R. Company organized April 19, 1830, but nothing was done under the first name. Present name assumed May 5, 1836. Road opened from Greenbush to Chatham Dec. 21, 1841, and to the State line Sept. 12, 1842. It was leased to the Western (Mass.) R. R. Nov. 18, 1841, for the term of its charter; and has since been operated as a part of that road, including the ferry at Albany. The city of Albany, at different times, issued its bonds for \$1,000,000, to aid in building the road, the lessees paying the interest and \$10,000 annually toward the sinking fund. It connects Albany with Springfield and Boston.

Western Rail Road.
Stations and Distances.

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	<i>Between Stations.</i>	<i>From Albany.</i>	<i>From Boston.</i>
Albany.....	0	0	200
Greenbush.....	1	1	199
Schockuck.....	7	8	192
Kinderhook.....	8	16	184
Chatham Center.....	3	19	181
Chatham Four Corners.....	4	23	177
East Chatham.....	5	28	172
Canaan.....	5	33	167
State Line.....	5	38	162
Pittsfield, Mass.....	11	49	151
Springfield, ".....	53	102	98
Worcester, ".....	54	156	44
Boston, ".....	41	200	0

Atlantic & Great Western Rail Road Co. was formed Dec. 9, 1858. The line extends from the New York & Erie R. R. at Little Valley to the s. line of Chautauque county.

Attica & Hornersville Rail Road. Company incorporated May 14, 1845; capital \$750,000. Time extended April 11, 1849. Other roads allowed to take stock April 9, 1851. Capital increased and company allowed to purchase the Buffalo & Rochester R. R., from Attica to Buffalo, and to change its name March 3, 1851. Name changed to Buffalo & New York City R. R., April 16, 1851.

Black River & Utica Rail Road. Company formed Jan. 29, 1853. Road opened to Trenton Jan. 1, 1855, and to Boonville Dec. 18, 1855. The city of Utica has issued its bonds for \$250,000, to aid in the construction of the road. It is designed to connect Utica and Clayton.

Black River & Utica Rail Road.
Stations and Distances. (Official)

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	<i>Between Stations.</i>	<i>From Utica.</i>	<i>From Boonville.</i>
Utica.....	0	0	35
Marcy.....	6	6	29
Floyd Road.....	2	8	27
Stittsville.....	2	10	25
Holland Patent.....	2	12	23
Trenton.....	4	16	19
Trenton Falls.....	1½	17½	17½
Prospect.....	1	18½	16½
Remsen.....	2½	21	14
Abler Creek.....	7	28	7
Boonville.....	7	35	0

Blossburg & Corning Rail Road, formerly the Corning & Blossburg R. R., and previously the Tioga Coal, Iron Mining & Manufacturing Co. R. R. Was leased for a term of years to the Tioga (Pa.) R. R. Co. In 1854 it was sold for \$250,000, subject to a mortgage of \$245,000 and a ten years lease to the Tioga Co. It is operated at present by the lessees.

Blossburg and Corning Railroad.

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	<i>Between Stations.</i>	<i>From Corning.</i>	<i>From Blossburg.</i>
Corning.....	41
Erwin Center.....
Lindley Town.....
Blossburg.....	...	41	...

Brooklyn City Rail Road. Company formed Dec. 16, 1853. Opened as follows:
 Flushing Avenue Route. Fulton St. to Throop Avenue in..... July, 1854
 Fulton Avenue Route. Ferry to Washington Avenue in..... July, 1854
 Myrtle Avenue Route. Fulton St. to Nortram Avenue in..... July, 1854
 Greenwood Route. Fulton St. to Gowanus Creek in..... Aug. 1854
 Washington Avenue to Brooklyn Avenue in..... Sept. 1854
 Kent Avenue to Bushwick Creek in..... Oct. 1854
 Gowanus Creek to 30th St. in..... Nov. 1854
 Nortram Avenue to Division Avenue in..... Nov. 1854

upon several occasions loaned its credit to r. r. companies by issuing stock and retaining a lien upon the roads, which in some cases was afterwards relinquished, and in others sacrificed by sale at nominal prices.

Throop Avenue to Division Avenue in..... April, 1855
 Hamilton Avenue Route, Court St. to Ferry in May, 1855
 This road is used for passengers only, and horse power is exclusively employed.
 26th St. to City Line..... July, 1855
 Bushwick Creek to Kent St. in..... Oct., 1855
 Kent St. to Furman St. in..... Dec., 1853
 City Line to Yellow Hookland in..... July, 1856

Brooklyn & Jamaica Rail Road. Company formed April 25, 1832. In 1836 the road was leased to the Long Island R. R. Co. for the term of its charter. The lessees built a tunnel 2,550 feet long under Atlantic St., bought access to the river, erected buildings and docks at a cost of over \$300,000, and have since maintained and operated the road in connection with the Long Island R. R., of which it is virtually a part.

Buffalo, Bradford, & Pittsburgh Rail Road Co. was formed ——— 1859, by the consolidation of the Buffalo & Bradford and Buffalo & Pittsburgh R. R's.
Buffalo & New York City Rail Road, formerly Attica & Hornellsville R. R. Articles filed Jan. 25, 1851. 31 mi. sold to Buffalo, New York, & Erie R. R. Oct. 31, 1857, and name changed to

Buffalo, New York, & Erie Rail Road.
 Stations and Distances. (Official.)

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	Between Stations.	From Buffalo.	From Corning.
<i>Buffalo & Corning.</i>			
Buffalo.....	0	0	141.57
Junction.....	1	1	140.57
Lancaster.....	9.45	10.45	131.12
Town Line.....	9.45	14.5	127.07
Alden.....	4.95	19.45	122.12
Darien.....	5.47	24.92	117.65
Attica.....	6.14	31.06	110.51
Alexander.....	3.40	34.46	107.11
Batavia.....	7.20	41.66	99.91
Stafford.....	5.60	47.26	94.31
Le Roy.....	4.32	51.58	89.99
Caledonia.....	7.31	58.89	82.68
Avon.....	6.93	65.82	75.75
Hamiltons.....	9.05	74.87	66.7
Livonia.....	2.56	77.43	64.14
South Livonia.....	3.64	81.07	60.5
Conesus.....	3.71	84.78	56.79
Springwater.....	2.75	91.43	50.14
Wayland.....	4.76	96.19	45.38
Bloods.....	5.91	102.1	39.47
Liberty.....	4.36	106.46	35.11
Wallaces.....	4.87	111.33	30.24
Avoca.....	2.88	114.21	27.36
Kanona.....	3.54	117.85	23.72
Bath.....	3.77	121.62	19.95
Savona.....	6.15	127.77	13.8
Campbell.....	4.71	132.48	9.09
Curtis.....	1.97	134.15	7.42
Coopers.....	2.60	136.75	4.82
Painted Post.....	3.22	139.97	1.6
Corning.....	1.60	141.57	0
New York.....		432.63	291.06
<i>Rochester Division.</i>			
Rochester.....	0	0	18.25
Henrietta.....	8.45	8.45	9.8
Scottsville.....	3.27	11.72	6.53
Rush.....	2.27	13.99	4.26
Avon.....	4.26	18.25	0
<i>Hornellsville Division.</i>			
Attica.....	0	0	60.26
Linden.....	6.87	6.87	53.39
Middlebury.....	4.33	11.2	49.06
Wesaw.....	5.78	16.98	43.28
Gainesville.....	6.77	23.75	36.51
Castile.....	2.76	26.51	33.75
Portage.....	3.61	30.12	30.14
Hunt's Hollow.....	4.07	34.19	26.07
Nunda.....	2.07	36.26	24
Swainville.....	7.17	43.43	16.83
Canaseraga.....	4.43	47.86	12.4
Burns.....	1.10	51.96	8.3
Hornellsville.....	8.30	60.26	0

Buffalo & State Line Rail Road. Company formed June 6, 1849. Road opened from Dunkirk to the State Line Jan. 1, 1852, and to Buffalo Feb. 22 following. The Company purchased the North East (Penn.) R. R. under act of April 13, 1857, and now form one company from Buffalo to Erie, Penn. It is now operated under the name of

Buffalo and Erie Rail Road.
 Stations and Distances. (Official.)

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	Between Stations.	From Buffalo.	From Erie, Penn.
Buffalo.....	0	0	88
Hamburg.....	10	10	78
18 Mile Creek.....	5	15	73
Evans Center.....	6	21	67
Saw Mill.....	5	26	62
Irving.....	3	29	59
Silver Creek.....	2	31	57
Dunkirk.....	7	40	48
Salem.....	8	48	40
Portland.....	2	50	38
Westfield.....	7	57	31
Kipley.....	5	62	26
Quincy.....	3	65	23
State Line.....	3	68	20
Erie, Penn.....	20	88	0

Canandaigua & Corning Rail Road. Company incorporated May 11, 1845; capital \$1,000,000. Time extended April 15, 1847, and again March 24, 1849. Surveys were begun June, 1845, and the construction in Aug. 1850. Road opened from Canandaigua to "Jefferson" (now Watkins) 46.74 mi. Sept. 15, 1851, the New York & Erie R. R. furnishing engines, cars, &c., for a specific rate per mile. The road was allowed to connect with the Chenung R. R. at Jefferson, and to change name Sept. 11, 1852, to Canandaigua and Elmira R. R.

Canandaigua & Elmira Rail Road, changed from Canandaigua & Corning R. R. Sept. 11, 1852. Leased the Chenung R. R. 17.36 mi. and 4 mi. of Erie R. R. Sold to parties in Elmira, Penn. Jan. and Providence, R. I. April 23, 1857, and possession given May 1. Price \$35,000, subject to \$500,000 due bondholders, and name changed to the Elmira, Canandaigua, & Niagara Falls R. R. the next day.

Canandaigua & Niagara Falls Rail Road. Company incorporated Dec. 10, 1850; capital \$1,000,000. Road opened to Batavia, 50 mi. Jan. 1, 1853, to Niagara Falls 47 mi. July 1, 1853, and to Suspension Bridge 13 mi. April 1, 1854. Sold March 22, 1857, to Jas. M. Brown and others, and name changed to Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua R. R. Now leased and run by New York Central R. R.

Cayuga & Susquehanna Rail Road, formerly the Ithaca & Owego R. R., was chartered Jan. 28, 1828,—the second R. R. charter granted in the State. The road was opened in April, 1834. An inclined plane at Ithaca rose 1 foot in 475, R. and stationary steam power was used for drawing up the cars. Above this was another inclined plane that rose one foot in 21 ft., on which horse power was used. The road was subsequently sold by the Comptroller on stock issued by the State, on which the company had failed to pay interest. A new company was organized and the present name assumed April 18, 1843; the road was reconstructed, the inclined planes were done away with, and Jan. 1, 1855, it was leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna, & Western R. R. Co., and is operated by them as the Cayuga Division. This is an important route from the coal mines of Penn., and coal forms the principal item of business.

Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Rail Road.
 Stations and Distances. (Official.)

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	Between Stations.	From Ithaca Pier.	From Owego.
Ithaca Pier.....	0	0	35
Ithaca.....	2	2	33
Pugsleys.....	13	15	20
Willseyville.....	6	21	14
Candor.....	4	25	10
Catonk.....	6	31	4
Owego.....	4	35	0

Champlain & St. Lawrence Rail Road. Company formed Feb. 26, 1851. The Road extends from Rouses Point to the Canada line 2 1/2 miles, and is leased to a road in Canada of the same name, which extends to St. Johns and La Prairie opposite Montreal.

By resolution of Assembly of Feb. 2, 1843, R. R. companies were required to report annually to the Secretary of State; and by an act of April 11, 1849, to the State Engineer and Surveyor; a

Chemung Rail Road. Company formed May 14, 1845. The road extends from Watkins, at the head of Seneca Lake, to the New York & Erie R. R., 4 mi. N. W. of Elmira. It was opened in Dec. 1849; leased to the New York & Erie R. R. Co. for ten years from Jan. 1, 1850, for \$36,000 per annum; and sub-let to the Canandaigua and Elmira R. R. Co. for the same. It is now operated by the New York & Erie R. R. Co.

Chemung Rail Road.
Stations and Distances. (Official.)

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	<i>Between Stations.</i>	<i>From Watkins.</i>	<i>From Elmira.</i>
Jefferson (Watkins).....	0	0	21.6
Havana.....	3.2	3.2	18.4
Groton Corners.....	3.7	6.9	14.7
Millport.....	2	8.9	12.7
Pine Valley.....	2.8	11.7	9.9
Horse Heads.....	4.4	16.1	5.5
Junction.....	1.2	17.3	4.3
Elmira.....	4.3	21.6	0

Elmira, Canandaigua, & Niagara Falls Rail Road. Changed from Canandaigua & Niagara Falls R. R. April 24, 1857. The name was changed to

Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua Rail Road Co. Feb. 18, 1859. The road is now leased and run by the New York & Erie R. R. Co.

Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua Rail Road.
Stations and Distances. (Official.)

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	<i>Between Stations.</i>	<i>From Canandaigua.</i>	<i>From Watkins. (Jefferson Station.)</i>
Canandaigua.....	0	0	46.9
Hopewell.....	6.4	6.4	40.5
Gorham.....	5.3	11.7	35.2
Halls Corners.....	2.8	14.5	32.4
Bellona.....	3.8	18.3	28.6
Benton Center.....	1.9	20.2	26.7
Penn Yan.....	4	24.2	22.7
Milo Center.....	4.1	28.3	18.6
Himrods.....	3.6	31.9	15
Starkey.....	3.9	35.8	11.1
Big Stream.....	2.6	38.4	8.5
Rock Stream.....	1.9	40.3	6.6
Jefferson (Watkins).....	6.6	46.9	0
Elmira.....	21.6	68.5	21.6

Flushing Rail Road. Company formed Feb. 24, 1852, opened June 26, 1854. The road extends from Flushing to Hunters Creek, and the Co. runs a steamer to Fulton street, New York.

Flushing Rail Road.
Stations and Distances. (Official.)

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	<i>Between Stations.</i>	<i>From New York.</i>	<i>From Flushing.</i>
New York ^a	0	0	12
Hunters Point.....	4	4	8
Penny Bridge.....	1	5	7
Winsfield.....	2½	7½	4½
Newtown.....	1	8½	3½
National Race Course.....	1½	10	2
Flushing.....	2	12	0

^a By steamboat between New York and Hunters Point.

Hicksville & Cold Spring Branch Rail Road. Company formed June 28, 1851, and organized Nov. 3, 1853. The road was to extend from Hicksville to Cold Spring Harbor. It was opened to Syosset, July 3, 1854. Nothing has been done beyond there. It has been leased to the Long Island R. R. Co., and is operated by them.

Hudson & Boston Rail Road. Company allowed to organize Feb. 22, 1855; the organization took place Dec. 1, 1855. The company own and operate the road from Hudson to Chatham Four Corners, with a leased right to West Stockbridge.

Hudson & Boston Rail Road.
Stations and Distances. (Official.)

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	<i>Between Stations.</i>	<i>From Hudson.</i>	<i>From Chatham 4 Corners.</i>
Hudson.....	0	0	17
Upper Station.....	1	1	16
Cheverack.....	3	4	13
Melroseville.....	5	6	8
Pulvers.....	3	12	5
Ghent.....	2	15	2
Chatham Four Corners.....	2	17	0

Hudson River Rail Road. Company formed May 12, 1846. Opened from New York to Peekskill Sept. 29, 1849; to Hamburgh, Dec. 6, 1849; to Poughkeepsie, Dec. 31, 1849; from Albany to Hudson, June 16, 1851; to Tivoli, Aug. 4; and through Oct. 1, 1851. The road extends from Albany to New York, along the east bank of the river. It has tunnels of 226, 60, 70, 358, 600, 518, 855, 124, 145, and 82 feet; in the whole 3,018 feet.

Hudson River Rail Road.
Stations and Distances. (Official.)

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	<i>Between Stations.</i>	<i>From New York.</i>	<i>From Albany.</i>
Chambers Street, N.Y.....	0	0	143½
31st Street.....	2½	2½	141
52d Street.....	1	4½	140
Burham.....	1	4½	139
Strikers Bay.....	1½	5½	137½
Manhattan.....	1½	7	136
152d Street.....	1	8½	135
Fort Washington.....	1½	10	133½
Tulby Hook.....	1½	11½	132
Spyten Dugvil.....	3	12½	131½
Riverdale.....	1½	14	129½
Yonkers.....	2½	16½	127½
Glenwood.....	4	17	126½
Hastings.....	2½	20½	123
Hobbs Ferry.....	1½	21½	121½
Hyvinton.....	2	23½	119½
Tarrytown.....	2½	26	117½
Scarbrough.....	4	29	113
Sing Sing.....	1½	32	111½
Croton.....	2½	35	108½
Cingers.....	2½	37½	104½
Verplankes.....	1½	40	103
Peekskill.....	2	42½	101
Fort Montgomery.....	3½	46½	97½
Garrisons.....	4½	51	92½
Cold Spring.....	2½	53½	90
Cornwall.....	2½	56	87½
Fishkill.....	2½	58½	83½
Carhage.....	2½	61	80
New Hamburgh.....	2½	63½	77½
Milton Ferry.....	4½	70	73
Poughkeepsie.....	4	74	69
Hyle Park.....	6	80	63
Stagsburgh.....	4	84	59
Rhinebeck.....	5½	90	53
Barytown.....	5½	95½	48
Tivoli.....	4	99½	44
Getmantown.....	4½	104½	39
ud Hill.....	5½	109½	34
Hudson.....	5½	115½	28½
Stockport.....	5	120½	23
Coxsackie.....	2½	123½	20½
Stuyvesant.....	2½	126½	18½
Schellack.....	6½	132	11
Castleton.....	2½	135½	7½
East Albany.....	7½	143½	0
Troy.....	6	149½	6

custom that has since been continued, except during the short period in which the office of R. R. Commissioners was in existence. This Board was created April 14, 1855, and abolished April 16, 1857. The expenses of the State Engineer and Surveyor's office chargeable to Rail roads are assessed upon the several companies in proportion to their earnings. The general act to authorize the formation of R. R. companies was passed March 27, 1848. There are at present within the State 2,554½ mi. of R. R., besides double tracks and turn outs. The Rail roads give employment to about 18,000

Long Island Rail Road. Company organized June 15, 1853. Opened through in July, 1844. The road extends from Brooklyn to Greenport: \$100,000 in State stocks was issued to aid in the construction. The company have leased the Brooklyn & Jamaica and the Hicksville & Cold Spring Branch R. Roads, which they operate as a part of this road.

Long Island Rail Road.
Stations and Distances. (Official.)

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	<i>Between Stations.</i>	<i>From Brooklyn.</i>	<i>From Greenport.</i>
South Ferry.....	0	0	95
Bedford.....	2½	2½	92½
East New York.....	3	5½	89½
Cypress Avenue.....	1½	7	88
Union Course.....	3	7½	87½
Woodhaven.....	4	8½	86½
Jamaica.....	2½	11	84
Willow Tree.....	1	12	83
Queens (Brushville).....	2	14	81
Hyde Park.....	2½	17½	77½
Hempstead Branch.....	2½	20	75
Hempstead.....	2½	21	74
Westbury.....	3	27	72
Hicksville.....	3	26	69
Syosset.....	4	4	64
Jerusalem.....	3	29	65
Farmingdale.....	2	31	64
Deer Park.....	6	37	58
Thompson.....	4	41	54
N. Lisle (Suffolk).....	2½	43½	51½
Lakeland.....	5½	49	46
Waverly.....	4	53	42
Medford.....	2	55	40
Bellport.....	2½	57½	37½
Yaphank.....	2½	60	35
Manor.....	6	66	29
River Head.....	8	74	21
Jamesport.....	5	79	16
Mattituck.....	4	83	12
Cutchogue.....	3	86	9
Hemitage.....	3	89	6
Southold.....	2	91	4
Greenport.....	4	95	0

Newburgh Branch of New York & Erie Rail Road. Branch allowed to Newburgh April 8, 1845. Opened Jan. 8, 1850.

New York Central Rail Road. Company formed by consolidating the several roads in operation, and some projected roads between Albany, Troy and Buffalo, and Niagara Falls. The act allowing the consolidation was passed April 2, 1853, and was carried into effect the 17th of May following. The consolidated capital amounted to \$23,085,600, and debts were assumed to the amount of \$1,947,815.72. The stock of the several companies was received at the following rates, viz.:—

Albany & Schenectady.....	117	Rochester & Syracuse.....	130
Syracuse & Utica Direct.....	150	Rochester, Lockport & Ni-	
Schenectady & Troy.....	75	agara Falls.....	125
Utica & Schenectady.....	115	Buffalo & Rochester.....	140
Mohawk Valley.....	155	Buffalo & Lockport.....	125
Syracuse & Utica.....	160		

Each stockholder received a like amount of stock of the new company, at par, (the Troy & Schenectady upon payment of \$25 per share,) and for the differences, certificates or premium bonds bearing six per cent. interest, semi-annually, and payable May 1, 1883. These certificates amounted to \$8,892,600. The Rochester & Lake Ontario R. R., and the Buffalo & Niagara Falls R. R., have since been merged in this road.

Date of opening the several roads now forming the New York Central Rail Road.

Albany & Schenectady.....	1831	Batavia & Attica.....	1843
Schenectady & Troy.....	1843	Attica & Buffalo.....	1845
Utica & Schenectady.....	1835	Rochester & Buffalo.....	1852
Syracuse & Utica.....	1839	Rochester, Lockport & Ni-	
Rochester & Syracuse.....	1853	agara Falls.....	1852
Auburn & Syracuse.....	1836	Niagara Falls & Lewiston.....	1854
Auburn & Rochester.....	1840	Lockport & Tonawanda.....	1853
Tonawanda.....	1836	Rochester & Charlotte.....	1853

New York Central Rail Road.

Stations and Distances. (Official.)

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	<i>Between Stations.</i>	<i>From Albany.</i>	<i>From Buffalo.</i>
<i>Albany & Buffalo.</i>			
Albany.....	0	0	260
West Albany.....	3½	3½	256½
Center.....	5	8	258
Schenectady.....	8½	17	259½
Hoffmans.....	9½	26½	259
Cranes Village.....	10½	29½	266½
Amsterdam.....	12	33	262½
Tribes Hill.....	15	38	257½
Fonda.....	15	49½	252½
Yosts.....	15	48½	247½
Sprakers.....	15	52	244½
Palatine Bridge.....	15	55	241½
Foot Plain.....	15	58	238½
Palatine Church.....	23	60½	235½
St. Johnsville.....	3	63	232½
East Creek.....	3	67	229½
Little Falls.....	6½	73½	222½
Herkimer.....	7	80½	215½
Hion.....	7	83	212½
Frankfort.....	7	86½	211
Utica.....	9½	94½	201½
Whitesboro.....	11	98½	197½
Oriskany.....	11	101½	194½
Rome.....	12	109	187½
Greens Corners.....	12	112½	185
Verona.....	12	117½	178½
Oneida.....	12	121½	174½
Wampsville.....	12	125	171½
Causatota.....	2	127	169½
Canaan.....	3	130	166½
Chattanooga.....	3	133½	163½
Kirkville.....	4	137½	159
Manlius.....	4	139	156½
Syracuse.....	4	147½	148½
Warners.....	4	157	139
Canton.....	5	159	136½
Jordan.....	5	164½	131½
Woodsport.....	4	169	127
Port Byron.....	5	172½	125
Savannah.....	7	179	116
Clyde.....	6	185	110
Lyons.....	7	192	105
Newark.....	8	198	98
East Palmyra.....	8	201	94
Palmyra.....	8	206	90
Macedon.....	5	210	85
Fairport.....	7	218	78
Rochester.....	10	228	67
Coldwater.....	6	234	61
Chili.....	4	238	57
Churchville.....	4	243	53
Bergen.....	5	246	50
West Bergen.....	5	249	46
Byron.....	6	253	42
Batavia.....	7	260	35
Crofts.....	6	266	29
Pembroke.....	6	271	24
Alden.....	4	279	17
Wende.....	2	280	15
Town Line.....	1	284	11
Lancaster.....	5	285	10
Forks.....	2	288	7
Buffalo.....	7	290	0
<i>Troy & Schenectady Branch.</i>			
Troy.....	0	0	211
Cohoes.....	3	3	17
Summit Bridge.....	2	6	15
Niskayuna.....	5	11	3
Aqueduct.....	6	17	31
Schenectady.....	3	21	0

men, and have an aggregate of \$74,634,954.76 of stock paid in, and a capital of stocks and debts amounting to \$149,202,311.81, or more than one-tenth of the total valuation of the property of the State.

<i>Syracuse & Rochester, via Auburn.</i>	<i>Between Stations.</i>	<i>From Syracuse.</i>	<i>From Rochester.</i>
Syracuse	0	0	102 1/2
Camillus	8 1/2	8 1/2	94 1/2
Marcellus	2 1/2	10 1/2	92
Halfway	3	13 1/2	89
Junction	1 1/2	17 1/2	85 1/2
Sennett	3 1/2	20 1/2	82
Auburn	5 1/2	25 1/2	76 1/2
Cayuga	10 1/2	35 1/2	65 1/2
Seneca Falls	4 1/2	41 1/2	61
Waterloo	3 1/2	45	57 1/2
Geneva	6 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Oak's Corners	4 1/2	55 1/2	46 1/2
Albion	7 1/2	59 1/2	41 1/2
Clifton Springs	4 1/2	63 1/2	36
Shortsville	4 1/2	68 1/2	31 1/2
Cana Jctn	6	74 1/2	25 1/2
Milk Station	6	80 1/2	22 1/2
Victor	7 1/2	84	18 1/2
Fishers	3 1/2	87 1/2	15
Pittsford	6 1/2	91 1/2	8 1/2
Rochester	8 1/2	102 1/2	0

<i>Rochester, Lockport, & Niagara Falls Branch.</i>	<i>From Rochester.</i>	<i>From Niagara Falls.</i>	
Rochester	0	77	
Spencerport	10	67	
Adams Basin	2 1/2	12 1/2	64 1/2
Rochport	4 1/2	17	60
Holley	4 1/2	21 1/2	55 1/2
Murray	3 1/2	25 1/2	51 1/2
Alton	3 1/2	29 1/2	47 1/2
Kanawassville	3 1/2	32 1/2	44 1/2
Medina	4 1/2	40 1/2	36 1/2
Midport	4 1/2	45	32
Genesee	5	50	27
Lockport	6	56	21
Lockport Junction	3 1/2	59 1/2	17 1/2
Pekin	6 1/2	66 1/2	10 1/2
Suspension Bridge	9	75 1/2	1 1/2
Niagara Falls	1 1/2	77	0

<i>Lockport Junction to Tonawanda.</i>	<i>From Lockport Junction.</i>	<i>From Tonawanda.</i>	
Lockport Junction	0	11 1/2	
Hall's Station	6 1/2	5	
Tonawanda	5	11 1/2	0

<i>Buffalo & Lewiston.</i>	<i>From Buffalo.</i>	<i>From Lewiston.</i>	
Buffalo	0	27 1/2	
Black Rock	4	23 1/2	
Tonawanda	6 1/2	17 1/2	
Le Sage	6	11 1/2	
Niagara Falls	5	6 1/2	
Suspension Bridge	1 1/2	4 1/2	
Lewiston	4 1/2	27 1/2	0

<i>Genesee & Niagara Trunk Branch.</i>	<i>From Genesee Trunk.</i>	<i>From Tonawanda.</i>
Cana Jctn	0	85 1/2
Genesee Crossing	4 1/2	81 1/2
East Blomfield	3 1/2	77 1/2
Millers Corners	4 1/2	73
West Bloomb'g	3	70
Honays Falls	3 1/2	66 1/2
West Bush	6 1/2	60 1/2
Genesee Valley R. R. Jctn	1 1/2	59 1/2
Canal	1 1/2	58 1/2
Caledonia	5 1/2	52 1/2
Le Roy	7 1/2	45 1/2
St. Roford	4 1/2	41 1/2
Edinboro	5 1/2	35 1/2
East Pembroke	6 1/2	29 1/2
Le Royville	6 1/2	22 1/2
Akron	3 1/2	19 1/2
Clarence Center	7	12 1/2
Truesdell	3 1/2	9 1/2
Getzville	3	6 1/2
Vincennes	3	3 1/2
Tonawanda	3 1/2	0

<i>Attica Branch.</i>	<i>Between Stations.</i>	<i>From Batavia.</i>	<i>From Attica.</i>
Batavia	0	0	11
Alexander	8	8	3
Attica	3	11	0

<i>Charlotte Branch.</i>	<i>From Rochester.</i>	<i>From Charlotte.</i>
Rochester	0	8 1/2
Charlotte	8 1/2	0

New York and Erie Rail Road. Company organized in July, 1833. The act authorizing the road was passed April 24, 1832. The first preliminary survey was made in 1832, by de Witt Clinton, jr., by order of the government. In 1834 the Governor appointed Benj. Wright to survey the route; who, assisted by Jas. Seymour and Charles Ellett, began the survey May 23d, and finished it the same year. In 1835 the Co. was reorganized, and 40 mi. were put under contract. In 1836 the Comptroller was directed to issue \$2,000,000 State stock to aid in constructing the road. In 1845 the State released its lien on the road, and authorized the original stockholders to surrender two shares of old stock, and receive one share of new. April 8, 1845, a branch was allowed to be built from Chester to Newburgh, 19 mi. The road was opened as follows: from Peirmont to Gosheh, Sept. 22, 1841; to Middletown, June 7, 1843; to Port Jervis, Jan. 6, 1845; to Binghamton, Dec. 28, 1845; to Oswego, June 1, 1849; to Elmira, Oct. 1849; to Corning, Jan. 1, 1850; and to Dunkirk, May 14, 1851. The Newburgh Branch opened Jan. 8, 1850. The road is compelled to pay a bonus of \$10,000 annually to the State of Pennsylvania for the privilege of passing a short distance in that State. Ample details will be found in The New York & Erie R. R. Guide, the annual and special reports of the company, and especially that of Nov. 1853, and in the following documents of the New York Legislature: Senate Doc. No. 12, of 1836; Nos. 57, 58, of 1839; Nos. 18, 58, of 1842. Assem. Docs. Nos. 27, 171, of 1835; No. 47, of 1839; No. 215, of 1840; Nos. 113, 297, of 1841; and No. 59, of 1842. The Patterson & Ramapo (N. J., R. R., 29 1/2 mi., and the Union R. R., 1 1/2 mi., the Chesmng R. R., and the Elmira, Jefferson, & Cananagua R. R. are leased and operated by the this company.

New York & Erie Rail Road.
Stations and Distances. (Official.)

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.			
	<i>Between Stations.</i>	<i>From Peirmont.</i>	<i>From Jersey City.</i>	<i>From Dunkirk.</i>
New York	24.00	1.00	400.72
Pier	24.00	.....	445.95
Piermont	1.00	1.00	444.95
Plattsburgh	3.48	4.48	441.47
Clarkstown	4.25	8.73	437.22
Spring Valley	2.57	11.30	434.65
Monsey	1.59	12.90	433.35
15 Mile Turnout	2.47	15.97	430.88
Jersey City	428.72
Bergen	2.47	.....	427.25
Germanatown	2.28	.....	425.97
Hackensack Br.	1.49	.....	424.48
Bodling Spring	3.05	.....	420.43
Passaic Bridge	1.80	.....	418.63
Huybers	416.80
Patterson	4.58	.....	413.22
Gravel Switch	3.21	.....	410.01
Godwitsville	1.41	.....	408.60
Bohokus	1.68	.....	406.92
Albion	2.20	.....	405.72
Ramsey	1.94	.....	403.78
Suffern	4.23	17.30	401.47
Ramapo	1.25	19.85	399.22
Stoutsburg	1.70	21.55	397.52
Southfields	6.53	28.08	418.5
Greenwood	2.21	30.29	416.25
Timoness	3.19	33.48	414.07
Monroe	2.15	35.63	411.92
Oxford	2.12	38.25	409.77
East Junction, N. B.	1.58	39.83	407.19
West	4.6	40.29	405.56

RAIL ROADS.

New York of Erie Rail Road, continued.

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.			
	Between Stations.	From Piermont Per.	From Jersey City.	From Dunkirk.
Chester.....	.97	41.29	55.03	404.69
Goshen.....	4.43	45.69	59.46	400.26
Hampton.....	4.00	49.69	63.46	396.26
Middletown.....	3.27	53.06	66.83	392.89
Howells.....	3.88	56.94	70.71	389.01
Ossville.....	4.69	61.63	75.49	384.32
Shan Hollow.....	6.49	68.03	81.80	377.92
Port Jervis.....	6.31	74.34	88.11	371.61
McCluers Turnout.....	2.53	78.17	91.94	367.78
Rosa Switch.....	3.70	85.87	97.64	362.08
Pond Eddy.....	1.86	87.75	99.50	.....
Middletown.....	2.07	87.89	101.57	358.15
Sloholts.....	5.21	93.01	106.78	352.94
Lackawanna.....	3.98	96.99	110.76	348.96
Mast Hope.....	5.35	102.34	116.11	343.61
Narrowsburg.....	6.61	109.25	122.12	337.60
Nohodys.....	3.74	112.99	125.86	333.86
Cocherton.....	4.76	117.85	130.62	329.10
Callison.....	5.19	122.04	135.81	324.90
Hankins.....	6.92	128.96	142.73	319.99
Basket.....	3.05	132.61	146.58	315.34
Lordville.....	6.92	139.53	153.50	309.42
Stockport.....	5.76	145.28	159.06	304.66
Hancock.....	4.58	149.87	163.64	299.08
Dickinson.....	5.61	155.48	169.25	294.47
Hales Eddy.....	2.53	158.01	171.78	287.94
Deposit.....	4.01	162.92	176.69	283.03
Gulf Summit.....	7.28	170.20	183.97	275.75
Casca de Bridge.....	4.03	174.23	188.00	271.72
Canevaeta Bridge.....	2.81	177.04	190.81	268.91
Susquehanna.....	1.28	178.42	192.19	267.53
Great Bend.....	8.28	186.70	200.47	259.25
Kirkwood.....	5.61	192.31	206.08	253.64
Binghamton.....	8.04	200.35	214.72	245.00
Union.....	8.55	209.50	223.27	236.45
Campville.....	6.57	216.07	229.84	229.88
Owego.....	6.82	222.89	236.66	223.06
Tioga.....	5.43	228.32	242.09	217.63
Smithport.....	4.42	232.74	246.51	213.21
Barton.....	2.42	235.16	248.93	210.79
Waverly.....	6.91	242.07	255.84	203.88
Chemung.....	4.78	246.85	260.62	199.10
Wellburg.....	5.77	252.62	266.39	193.33
Elmira.....	7.00	259.62	273.39	186.33
Junction Chemung Br.....	4.00	263.71	277.48	182.24
Big Flats.....	5.98	269.69	283.46	176.26
Noyes Switch.....	1.84	271.53	285.50	174.42
Corning.....	5.76	277.29	291.06	168.66
Painted Post.....	1.55	278.84	292.61	167.11
Addison.....	9.21	288.05	301.82	157.90
Rathleville.....	5.11	293.16	306.93	152.79
Cameron.....	7.63	300.79	314.56	145.16
Crosbyville.....	8.19	308.98	322.75	136.97
Canisteo.....	4.92	313.90	327.67	132.05
Hornellsville.....	4.21	318.11	331.88	127.84
Almond.....	4.94	323.05	336.82	122.90
Alfred.....	4.17	327.22	340.99	118.75
Tip Top Summit.....	3.55	330.77	344.54	115.18
Andover.....	4.80	335.57	349.34	110.38
Elm Valley.....	2.98	338.25	352.92	107.70
Genesee.....	6.01	344.26	358.03	101.69
Scioto.....	3.72	347.98	363.75	97.97
Phillipsville.....	4.14	352.12	369.89	93.83
Belvidere.....	2.55	355.97	376.44	90.28
Friendship.....	4.43	360.10	383.57	85.85
Cuba Summit.....	4.04	364.14	391.01	81.81
Cuba.....	4.81	368.95	398.72	77.00
Hinsdale.....	6.82	375.77	407.54	70.18
Green.....	5.55	381.32	416.69	64.63
Albany.....	3.41	384.73	426.09	61.22
Tumungwant.....	7.29	391.93	435.79	54.02
Great Valley.....	5.56	397.29	445.06	48.66
Backtooth.....	3.81	401.10	454.87	44.85
Little Valley.....	6.27	407.37	464.84	38.58
Cattaraugus.....	7.31	414.68	475.15	31.27
Persa Turnout.....	6.11	420.79	485.86	23.16
Dayton.....	3.29	424.08	497.15	21.87
Prattsburg.....	2.93	427.01	508.78	18.94
Smiths Mills.....	6.92	433.93	520.70	12.02
Forestville.....	3.87	437.80	532.97	8.15
Sheridan.....	3.49	441.29	545.46	4.66
Dunkirk.....	4.66	445.95	558.12	.....

New York & Harlem Rail Road. Company formed April 2, 1841. Work was commenced Feb. 24 1842, and the first mile opened in Oct. following. The company was allowed to extend the road north of Harlem river, to meet the New York & Albany R. R., at such point as might

be agreed upon, in May, 1840; and to continue to Albany, May 14, 1845. The road was opened to Chatham 4 Corners Jan. 19, 1852, connecting at that place with the Albany & West Stockbridge R. R.

New York & Harlem Rail Road. Stations and Distances. (Official.)

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	Between Stations.	From New York.	From Chatham 4 Corners.
White and Center Sts., N. Y.	0	0	1304
26th Street.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	128
Yorkville.....	2 1/2	5 1/2	125 1/2
Harlem.....	2 1/2	7 1/2	122 1/2
Mott Haven.....	1 1/2	8 1/2	119 1/2
Melrose.....	1 1/2	9 1/2	116 1/2
Morrisania.....	3/4	10	113 1/2
Tremont.....	1 1/2	11 1/2	110 1/2
Fordham.....	1 1/2	12 1/2	107 1/2
Williams Bridge.....	1 1/2	14	104 1/2
West Mt. Vernon.....	2 1/2	16 1/2	101 1/2
Bronxville.....	2	18 1/2	98 1/2
Tuckahoe.....	3/4	19 1/2	95 1/2
Scarsdale.....	3	22 1/2	92 1/2
Harts Corners.....	1 1/2	24	89 1/2
White Plains.....	2	26	86 1/2
Washingtons Quarters.....	2	28	83 1/2
Kensico.....	3/4	28 1/2	80 1/2
Unionville.....	3	31 1/2	77 1/2
Pleasantville.....	2 1/2	34	74 1/2
Chapequa.....	2	36	71 1/2
Mount Kisco.....	4 1/2	40 1/2	67 1/2
Bohford.....	2 1/2	42 1/2	64 1/2
Whitfordville.....	2 1/2	45 1/2	61 1/2
Goldens Bridge.....	2	47 1/2	58 1/2
Purdys.....	2	49 1/2	55 1/2
Croton Falls.....	2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Brewsters.....	4 1/2	56 1/2	47 1/2
Dykemans.....	2 1/2	58 1/2	44 1/2
Townsend.....	3	61 1/2	41 1/2
Paterson.....	2 1/2	63 1/2	38 1/2
Pawings.....	3 1/2	67 1/2	34 1/2
South Dover.....	6	73 1/2	28 1/2
Dover Furnace.....	2 1/2	76 1/2	24 1/2
Dover Plains.....	4 1/2	80 1/2	20 1/2
Wassaic.....	4 1/2	84 1/2	16 1/2
Amenia.....	2 1/2	87	12 1/2
Sharon Station.....	2 1/2	89 1/2	8 1/2
Millerton.....	4 1/2	96	3 1/2
Mount Joga.....	3 1/2	99 1/2	.....
Boston Corners.....	3 1/2	103	.....
Copake.....	5 1/2	108 1/2	.....
Hillsdale.....	4	112 1/2	.....
Bains.....	2 1/2	115 1/2	.....
Mattindale.....	3 1/2	118 1/2	.....
Philmont.....	3 1/2	122 1/2	.....
Ghent.....	6	128 1/2	.....
Chatham Four Corners.....	2	130 1/2	0
East Albany.....	2 1/2	132 1/2	2 1/2

New York & New Haven Railroad. This company was allowed to extend their road from the State line to the Harlem R. R. near Williams Bridge. The company run their trains 15 miles on the Harlem track for which they pay that company the net profits. The road was opened Dec. 28, 1848.

New York & New Haven Railroad. Stations and Distances.

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	Between Stations.	From New York.	From New Haven.
Twenty-seventh St., New York.....	0	0	76
Thirty-second St.....	3	3	73
Harlem.....	4	7	69
Williams Bridge.....	6	13	63
Mount Vernon.....	4	17	57
New Rochelle.....	3	20	50
Mamaroneck.....	3	23	43
Rye.....	4	27	40
Port Chester.....	2	29	47
Greenwich.....	2	31	45
Cos Cob.....	2	33	43
Stamford (Conn.).....	3	36	40
Norwalk.....	8	44	32
Bridgeport.....	14	58	18
New Haven.....	18	76	0

Ogdensburgh Railroad. This company was formed by the second mortgage bondholders of the Northern R. R., from which its name was changed. The road extends from Ogdensburgh to Rouses Point, and includes a branch to Champlain Landing.

Ogdensburgh (Northern) Railroad.
Stations and Distances. (Official.)

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	<i>Between Stations.</i>	<i>From Ogdensburgh.</i>	<i>From Rouses Point.</i>
Ogdensburgh.....	0	0	118
Lisbon.....	8½	8½	109½
Madrid.....	8½	17½	100½
Potsdam.....	7½	24½	93½
Knapps.....	3	27½	90½
Brusher Falls & Stockholm.....	7½	35½	82½
Lawrence.....	5½	41½	76½
Mora.....	5½	47	71
Brush's Mills.....	2½	49½	68½
Bangor.....	5½	55½	62½
Malone.....	6	61½	56½
Carke.....	7½	68½	49½
Chateaugay.....	4½	73½	44½
Summit.....	7½	80½	37½
Brandy Brook.....	7½	88½	29½
Ellenburgh.....	11	89½	28½
Chazy.....	8	97½	20½
Centerville.....	5½	102½	15½
Moers.....	3½	106½	11½
Berry's Mills.....			
Champlain.....	7½	113½	4
Rouses Point.....	4½	118	0

Oswego & Syracuse Railroad. Company formed April 29, 1839. Route surveyed during the summer of that year. The company was fully organized March 25, 1847, and the Road was opened in Oct. 1848.

Oswego & Syracuse Railroad
Stations and Distances. (Official.)

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	<i>Between Stations.</i>	<i>From Oswego.</i>	<i>From Syracuse.</i>
Oswego.....	0	0	35½
Mine(O.....	4½	4½	31
Fulton.....	6½	11½	24½
South Granby.....	4½	16½	19½
Lansons.....	2½	18½	17½
Baldwinsville.....	4½	23	12½
Syracuse.....	12½	35½	0

Plattsburgh & Montreal Railroad. Company formed Feb. 25, 1850. Road commenced in Aug. 1851, and opened July 29, 1852. It connects with the Lake, St. Louis, & Province Line R. R. It crosses the Ogdensburgh R. R. at Moers Junction.

Plattsburgh and Montreal Railroad.
Stations and Distances.

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	<i>Between Stations.</i>	<i>From Plattsburgh.</i>	<i>From Montreal.</i>
Plattsburgh.....	0	0	62
Beekmantown.....	5	5	57
West Chazy.....	5	10	52
Sciota.....	5	15	47
Moers.....	5	20	42
Montreal (Canada).....	42	62	0

Sackets Harbor & Ellisburgh Railroad. Company formed May 23, 1850. Road opened June 1, 1853. It connects with W. R. & C. V. R. R. at Pierrepont Manor.

Sackets Harbor & Ellisburgh Rail Road.
Stations and Distances. (Official.)

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	<i>Between Stations.</i>	<i>From Sackets Harbor.</i>	<i>From Pierrepont Manor.</i>
Sackets Harbor.....	0	0	18
Smithville.....	5	5	13
Henderson.....	4	9	9
Bedfordville.....	4	13	5
Pierrepont Manor.....	5	18	0

Potsdam & Watertown Railroad. Company formed Jan. 8, 1852. Road opened through in Jan. 1857, and operated by contractors for construction to April 1 following.

Potsdam & Watertown Railroad.
Stations and Distances. (Official.)

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	<i>Between Stations.</i>	<i>From Watertown.</i>	<i>From Potsdam.</i>
Watertown Junction.....	0	0	76½
Watertown.....	1	1	75½
Sandford's Corner.....	5	5	70½
Evans Mills.....	4½	10½	65½
Philadelphia.....	7	17½	58½
Antwerp.....	6½	24	52½
Keene.....	5	29	47½
Gouverneur.....	7	36	40½
Rochville.....	7½	43½	32½
De Kalb.....	4	47½	28½
Herman.....	4½	52	24½
Canton.....	7½	59½	17
Potsdam.....	10½	70	0½
Potsdam Junction.....	6½	76½	0

Rensselaer & Saratoga Rail Road. Company formed April 14, 1832. Fully organized in May, 1833, and surveys commenced the same year. Opened from Watertown to Ballston Aug. 19, 1835, and to Troy in the spring of 1836. The Co. leases and runs the Saratoga and Schenectady R. R.

Rensselaer & Saratoga Rail Road.
Stations and Distances. (Official.)

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	<i>Between Stations.</i>	<i>From Troy.</i>	<i>From Saratoga.</i>
Troy Union Depot.....	0	0	32.3
Green Island.....	.877	.877	31.423
Watford.....	3.676	4.553	27.747
A. Junction.....	1.402	5.955	26.345
Mechanicville.....	6.530	12.485	19.815
Ballston.....	13.108	25.593	6.707
Saratoga.....	6.707	32.3	0

Rochester & Genesee Valley Rail Road. Company formed June 7, 1851; allowed to extend their road to Postage. Work was commenced in 1852, and the road opened to Avon in 1854. It connects at Avon with the Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R.

Rutland & Washington Rail Road extends from Rutland to Eagle Bridge, 63 mi. We have not been able to obtain statistics of this road, as it has made no report for several years.

Rutland & Washington Rail Road.
Stations and Distances.

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	<i>Between Stations.</i>	<i>From Eagle Bridge.</i>	<i>From Rutland.</i>
Albany.....	0	0	95
Troy.....	10	10	85
Eagle Bridge.....	23	33	62
Cambridge.....	6	39	56
Shushan.....	5	44	51
Salem.....	7	51	44
Granville.....	18	69	26
North Granville.....	2	71	24
Poultney, Vt.....	6	77	18
Castleton.....	7	84	11
Rutland.....	11	95	0

Saratoga & Schenectady Rail Road. Company formed Feb. 16, 1851. Work commenced in Sept. 1851. Road opened to Ballston July 12, 1852, and to Saratoga Springs in 1853. The road is leased and operated by the Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. Co.

Saratoga & Schenectady Rail Road.
Stations and Distances. (Official.)

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	<i>Between Stations.</i>	<i>From Schenectady.</i>	<i>From Saratoga.</i>
Schenectady.....	0	0	22
Halfway House.....	8	8	14
Ballston.....	7½	15½	6½
Saratoga.....	6½	22	0

Saratoga & Washington Rail Road. Chartered May 2, 1834. Capital, \$600,000. Company organized April 20, 1835. The work was begun and over \$60,000 expended, when it was stopped in 1836. The time was extended April 13, 1840, May 4, 1844, and April 4, 1850, and the stock was increased \$250,000 April 7, 1847. Company allowed to extend the road east to Vt. March 7, 1848. A new route was in part adopted upon resuming work. Began laying rails April 10, 1848. Road opened to Gausevoet Aug. 15, 1848, to Whitehall Dec. 10, 1848, and to Lake Station April 9, 1851. Sold Feb. 27, 1855, on foreclosure of second mortgage, and name changed to **Saratoga & Whitehall Rail Road.** Company formed June 8, 1855. Capital \$500,000. This company leases and runs the Rutland and Whitehall R. R. to Castleton, Vt.

Saratoga & Whitehall Rail Road.
Stations and Distances.

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	Between Stations.	From Saratoga.	From Whitehall.
Saratoga.....	0	0	59
Gausevoet.....	10.66	10.66	28.54
Morcan.....	5.3	15.96	23.04
Fort Edward.....	8	16.76	22.24
Dundham's Basin.....	3.22	20.08	18.92
Smith's Basin.....	4.5	24.58	14.42
Fort Ann.....	3.91	28.49	10.51
Comstock.....	3.91	32.4	6.5
Whitehall Junction.....	6.6	39	0
Lake Station.....	1.88	40.88	1.88
State Line.....	6.62	45.62	6.62
Fair Haven, Vt.....	1.85	47.47	8.47
Hydeville.....	1.75	49.22	10.22
Castleton.....	3.28	52.5	13.5

Second Avenue Rail Road Company of the City of New York was formed Jan. 19, 1853. Road to extend from Harlem River to Peck Slip. In 1855 the company were allowed to bridge Harlem and Bronx Rivers, to discontinue the road from Chatham St. through Oliver and South Sts., and to lay a new track on Bowery to Pearl St.

Sixth Avenue Rail Road Company of the City of New York was formed Dec. 7, 1851. The road extends from Chambers St. to Harlem River, and was opened from Broadway to Forty-Fourth St. Aug. 19, 1852.

Syracuse, Binghamton, & New York Rail Road. Company originally formed July 2, 1851, as the Syracuse & Binghamton R. R. Road opened through Oct. 23, 1854. It was sold Oct. 13, 1856, on foreclosure of mortgage, and name changed to the Syracuse & Northern R. R. Its present name was assumed under act of March 31, 1857. In 1858 the company were authorized to purchase the Union R. R. to the canal at Goddies.

Syracuse, Binghamton, & New York Rail Road.
Stations and Distances. (Official.)

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	Between Stations.	From Syracuse.	From Binghamton.
Syracuse.....	0	0	79.33
Jamesville.....	6.69	6.69	72.64
La Fayette.....	7.67	14.36	64.97
Apulia.....	5.10	19.46	59.87
Tully.....	1.97	21.43	57.9
Preble.....	5.33	26.76	52.57
Little York.....	2.71	29.47	49.86
Homer.....	4.26	33.73	45.6
Cortland.....	2.67	36.4	42.93
Blodgets Mills.....	3.74	39.94	39.29
State Bridge.....	6.25	46.19	33.14
Marathon.....	3.90	50.09	29.24
Killbuck.....	2.90	52.99	26.34
Lisle.....	3.05	56.04	22.69
Whitneys Point.....	2.14	58.78	20.55
Chenango Forks.....	9.28	68.06	11.27
Chenango.....	6.14	74.2	5.13
Binghamton.....	5.13	79.33	0

Third Avenue Rail Road Company of the City of New York was formed Oct. 6, 1853. The road extends from the intersection of Park Row and Broadway through Park Row, Chatham St., Bowery, and Third Avenue to Harlem River. It was opened from Ann to Sixty-First St. in 1853, and to Eighty-Sixth St. July 4, 1854.

Troy & Bennington Rail Road. Company formed May 15, 1851. Work commenced in June, 1851. Road opened Aug. 1, 1852. Connects the Troy & Boston R. R. with the Western Vt. R. R. It is leased to the Troy & Boston R. R. Co.

Troy & Boston Rail Road. Company formed Nov. 20, 1849. Road commenced in June, 1850. Road opened from Troy to Hoosick Falls in Aug. 1852. Most of the remainder to the State Line is graded. The company leases the Troy & Bennington R. R. and 7 mil. of the Vermont Western R. R.

Troy & Bennington Rail Road.
Stations and Distances.

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	Between Stations.	From Troy.	From Bennington.
Troy.....	0	0	0
Lansingburgh.....	3	3	3
Junction.....	4	4	8
Schaghticoke.....	4	12	12
Pitts-down.....	2	14	14
Johnsonville.....	2	16	16
Baskirks Bridge.....	5	21	21
Eagle Bridge.....	2	23	23
Hoosick Falls Junction.....	2	25	25
Hoosick Falls.....	2	27	27
Hoosick Corners.....	3	30	30
Petersburgh.....	2	32	32
North Adams, Mass.....	15	47	47

Western Vermont Rail Road.

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.	
	From North Hoosick.	From Bennington.
North Hoosick.....	0	0
Wallonsac.....	2	2
North Bennington, Vt.....	4	6
Rutland.....	54	60

Troy & Greenbush Rail Road. Company organized May 14, 1845 under a lease from the New York & Albany R. R. The road had been commenced about 1842, and operations suspended. It was opened in June, 1845. It is operated by the Hudson River R. R. Co. under a lease.

Troy & Rutland Rail Road. Company formed March 6, 1851. The road extends from Hoosick near Eagle Bridge to Salem. It was opened June 28, 1852, and leased to the Rutland & Washington (Vt.) R. R. until March 1855, when it was placed in the hands of a receiver, and run by the Albany Northern R. R.

Troy Union Rail Road. Company formed July 21, 1851. Road commenced in Feb. 1852, and opened Feb. 22, 1854. It is owned by parties representing the interests of the Troy & Greenbush, Troy & Boston, Rensselaer & Saratoga, and New York Central R. Roads, and is used by the above companies in common.

Union Rail Road. Company formed Jan. 10, 1851. The road extends from Patterson and Hamop (N. J.) to the New York & Erie R. R. at Sulkerns. It is operated by the latter road under a lease.

Union Rail Road. Company formed Nov. 13, 1856. The road extends through the 6th Ward in Syracuse to the Erie Canal in Goddies. By an act of April 16, 1858, the Co. were authorized to sell the road to the Syracuse, Binghamton, & N. Y. R. R. Co.

Watertown & Rome Rail Road. Company formed April 17, 1852. Work commenced at Rome in Nov. 1848. Road opened to Camden in 1849, to Pierrepont Manor in May, 1851, to Watertown in Sept. 1851, to Chaumont in Nov. 1851, and to Cape Vincent May 1, 1852.

Watertown, Rome, & Cape Vincent Rail Road.
Stations and Distances. (Official.)

STATIONS.	DISTANCES IN MILES.		
	Between Stations.	From Cape Vincent.	From Rome.
Cape Vincent.....	0	0	97
Three Mile Bay.....	8	8	89
Chaumont.....	3	11	86
Limerick.....	6	17	80
Brownville.....	4	21	76
Watertown.....	4	25	72
Adams Center.....	10	35	62
Adams.....	3	38	59
Pierrepont Manor.....	5	43	54
Mannsville.....	2	45	52
Sandy Creek.....	5	50	47
Richland.....	5	55	42
Albion.....	5	60	37
Kasong.....	6	66	31
Williamstown.....	3	69	28
West Camden.....	5	74	23
Camden.....	5	79	18
McCombsville.....	5	84	13
Talorg.....	2	86	11
Rome.....	11	97	0

Williamsport & Elmira Rail Road. Incorporated by Penn. April 9, 1850, and allowed to extend the road to the New York & Erie R. R. at Elmira. The village of Elmira was authorized to loan its credit for \$100,000 toward the construction. Eight miles of the road are in this State.

Official Summary of Rail Road Statistics

NAMES.	Length of track laid, in miles.	Length of second track and turn-outs.	Amount of capital stock authorized by law.	Amount of capital paid in.	Total amount of funds deb.	Total amount of funded and paid up deb.
Albany, Vermont & Canada.....	32.95	3.39	\$ 600,000	\$ 439,004.97	\$ 1,575,098.79	\$ 1,325,098.79
Albany & West Stockbridge.....	38	34	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	1,289,033.98	1,290,933.98
Black River & Utica.....	34.94	.....	1,500,000	804,647.92	662,500.00	715,070.60
Blossburgh & Corning.....	14.81	1.00	200,000	250,000.00	220,000.00	220,000.00
Brooklyn City.....	20.15	19.95	1,000,000	1,000,000.00	.....	.....
Buffalo, New York & Erie.....	142	11.33	1,500,000	680,000.00	2,409,563.88	2,574,532.19
Buffalo & State Line.....	68.24	18	1,300,000	1,913,000.00	1,049,000.00	1,221,378.49
Cayuga & Susquehanna.....	34.61	3.49	1,500,000	687,000.00	473,000.00	480,492.28
Chemung.....	17.36	2.06	380,000	380,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00
Eighth Avenue.....	5	.....	800,000	800,000.00	.....	.....
Elmira, Canandaigua & Niagara Falls.....	46.84	2.90	300,000	.....	.....	.....
Flushing.....	7.80	3.9	200,000	131,339.90	236,500.00	260,913.32
Hudson & Boston.....	17.33	5.50	175,000	175,000.00	.....	.....
Hudson River.....	144	106.50	4,000,000	3,758,466.59	8,842,000.00	9,267,063.04
Long Island.....	95	10.08	3,000,000	1,832,715.79	639,497.47	639,293.02
New York Central.....	555.88	311.80	24,182,400	24,182,400.00	14,402,634.33	14,402,634.33
New York & Erie.....	446	282.50	10,000,000	11,000,000.00	26,428,016.55	27,170,274.41
New York & Harlem.....	130.75	28.84	8,000,000	5,971,700.00	5,151,287.21	5,228,927.88
New York & New Haven.....	62.25	63.82	3,000,000	2,280,839.33	2,163,500.00	2,194,051.07
Ogdensburg.....	118	17.75	4,571,200	.....	.....	.....
Oswego & Syracuse.....	35.91	2.21	350,000	396,340.00	197,000.00	213,414.94
Potsdam & Watertown.....	75.56	2	2,000,000	633,977.15	818,500.00	998,328.47
Rensselaer & Saratoga.....	25.22	2.01	610,000	610,000.00	140,000.00	140,000.00
Rochester & Genesee Valley.....	18.45	1.25	800,000	555,450.19	150,000.00	180,447.13
Sackett Harbor & Ellisburgh.....	18	1	175,000	167,485.89	278,400.00	306,810.47
Saratoga & Schenectady.....	21	1.57	300,000	300,000.00	86,500.00	86,500.00
Saratoga & Whitehall.....	40.86	3.87	500,000	500,000.00	395,000.00	400,455.94
Second Avenue.....	4	8	800,000	627,200.00	350,000.00	380,000.00
Sixth Avenue.....	4	4.38	750,000	750,000.00	.....	.....
Syracuse, Binghamton & New York.....	51	7.99	1,201,200	1,200,130.00	1,500,000.00	1,763,486.80
Third Avenue.....	6	6.50	1,170,000	1,170,000.00	50,000.00	90,000.00
Troy & Buntington.....	5.38	.28	80,000	75,358.00	171,200.00	172,256.37
Troy & Boston.....	27.23	3.25	1,000,000	568,237.22	797,500.00	1,028,582.99
Troy & Greenbush.....	6	.04	275,000	275,000.00	.....	.....
Troy & Rutland.....	17.27	2.75	325,000	249,939.50	.....	.....
Troy Union.....	2.14	2.14	30,000	30,000.00	680,000.00	680,000.00
Watertown & Rome.....	96.76	11	1,500,000	1,498,400.00	680,000.00	763,250.76
Total.....	2,520.50	978.12	\$79,625,000	\$67,358,192.43	\$71,925,162.77	\$74,692,950.03

The Plattsburgh & Montreal R. R., 23.17 mi.; Champlain & St. Lawrence R. R., 2.5 mi. to Canada line; and Williamsport & Elmira R. R., 8 mi. to Pennsylvania line, are not included in the above table, from default in reports. The gauge of the New York & Erie R. R. and of the connecting roads is 6 ft., the same as that of several roads in Penn. The New York Central R. R.

General Summary of Rail Road Statistics for the year ending September 30, 1858.

Length of roads in miles.....	3,124.71
Length of roads laid.....	2,442.91
Length of roads in operation, excluding city roads.....	2,397.62
Length of double track, including sidings.....	970.48
Length of branches owned by company and laid.....	373.44
Length of double track on same.....	6.37
Length of equivalent single track, exclusive of city roads.....	3,709.08
Number of engine houses and shops.....	183
Number of engines.....	738
Number of first-class passenger cars, rated as right wheel.....	1,071
Number of second-class and emigrant cars.....	175
Number of baggage, mail, and express cars.....	239
Number of freight cars.....	9,014
<i>Excluding City Roads.</i>	
Average rate of speed of ordinary passenger trains, including stops.....	29.72
Average rate of same when in motion.....	25.53
Average rate of speed of express passenger trains, including stops.....	25.44
Average rate of same when in motion.....	29.39
Average rate of speed of freight trains, including stops.....	10.69
Average rate of same when in motion.....	13.95
<i>Tons.</i>	
Average weight in tons of passenger trains, exclusive of passengers and baggage.....	73.09
Average weight in tons of freight trains, exclusive of freight.....	129.27
Miles run by passenger trains.....	11,578,745
The same, excluding city roads.....	6,145,862
Number of passengers of all classes carried in cars.....	43,786,579
The same, excluding city roads.....	11,250,973
Number of miles traveled by passengers, or number of passengers carried one mile, city roads not included.....	373,159,179

Miles run by freight trains.....	5,417,456
Number of tons carried on freight trains.....	3,473,725
Total movement of freight, or number of tons carried one mile.....	420,604,609

Classification of Freight.

	Tons.
Products of the forest.....	203,236
Products of animals.....	734,995
Vegetable food.....	914,206
Other agricultural products.....	77,174
Manufactures.....	325,596
Merchandise.....	562,378
Other articles.....	556,140
Total tonnage.....	3,473,725

Costs.

Repairs of road bed.....	\$2,282,807.73
Cost of iron for repair.....	404,712.95
Repairs of buildings.....	297,846.56
Repairs of fences and gates.....	48,690.35
Taxes on real estate.....	290,771.47
Other road expenses.....	598,329.66
Total road expenses.....	\$3,663,129.72
Repairs of engines.....	\$ 939,627.16
Repairs of cars.....	1,003,906.25
Repairs of tools.....	82,975.15
Oil, waste, &c.....	112,518.64
Other costs.....	43,799.29
Total cost of repairs of machinery.....	\$2,173,786.69

Office expenses, stationery, &c.....	\$ 86,427.81
Agents and clerks.....	622,981.68
Labor, loading and unloading freight.....	449,000.96
Porters, watchmen, and switchmen attendance.....	420,180.66
Wood and water station attendance.....	96,958.14

for the year ending Sept. 30, 1858.

Total cost of road equipments and other expenses.	Earnings for the year ending Sept. 30, 1858.	Gross transportation expenses.	Dividends paid.	PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION.		FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION, IN TONS.		ACCIDENTS.	
				Number.	Mileage.	Number.	Mileage.	Killed.	Wounded.
2,010,634.64	\$4,819.86	72,904.83	.....	196,911	1,864,210	34,918	698,390	1	.....
2,289,973.08	.....	.....	.....	171,645	5,094,681	226,055	7,511,341	3	1
1,234,514.64	.....	28,091.92	.....	53,647	1,321,012	13,156	310,690	.....	3
496,061.28	25,564.24	.....	.....	9,364	163,847	73,908	83,179	.....	.....
1,638,859.97	395,026.80	288,771.22	.....	7,506,859	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2,375,625.66	429,553.89	301,632.09	.....	185,876	8,192,000	143,709	14,200,000	3	1
2,772,987.09	840,116.71	480,507.05	198,000.00	29,194	17,854,082	260,532	19,500,225	4	14
1,182,012.71	97,151.68	77,285.40	.....	20,253	623,885	63,596	2,674,375	.....	2
40,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
853,642.87	398,410.16	177,753.91	96,000.00	6,768,203	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
290,000.00	17,080.46	11,947.28	.....	16,852	479,841	4,293	17,000	.....	.....
508,891.28	4,067.32	41,596.29	.....	2,557.79	1,483,494	1,400	8,256	.....	.....
173,000.00	58,207.21	47,397.60	16,500.00	37,110	413,356	50,806	880,466	.....	4
11,328,981.06	1,636,412.28	1,041,773.43	.....	1,415,339	56,658,109	160,197	18,416,865	11	4
2,566,270.97	120,688.84	174,215.06	.....	300,139	7,389,760	80,180	2,230,000	7	2
30,732,517.54	6,528,412.70	3,487,292.67	1,919,040.00	2,124,439	136,094,033	765,407	142,601,178	33	8
34,058,652.93	5,151,010.43	3,791,457.92	.....	793,692	64,931,456	816,995	165,865,656	25	33
7,948,110.25	975,853.86	617,001.47	.....	720,070	17,010,971	1,22,371	7,446,501	6	5
3,324,527.03	836,412.14	532,477.85	.....	963,519	32,908,057	64,058	3,713,564	11	4
478,791.26	410,860.66	283,791.93	2,198.75	71,761	2,767,929	159,422	13,210,357	1	2
761,380.11	115,993.68	44,649.43	37,097.93	92,492	2,131,262	42,810	1,975,557	.....	2
1,687,028.08	94,383.03	49,672.54	.....	71,850	1,725,177	21,142	699,022	.....	.....
900,530.58	208,222.86	110,982.77	18,000.00	151,576	3,662,626	509,036	1,589,557	.....	1
653,530.64	37,289.57	3,514.92	.....	42,998	703,184	27,700	470,000	.....	7
389,170.84	48,358.60	.....	.....	7,540	68,203	8,342	74,092	.....	.....
480,684.15	30,150.00	.....	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
903,800.92	139,388.67	95,723.46	.....	90,035	2,432,281	62,868	1,871,411	.....	.....
1,065,406.71	237,457.70	119,794.37	12,544.00	4,504,645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
853,667.22	280,617.86	178,226.24	75,000.00	5,612,357	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,837,607.06	177,027.85	100,700.61	.....	107,504	2,752,962	73,410	5,058,890	.....	3
1,377,800.74	463,553.98	242,811.53	93,600.00	7,945,462	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
233,961.19	3,164.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,422,188.86	125,042.55	71,753.69	.....	87,432	1,798,203	56,049	1,482,292	.....	.....
294,731.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
338,688.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
732,114.72	.....	.....	44,952.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,159,296.94	391,973.40	232,667.41	.....	127,285	4,100,132	123,599	9,899,128	3	8
\$129,021,542.88	\$2,627,661.53	\$1,276,395.68	\$2,517,067.08	40,977,229	373,335,411	3,569,082	423,362,062	117	204

and its connecting roads has a gauge of 4.71 ft. the same as New England roads generally. The Buffalo & State Line R. R. has a gauge of 4.83 feet, like the Ohio roads; and a few tracks near Suspension Bridge have a gauge of 5.5 feet, like that of the principal roads in Canada.

Conductors, baggage-men, and brakemen.....	553,122.23
Engine-men and fire-men.....	532,985.29
Fuel and cost of labor in preparing for use.....	1,598,250.16
Oil and waste for engines and tenders.....	290,978.43
Oil and waste for cars.....	54,212.29
Loss and damage to goods and baggage.....	98,999.98
Damages for injuries to persons.....	135,214.24
Damages for property and for cattle killed.....	18,519.15
General superintendence.....	263,201.81
Contingencies.....	544,259.03
Other costs.....	906,669.45
Total cost of operating roads.....	\$6,636,051.33
<i>Earnings.</i>	
From passenger business.....	\$ 9,016,747.50
From freight business, city roads excluded.....	10,532,714.97
From other sources.....	759,531.58
Total earnings for all roads.....	\$20,309,053. 5
Payments for transportation expenses.....	\$12,850,526.87
Payments for interest.....	4,156,397.95
Payments for dividends on stock.....	2,563,913.93
Amount carried to surplus fund.....	218,541.42
Total payment for all roads.....	\$19,789,179.27
<i>Accidents.</i>	
Number of passengers killed.....	29
Number of passengers injured.....	142
Number of employes killed.....	29
Number of employes injured.....	24
Number of others killed.....	68
Number of others injured.....	36
Total number killed.....	117
Total number injured.....	202
Total number killed, excluding city roads.....	114
Total number injured, excluding city roads.....	191

<i>Cost of Construction and of Equipment.</i>	
Grading and masonry.....	\$5,355,396.85
Bridges.....	2,393,300.42
Superstructure, including iron.....	28,105,443.55
Passenger and freight stations, buildings and fixtures.....	4,777,786.65
Engine and car houses, machine shops, tool-chests and fixtures.....	1,920,498.40
Land damages, and fences.....	9,047,417.34
Locomotives and fixtures and snow plows.....	6,884,506.50
Passenger and baggage cars.....	2,070,500.01
Freight and other cars.....	5,586,736.19
Engineering and agencies.....	12,162,048.10
Total cost of construction and equipment.....	131,937,445.21
Total cost of same, excluding city roads.....	126,873,010.70
<i>Excluding City Rail Roads, the following deductions per Mile.</i>	
Average cost per mile.....	\$52,016.23
Average cost single-track per mile.....	34,206.05
Average number of miles traveled by each passenger.....	35.17
Average number of passengers to each train.....	60.72
Average distance each ton of freight is transported in miles.....	120.91
Average number of tons in each freight train.....	77.54
Average number of trains over each track daily.....	8.54
<i>Average Cost per Mile of Road.</i>	
For maintaining of road way.....	\$1,511.70
For repairs of machinery.....	892.47
For operating road.....	2,415.49
<i>Average Cost per Mile of Single Track.</i>	
For maintaining of roadway.....	\$ 677.19
For repairs of machinery.....	577.45
For operating road.....	1,614.42
Average amount received for passengers per mile, 198 cts.	.....
Proportion of passengers killed to miles traveled, 1 to 1815.7,950.	.....
Proportion of passengers killed to passengers traveling, 1 to 562,704.	.....
Proportion of expenses to earnings, 63 to 100,32.	.....

Rail Roads Projected, Abandoned, and merged in other Roads.

NAMES OF RAIL ROADS.	Date of Organization.	Capital.	Connections.	Remarks.
Adirondack	April 1, 1839	\$100,000	{ Adirondack Iron Works and } { Clear Pond	Nothing done.
Albany, Bennington & Rutland	April 23, 1850	400,000	{ Albany, Bennington, and } { Rutland	Merged in Albany Northern R.R.
Albany Northern	Feb. 12, 1851	335,000	{ Albany and Troy, and Rutland } { R. R. at Eagle Bridge.	Sold, and succeeded by Albany, Vermont, & Canada R. R.
Albany & Cohoes	Co. not organ'd	.....	Albany and Cohoes	Nothing done.
Albany & Saratoga	June 28, 1852	300,000	Albany and Green Island	Nothing done.
Albany & Saratoga Springs	Sept. 20, 1852	200,000	{ Albany Northern R. R. and } { Saratoga Springs	Nothing done.
Albany & Schenectady	April 19, 1847	.....	Albany and Schenectady	Changed from Mohawk & Hudson, and merged in the New York Central R. R., May 17, 1853.
Albany & Susquehanna	April 2, 1851	4,000,000	Albany and Binghamton	Partly graded.
Albion & Tonawanda	April 17, 1832	200,000	Albion and Batavia	Nothing done.
Atlantic & Great Western	Dec. 1, 1858	150,000	{ Buffalo & New York Central } { R. R. and Penn. State Line }	Nothing done.
Attica & Allegany Valley	Sept. 16, 1852	1,000,000	Attica to Penn. State Line	Partly graded.
Attica & Buffalo	May 3, 1836	350,000	Attica and Buffalo	Consolidated as Buffalo & Rochester, afterward as Buffalo & N. York City R. R., at present as Buffalo, New York, & Erie.
Attica & Hornellsville	May 14, 1845	750,000	Attica and Hornellsville	Consolidated, and is now the Buffalo & New York City R. R.
Attica & Sheldon	May 21, 1836	50,000	Attica and Sheldon	Nothing done.
Auburn & Canal	April 24, 1832	150,000	Auburn and Canal	Nothing done.
Auburn & Ithaca	May 21, 1836	500,000	Auburn and Ithaca	Nothing done.
Auburn & Rochester	May 13, 1836	2,000,000	Auburn and Rochester	Consolidated in New York Central R. R.
Auburn & Syracuse	May 1, 1834	400,000	Auburn and Syracuse	Consolidated in New York Central R. R.
Aurora & Buffalo	April 14, 1832	300,000	Aurora and Buffalo	Not constructed.
Batavia & Cheektowaga	Aug. 17, 1850	500,000	Batavia and Attica & Buffalo R.R.	Nothing done.
Bath & Coney Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bath & Crooked Lake	March 24, 1831	20,000	Bath and Crooked Lake	Nothing done.
Binghamton & Susquehanna	April 29, 1833	150,000	Binghamton and Penn. S. Line } { Rome or Herkimer and River }	Nothing done.
Black River	April 17, 1832	900,000	{ St. Lawrence	Nothing done.
Black River	May 21, 1836	200,000	Clayton and Carthage	Nothing done.
Black River	Jan. 27, 1853	120,000	Clayton and Mohawk Village	Nothing done.
Brewerton & Syracuse	May 1, 1836	80,000	{ Outlet of Oneida Lake and } { Syracuse	Nothing done.
Broadway R. R. Co. of Brooklyn	Aug. 11, 1858	200,000	Through a part of Brooklyn	Not constructed.
Brooklyn, Fort Hamilton	May 12, 1836	150,000	.....	Nothing done.
Buffalo International	Feb. 25, 1857	150,000	{ Buffalo and proposed inter- } { national bridge, opposite } { Squaw Island	Nothing done.
Buffalo, New York & Erie	Sept. 1, 1857	1,500,000	{ Buffalo, New York & Erie } { R. R. at Corning	{ Consolidation of the Buffalo, } { Corning, and New York R. R. } { and part of Buffalo & New } { York City R. R.
Buffalo & Allegany Valley	May 21, 1853	300,000	{ Buffalo and Attica & Alle- } { gany R. R.	Partly done.
Buffalo & Batavia	April 18, 1838	500,000	Buffalo and Batavia	Not constructed by this organization.
Buffalo & Black Rock	April 29, 1833	100,000	Buffalo and Black Rock	Horse-power. Since abandoned.
Buffalo & Conhocton Valley	June 29, 1850	1,400,000	{ Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. } { at Corning.	Now the Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R.
Buffalo, Corning & New York	March 18, 1852	.....	.....	Name changed from Buffalo & Conhocton Valley R. R.
Buffalo & Erie	April 14, 1832	650,000	Buffalo and Erie, Penn.	Surveyed and located.
Buffalo & Hinsdale	May 12, 1846	500,000	Buffalo and Hinsdale	Nothing done.
Buffalo & Lake Huron (Canada) .....	.....	.....	.....	Allowed to purchase real estate in 1857.
Buffalo & Lockport	April 27, 1852	600,000	Buffalo and Lockport	Consolidated with New York Central R. R., 1853.
Buffalo & New York	Jan. 16, 1851	350,000	Buffalo and Attica	Connected with Attica & Hornellsville R. R., and name changed to Buffalo & New York City R. R.
Buffalo & New York City	April 8, 1851	.....	Buffalo and Hornellsville	Consolidation of Attica & Buffalo R. R. and Buffalo & New York R. R.
Buffalo, Tonawanda & Niagara Falls	June 23, 1853	250,000	Tonawanda and Black Rock	Not constructed.
Buffalo & Niagara Falls	May 3, 1834	110,000	Buffalo and Niagara Falls	Leased to New York Central R. R. Co. in 1853.
Buffalo & Pittsburg	Oct. 7, 1852	750,000	{ Buffalo and State Line near } { Olean	Reorganized as the Buffalo, Pittsburg & St. Louis R. R.
Buffalo, Pittsburg & St. Louis	Oct. 11, 1852	.....	.....	Partly graded.
Buffalo & Rochester	Oct. 8, 1850	1,825,000	Buffalo and Rochester	Formed by union of Tonawanda and Attica & Buffalo R. Roads.
Canandaigua Railway & Transportation Co.	April 12, 1828	50,000	Canandaigua and Watson	{ Connected with Chemung R. R. } { to Elmira.
Canandaigua & Corning	May 11, 1845	1,600,000	Canandaigua and Elmira	Formed from Canandaigua & Corning and Chemung R. Roads.
Canandaigua & Elmira	Sept. 11, 1852	.....	Canandaigua and Niagara Bldg.	Leased to New York & Erie R. R. Co.
Canandaigua & Elmira	Sept. 11, 1852	.....	Canandaigua and Niagara Bldg.	Leased to New York Central R. R. Co. in 1858.

Rail Roads Projected, Abandoned, and merged in other Roads, continued.

NAMES OF RAIL ROADS.	Date of Organization.	Capital.	Connections.	Remarks.
Canandaigua & Niagara Falls.....	Dec. 10, 1850	\$1,000,000	Canandaigua and Erie Canal.....	Nothing done.
Canandaigua & Syracuse.....	Nov. 26, 1853	1,000,000	Canandaigua and Syracuse.....	Nothing done.
Cassadaga & Erie.....	May 21, 1836	250,000	{ Cassadaga Creek and Penn. } { State Line..... }	Nothing done.
Castleton & West Stockbridge.....	May 5, 1834	300,000	Castleton and West Stockbridge.....	Nothing done under this organization.
Catskill & Canajoharie.....	April 19, 1839	600,000	Catskill and Canajoharie.....	Partly constructed, and afterwards abandoned.
Catskill & Ithaca.....	April 21, 1828	1,500,000	Catskill and Ithaca.....	Nothing done.
Chautauque County.....	July 23, 1851	50,000	{ New York & Erie R. R. and } { Penn. State Line..... }	Not constructed.
Chemung & Ithaca.....	May 16, 1837	200,000	Head of Cayuga and Penn. Line { Utica & Syracuse R. R. and } { New York & Erie R. R. } { on Lower Bay..... }	Nothing done.
Cherry Valley & Susquehanna.....	May 10, 1836	500,000	Cherry Valley and Susquehanna.....	Nothing done.
Clifton & South Clifton.....	March 8, 1853	350,000	{ Clifton and Vreeland Farm } { on Lower Bay..... }	Nothing done.
Clyde &odus Bay.....	Jan. 22, 1853	150,000	Clyde and Lake Ontario.....	Nothing done but survey.
Coxsack.....	May 21, 1836	75,000	Landing and Moss Hill Quarries in Cattaraugus co.....	Nothing done.
Cold Spring.....	April 30, 1839	2,500		Nothing done. Intended for lumbering purposes.
Cooperstown & Cherry Valley.....	May 15, 1837	150,000	{ Cooperstown and Canandaigua } { and Syracuse R. R. } { Corning and Blossburg Coal } { Region in Penn. }	Nothing done. Changed in 1854 to Blossburg & Corning R. R.
Corning & Blossburg.....	April 5, 1854	.....	
Corning & Olean.....	Feb. 5, 1853	850,000	Corning and Olean.....	Nothing done.
Coxsack & Schoenectady.....	May 15, 1837	500,000	Coxsack and Schoenectady.....	Nothing done.
Danville & Rochester.....	March 22, 1832	300,000	Danville and Rochester.....	Surveyed. Nothing further done.
Delaware.....	May 21, 1836	400,000	Delhi and Deposit.....	Nothing done.
Dunkirk Avenue.....	March 1, 1833	500,000	Brooklyn and State Line.....	Not constructed.
Dunkirk & State Line.....	April 15, 1839	500,000	Dunkirk and State Line.....	Nothing done.
Dutchess.....	March 28, 1832	600,000	Pondkcepsie and State Line.....	Nothing done.
Dutchess.....	May 25, 1836	1,000,000	{ Pondkcepsie and Mass. or } { Conn. line..... }	Nothing done.
Elmira, Canandaigua, & Niagara Falls.....	April 24, 1857	.....	Elmira and Suspension Bridge.....	Formed by connection of Canandaigua & Elmira and Canandaigua & Niagara Falls R. Roads.
Elmira & Williamsport.....	April 21, 1832	75,000	Elmira and Williamsport, Penn.	Nothing done by this Corporation.
Erie & Cattaraugus.....	May 15, 1837	200,000	{ Attica & Buffalo R. R. and } { Genesee & Cattaraugus R.R. } { Little Valley Creek and } { Penn. State Line..... }	Nothing done.
Erie & New York City.....	July 11, 1851	750,000		Partly graded.
Fishhouse & Amsterdam.....	April 26, 1832	250,000	Fishhouse and Amsterdam.....	Nothing done.
Fishkill Landing & State Line.....	April 12, 1848	.....		Company never organized.
Fredonia & Van Buren.....	May 21, 1836	12,000	Fredonia and Van Buren.....	Nothing done.
Genesee Valley.....	June 2, 1836	300,000	Avon and Mount Morris.....	Trains commenced in March 1859.
Genesee & Cattaraugus.....	May 15, 1837	400,000	{ Attica and New York & } { Erie R. R. } { Rochester and Albany..... }	Nothing done.
Genesee & Hudson River.....	Dec. 11, 1852	7,000,000	Rochester and Albany.....	Nothing done.
Genesee.....	April 11, 1848	15,000	Genesee and Canal in York.....	Nothing done.
Genesee & Pittsford.....	May 11, 1836	150,000	Genesee and Pittsford.....	Nothing done.
Geneva & Canandaigua.....	April 21, 1828	100,000	Geneva and Canandaigua.....	Nothing done.
Gilboa.....	April 15, 1839	150,000	Gilboa and Canajoharie.....	Nothing done.
Goshen & Albany.....	April 12, 1842	1,500,000	Albany and Goshen.....	Nothing done.
Goshen & New York.....	May 13, 1837	150,000	Goshen to New Jersey State line Port Kent and Ansdale Forks.....	Nothing done.
Great Ansdale.....	April 17, 1828	150,000		Nothing done.
Greene.....	April 18, 1838	20,000	{ Greene and New York & } { Erie R. R. } { East River and High Bridge..... }	Nothing done.
Harlem & High Bridge.....	Aug. 25, 1853	150,000		Not constructed.
Herkimer & Frenont.....	May 13, 1836	200,000	Herkimer and Trenton.....	Nothing done.
Honeye.....	May 21, 1836	250,000	Erie Canal and Honeye Lake.....	Nothing done.
Hudson & Berkshire.....	April 21, 1838	350,000	Hudson and Berkshire.....	Merged in Hudson and Boston R. R.
Hudson & Delaware.....	April 19, 1839	500,000	Newburgh and Delaware River { Ithaca and Geneva & Canandaigua } { R. R. } { Ithaca and Owego..... }	Graded, but nothing further done.
Ithaca & Geneva.....	April 9, 1832	800,000		Not constructed.
Ithaca & Owego.....	Jan. 28, 1828	150,000		Changed to Cayuga and Susquehanna R. R.
Ithaca & Port Renwick.....	April 16, 1834	15,000	Ithaca and Cayuga Lake.....	Not constructed.
Jamesville.....	May 21, 1836	25,000	Jamesville to Erie Canal.....	Nothing done.
Johnstown.....	May 13, 1836	75,000	{ Johnstown and Utica & Syracuse R. R. } { Syracuse R. R. } { Jordan and terminus Skaneateles R. R. } { near R. R. } { Esopus Creek and Kingston..... }	Nothing done.
Jordan & Skaneateles.....	May 6, 1837	20,000		Not constructed.
Kingston Turnpike & R. R.....	April 23, 1835	20,000		Not constructed.
Lake Champlain & Ogdenburgh.....	April 20, 1832	3,000,000	Ogdenburgh and L. Champlain { Little Solids Bay and Clyde } { Solids R. R. }	Surveyed, but not constructed.
Lake Ontario, Auburn & New York.....	April 15, 1851	1,500,000		Grading commenced, but no part completed.
Lake Ontario, Auburn & New York.....	May 9, 1856	1,500,000	The same.....	{ Work resumed, but no part } { completed..... }
Lake Ontario & Hudson River.....	April 6, 1857	.....		Name changed from Sackets Harbor & Saratoga R. R. No part completed.
Lake Ontario & New York.....	Aug. 20, 1852	150,000	{ Lewiston and mouth of Niagara River..... }	Nothing done.
Lansingburgh & Troy.....	May 19, 1836	40,000	Lansingburgh and Troy.....	Nothing done.
Lansingburgh & Troy.....	Nov. 13, 1853	10,000	The same.....	Nothing done.
Lebanon Springs.....	Dec. 1, 1851	500,000	Lebanon Springs and Chatham.....	Grading commenced, but no part completed.
Lewiston.....	May 6, 1836	200,000	Lewiston and Niagara Falls.....	Leased to the New York Central R. R. Co.

Rail Roads Projected, Abandoned, and merged in other Roads, continued.

NAME OF RAIL ROADS.	Date of Organization.	Capital.	Connections.	Remarks.
Lockport & Batavia.....	May 21, 1836	.....	Lockport and Batavia.....	Nothing done.
Lockport & Niagara Falls.....	April 24, 1831	\$ 175,000	Lockport and Niagara Falls.....	Merged in the New York Central R. R.
Lockport & Youngstown.....	May 21, 1836	350,000	Lockport and Youngstown.....	Nothing done.
Madison County.....	April 17, 1829	70,000	Chittenango and Cazenovia.....	Preliminary surveys made. Nothing else done.
Malden.....	May 13, 1837	350,000	{ Malden and junction of } { Smithbush and Esopus } { Roads..... }	Nothing done.
Manhattan.....	Nov. 28, 1853	310,000	Manhattanville and South Ferry	Nothing done.
Manhauk & Salisbury.....	April 28, 1834	75,000	Little Falls and Nicholsville.....	Name changed to Mohawk & St. Lawrence R. R.
Mayville & Portland.....	March 29, 1832	150,000	Mayville and Portland.....	Nothing done.
Medina & Durien.....	May 15, 1834	100,000	Medina and Alexander.....	Nothing done.
Medina & Lake Ontario.....	May 13, 1836	200,000	Medina and Caulton.....	Nothing done.
Mohawk Valley.....	Jan. 11, 1851	2,000,000	Utica and Schenectady.....	Surveyed, but not constructed.
Mohawk & Hudson.....	April 17, 1826	300,000	Albany and Schenectady.....	Name changed to Albany & Schenectady R. R. First R. R. in the State.
Mohawk & Moose River.....	April 14, 1857	.....	{ New York Central R. R. in } { Montgomery county and } { Moose River Lakes..... }	Nothing done.
Mohawk & St. Lawrence R. R. & Navigation Co.....	May 11, 1837	1,000,000	Nicholsville and Piseco Lake.....	Not constructed.
Newark.....	May 21, 1836	100,000	Vienna and Lake Ontario.....	Nothing done.
New York City.....	May 12, 1851	120,000	{ Lower part of the city and } { Macombs Bridge..... }	Nothing done.
New York & Albany.....	April 17, 1832	3,000,000	New York and Albany.....	No part of the road completed by this Company.
New York & Connecticut.....	May 12, 1846	150,000	Ridgefield, Conn., and Harlem.....	Nothing done.
New York & Newburgh.....	March 27, 1854	500,000	{ Newburgh and New Jersey } { State line..... }	Nothing done.
New York & New Rochelle.....	Feb. 18, 1852	1,000,000	{ New Rochelle and New York } { City..... }	No part constructed.
New York & Troy.....	Jan. 30, 1852	1,000,000	{ New York & Harlem R. R. } { in Ghent and Troy..... }	Nothing done.
New York & Western.....	June 10, 1853	12,000,000	{ State line in Rockland Co. } { and Canandaigua..... }	Surveyed, nothing further done.
Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua.....	Aug. 23, 1858	1,000,000	Niagara Bridge and Canandaigua	Changed from Canandaigua & Niagara Falls R. R. Leased to New York Central R. R.
Niagara Falls, Buffalo, & New York.....	June 4, 1852	250,000	Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.....	Nothing done.
Niagara Falls & Lake Ontario.....	Sept. 3, 1852	100,000	Niagara Falls and Youngstown.....	Graded and rails laid, but not used.
Niagara Falls & Lewistown.....	Sept. 1, 1847	150,000	Niagara Falls and Lewistown.....	Nothing done.
Niagara River.....	July 3, 1852	175,000	Niagara Falls and Lewistown.....	Nothing done.
Northern.....	May 14, 1845	2,000,000	Rouses Point and Ogdensburgh.....	Since changed to Ogdensburgh R. R.
Northern (N. J.).....	April 15, 1858	.....	Piermont and Jersey City.....	Allowed to extend from State Line to Piermont. Constructed.
Northern Slackwater & Railway Co.....	May 13, 1846	2,000,000	Port Kent and Boonville.....	Route explored, nothing further done.
Ogdensburgh.....	Dec. 31, 1857	1,538,500	.....	Name changed from Northern.
Ogdensburgh, Clayton, & Rome.....	Feb. 19, 1853	2,000,000	Ogdensburgh and Rome.....	Partly graded, and abandoned.
Orange & Sussex Canal Co.....	April 9, 1829	.....	.....	Allowed to build a r. r. on the line of their route. Nothing done.
Oswego, Binghamton, & New York.....	Aug. 14, 1855	400,000	Oswego and Syracuse.....	Nothing done beyond surveys.
Oswego Northern & Eastern.....	Jan. 12, 1853	1,400,000	{ Oswego and Whitehall & Rut- } { land R. R..... }	Nothing done.
Oswego & Troy.....	Feb. 21, 1854	2,000,000	Oswego and Troy.....	Nothing done but survey.
Oswego & Utica.....	May 13, 1836	750,000	Oswego and Utica.....	Nothing done but survey.
Oswego.....	April 26, 1832	200,000	Cooperstown and Milford.....	Nothing done.
Oswego & Cortland.....	May 21, 1836	500,000	Oswego and Cortland or Homer.....	Nothing done.
Penfield & Canal.....	May 6, 1837	12,000	Penfield and Erie Canal.....	Nothing done.
Piermont West Shore.....	Dec. 4, 1857	40,000	{ Piermont and terminus of } { Northern R. R. (N. J.) at } { State Line..... }	Superseded by extension of Northern R. R. to Piermont.
Plattsburgh & Rouses Point.....	March 17, 1851	500,000	Plattsburgh and Rouses Point.....	Nothing done.
Port Byron & Auburn.....	April 17, 1829	50,000	Auburn and Port Byron.....	Nothing done.
Rochester, Lockport, & Niagara Falls.....	Dec. 10, 1850	.....	Rochester and Niagara Falls.....	Consolidated in New York Central R. R.
Rochester & Canal Rail Road.....	March 26, 1831	30,000	Rochester and Lake Ontario.....	Completed to near the Landing in 1832.
Rochester & Lake Ontario.....	May 3, 1852	100,000	Rochester and Charlotte.....	Leased to New York Central R. R. Co. on consolidation.
Rochester & Lockport.....	May 15, 1837	400,000	Rochester and Lockport.....	Nothing done under this organization.
Rochester & Pittsburgh.....	July 18, 1853	1,000,000	{ Genesee Valley R. R. and } { Allegheny Valley R. R..... }	Not constructed.
Rochester & Southern.....	Dec. 27, 1852	200,000	Rochester and Mendon.....	Not constructed.
Rochester & Syracuse.....	Aug. 1, 1850	4,200,000	Rochester and Syracuse.....	Consolidated with New York Central in 1855.
Rome & Port Ontario.....	May 13, 1837	150,000	Rome and Port Ontario.....	Nothing done.
Rutland & Whitehall.....	May 21, 1836	100,000	Whitehall and Rutland.....	Nothing done.
Sacket's Harbor & Saratoga.....	April 10, 1848	2,000,000	Sacket's Harbor and Saratoga.....	Partly graded. Name changed to Lake Ontario and Hudson R. R.
Sacket's Harbor & Watertown.....	Aug. 25, 1855	110,000	Sacket's Harbor and Watertown.....	Surveyed, but nothing further done.

Rail Roads Projected, Abandoned, and merged in other Roads, continued.

NAMES OF RAIL ROADS.	Date of Organization.	Capital.	Connections.	Remarks.
Salina & Port Watson	April 27, 1829	\$ 375,000	Syracuse and Port Watson	Nothing done.
Saratoga Springs & Schuylerville	April 6, 1832	100,000	{ Saratoga Springs and Schuylerville }	Nothing done.
Saratoga & Fort Edward	April 17, 1832	200,000	Saratoga and Fort Edward	Nothing done by this company.
Saratoga & Montgomery	May 6, 1836	150,000	{ Ballston Spa and W. branch of North River }	Nothing done.
Saratoga & Washington	May 2, 1834	600,000	Saratoga and Vt. State Line	Name changed to Saratoga & Whitehall R. R.
Schenectady & Catskill	May 13, 1846	1,000,000	Schenectady and Catskill	Nothing done.
Schenectady & Susquehanna	May 13, 1846	1,500,000	{ Schenectady and New York & Erie R. R. }	Nothing done.
Schenectady & Troy	May 21, 1836	500,000	Schenectady and Troy	Consolidated with New York Central R. R. in 1853.
Schoharie & Otsego	April 25, 1832	300,000	{ Catskill & Central R. R. and Susquehanna }	Nothing done.
Scottsville & Cananota	April 12, 1838	100,000	Scottsville and Cananota	Nothing done.
Scottsville & LeRoy	May 21, 1836	200,000	Scottsville and LeRoy	Partly constructed but afterwards abandoned.
Sharon & Root	April 18, 1838	50,000	{ Branch of Catskill & Cananota R. R. }	Nothing done.
Skaneateles	May 19, 1836	25,000	{ Skaneateles and some point on Skaneateles & Jordan R. R. }	Constructed, but since abandoned.
Skaneateles & Jordan	March 13, 1838	.....	Skaneateles and Jordan	Changed from Skaneateles R. R.
Sodus Point & Southern	March 8, 1852	350,000	{ Sodus Point and Catskill & Ithaca R. R. }	Partly graded; work stopped in 1854.
Staten Island	May 21, 1836	250,000	{ From near Quarantine to opposite Amboy }	Not constructed.
Staten Island	Aug. 2, 1851	300,000	Clifton and Tottenville	Not constructed.
Syracuse, Cortland & Binghamton	May 21, 1836	500,000	Syracuse and Binghamton	Surveyed. Nothing further done.
Syracuse Stone	May 13, 1836	75,000	Syracuse and Stone quarries	Nothing done.
Syracuse & Binghamton	July 2, 1851	1,200,000	Syracuse and Binghamton	Opened in 1854. Name changed to Syracuse & Southern R. R.
Syracuse & Southern	Oct. 13, 1836	1,201,300	Syracuse and Binghamton	Successor of Syracuse & Binghamton R. R. Name changed to Syracuse, Binghamton, & New York R. R.
Syracuse & Utica	May 11, 1836	1,000,000	Syracuse and Utica	Consolidated with New York Central R. R. in 1853.
Syracuse & Utica Direct	Jan. 29, 1853	600,000	Syracuse and Utica	Not constructed.
Tioga Coal, Iron Mining, & Manufacturing Co.	1841	.....	{ Bituminous coal region and Chemung Canal }	{ Sold in 1852, and named changed to Corning & Blossburg R. R. }
Tonawanda	April 14, 1832	500,000	Rochester and Attica	Consolidated with Attica & Buffalo R. R. in 1850.
Trenton & Sackets Harbor	May 15, 1837	500,000	Trenton and Sackets Harbor	Nothing done.
Troy Turnpike & Rail Road	April 18, 1831	100,000	Troy and Bennington, Vt.	Not constructed.
Troy & Utica	Feb. 10, 1833	2,500,000	Troy and Utica	Nothing done.
Troy & West Stockbridge	May 10, 1836	600,000	Troy and West Stockbridge	Nothing done.
Tyrone & Geneva	May 16, 1837	500,000	{ Geneva and New York & Erie R. R. }	Nothing done.
Ulster County	May 21, 1836	500,000	{ Kingston and New York & Erie R. R. }	Nothing done.
Unadilla & Schoharie	May 9, 1836	600,000	{ Mouth of Unadilla River and New York & Erie R. R. }	Nothing done.
Utica & Binghamton	May 18, 1853	1,000,000	Utica and Binghamton	Nothing done.
Utica & Schenectady	April 23, 1833	2,000,000	Utica and Schenectady	Consolidated with New York Central R. R. in 1853.
Utica & Susquehanna	April 25, 1832	1,000,000	Utica and Susquehanna	Not constructed.
Utica & Syracuse Straight Line	Sept. 18, 1852	1,000,000	Utica and Syracuse	Nothing done.
Utica & Waterville	June 26, 1854	300,000	Utica and Waterville	Nothing done.
Warren County	April 17, 1832	250,000	Glens Falls and Caldwell	Not constructed.
Warsaw & LeRoy	May 5, 1834	100,000	Warsaw and LeRoy	Nothing done.
Warwick	May 13, 1837	100,000	{ Branch of New York & Erie near Chester }	Nothing done.
Washington County Central	Dec. 8, 1853	200,000	Pittstown and Greenwich	Surveyed and nothing further done.
Watertown & Cape Vincent	May 13, 1836	50,000	Watertown and Cape Vincent	Surveyed and nothing further done.
Watervliet & Schenectady	May 21, 1836	500,000	West Troy and Schenectady	Nothing done.
Westchester County	Nov. 7, 1856	500,000	Harbor River and New Rochelle	Nothing done.
West Side	Feb. 1854	6,000,000	Albany and Suffern	Nothing done.
Whitehall & Plattsburgh	Dec. 15, 1852	1,000,000	Whitehall and Plattsburgh	Surveyed, but not constructed.
Whitehall & Rutland	April 26, 1832	100,000	Whitehall and Rutland, Vt.	Not constructed by this company.
Williamburgh, Brooklyn, & Bushwick & New Lots	June 29, 1853	.....	Williamburgh and New Lots	Allowed to build Horse R. Road for 21 years.

CORPORATIONS.

CORPORATIONS were generally formed under special acts until the adoption of the Constitution of 1846, which directed that general laws should be passed for this purpose, and forbade special legislation, except for municipal purposes and in cases where the purpose to be attained could not otherwise be effected. The Legislature has power to alter and repeal the powers of any corporation formed under the general laws. The articles of association or declaration of intention must in all cases be filed in some office of record specified in the general acts; and limitations of time, capital, and location must be specified. The stockholders of the more important classes of corporations are personally liable to an extent equal to the amount of stock owned. Under the present Constitution, general acts of incorporation have been passed for a variety of purposes, all of which belong to one of 4 general classes.¹

Class I. includes those whose articles are filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

1. "An Act to provide for the Incorporation of Companies to construct **Plank Roads and Turnpikes.**"²

2. "An Act to authorize the formation of Companies for **Mining, Mechanical, and Chemical Purposes**" was passed Feb. 8, 1848.³

3. "An Act to authorize the formation of **Gas Light Companies**" was passed Feb. 16, 1848.⁴

¹ Constitution, Art. VIII, Revised Statutes. Previous to 1846, general laws existed for the organization of religious societies, (1784;) colleges and academies, (1787;) public libraries, (1796;) medical societies, (1806;) manufacturing companies, (1811;) banks, (1835) and agricultural societies, (1819, 1841.)

² Several hundred of these corporations were formed and several thousand miles of plank road built in 1848-52. It is probable that less than 5 per cent. of these are now in use,

having mostly been abandoned and divided into road districts as public highways. The companies were required to report, but generally neglected to do so; and few general statistics are preserved concerning them.

³ These companies, though quite numerous, were not required to report; and statistics concerning them cannot be obtained. Many companies that filed their articles never went into operation.

4 Gas Light Companies.

A * indicates companies not in operation.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Date of Organization.	Original Capital.	Present Capital.
Albany Gas Light Consumers' Co.*	Feb. 18, 1856	\$75,000	\$75,000
Albion Gas Light Co.*	March 13, 1856	20,000	20,000
Albion Gas Light Co.	May 13, 1858	30,000	30,000
Astoria Gas Co.	Dec. 1, 1853	20,000	20,000
Auburn Gas Light Co.	Jan. 29, 1850	20,000	50,000
Batavia Gas Light Co.	June 11, 1855	32,000	32,000
Binghamton Gas Light Co.	June 25, 1853	50,000	50,000
Brockport Gas Light Co.	Jan. 17, 1859		
Brooklyn Gas Co.*	Oct. 21, 1848	200,000	200,000
Brooklyn Consolidated Gas Light Co.	Oct. 24, 1856	500,000	500,000
Buffalo City Gas Light Co.	March 12, 1853	150,000	150,000
Buffalo Gas Light Co.	Feb. 29, 1848	150,000	750,000
Camden Gas Light Co.	Aug. 31, 1853	50,000	50,000
Catskill Gas Light Co.	July 13, 1855	40,000	40,000
Citizens' Gas Light Co.	Oct. 26, 1858	1,000,000	1,000,000
Citizens' Gas Light Co. of the City of Rochester.....	Jan. 22, 1852	50,000	50,000
Citizens' Independent Gas Co.	June 15, 1859		
Cohoes Gas Light Co.	Sept. 13, 1852	50,000	50,000
Elmira Gas Light Co.	May 8, 1852	50,000	50,000
Fishkill Gas Light Co.	July 20, 1858	15,000	15,000
Flushing Gas Light Co.	July 18, 1855	40,000	61,000
Fulton Gas Light Co.	June 12, 1858	12,000	12,000
Gas Light Co. of Syracuse.....	Feb. 9, 1849	100,000	100,000
Geneva Gas Light Co.	Nov. 24, 1852	75,000	75,000
Glens Falls Gas Light Co.	July 17, 1854	75,000	55,000
Green Point Gas Light Co.	Nov. 29, 1853	100,000	40,000
Harlem Gas Light Co.	Feb. 5, 1855	120,000	250,000
Hempstead Gas Light Co.	April 18, 1857	75,000	15,000
Hempstead Gas Light Co.	April 9, 1859		
Hudson Gas Co.	Feb. 23, 1853	50,000	50,000
Hudson Gas Light Co.*	May 22, 1852	50,000	50,000
Ithaca Gas Light Co.	Oct. 28, 1852	75,000	75,000
Jamaica Gas Light Co.	June 2, 1856	50,000	20,000
Johnstown Gas Light Co.	March 16, 1857	18,000	18,000
Lansingburgh Gas Light Co.	Feb. 28, 1856	100,000	100,000
Lockport Gas Light Co.	March 17, 1851	17,000	40,000
Lyon Gas Light Co.	Jan. 25, 1859		
Mandeville Gas Light Co.	Oct. 4, 1855		2,000,000
Morrisania Gas Light Co.	Oct. 28, 1852	200,000	200,000
Newburgh Gas Light Co.	May 17, 1852	40,000	70,000
New York Mutual Saving Gas Light Co.*	Sept. 20, 1852	1,500,000	1,500,000
Ogdensburgh Gas Co.	Aug. 23, 1854	75,000	75,000
Ogdensburgh Gas Light Co.	June 15, 1853	100,000	100,000
Ogdensburgh Gas Light & Coke Co.	June 11, 1854	75,000	75,000
Oswego Gas Light Co.	April 22, 1852	65,000	65,000
Owego Gas Light Co.	March 24, 1856	40,000	40,000

4. "An Act for the incorporation of **Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific, and Missionary Societies**" was passed April 12, 1848.¹
5. "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of **Telegraph Companies**" was passed April 12, 1848, and amended June 24, 1853.²
6. "An Act for the incorporation of **Building, Mutual Loan, and Accumulating Fund Associations**" was passed April 10, 1851.³
7. "An Act to provide for the formation of **Insurance Companies**" was passed April 10, 1849.⁴

Gas Light Companies, continued.

NAME OF COMPANIES.	Date of Organization.	Original Capital.	Present Capital.
Palmyra Gas Light Co.....	Oct. 29, 1856	12,500	12,500
Peekskill Gas Light Co.....	July 18, 1855	40,000	31,000
Plattsburgh Gas Light Co.....	July 5, 1859		
Poughkeepsie Gas Light Co.....	Dec. 18, 1850	70,000	70,000
Richmond County Gas Light Co.....	April 26, 1856	200,000	250,000
Rochester Gas Light Co.....	May 12, 1848	100,000	200,000
Rome Gas Light Co.....	Dec. 28, 1850	20,000	30,000
Rondout & Kinetics Gas Light Co.....	May 27, 1854	65,000	65,000
Saratoga Gas Light Co.....	Aug. 4, 1853	75,000	75,000
Schenectady Gas Light Co.....	June 19, 1849	50,000	70,000
Seneca Falls Gas Light Co.*.....	July 17, 1856	50,000	50,000
Seneca Falls & Waterloo Gas Light Co.....	Dec. 24, 1856	80,000	80,000
Sing Sing Gas Light Co.....	May 3, 1854	80,000	80,000
Sing Sing Gas Manufacturing Co.....	July 25, 1855	25,000	35,000
Staten Island Gas Light Co.....	March 14, 1856	150,000	150,000
Syracuse Gas Light Co.....	Nov. 30, 1848	100,000	100,000
Tarrytown and Irvington Union Gas Light Co.....	March 4, 1859		
The Consumers' Gas Light Co. of Saratoga Springs.....	Aug. 23, 1858	30,000	30,000
Troy Gas Light Co.....	April 6, 1848	100,000	200,000
Utica Gas Light Co.....	Nov. 23, 1848	100,000	80,000
Waterford Gas Light Co.....	Oct. 4, 1858	12,000	12,000
Watertown Gas Light Co.....	Feb. 28, 1852	20,000	20,000
West Farms Gas Light Co.....	Nov. 18, 1852	200,000	200,000
West Troy Gas Light Co.....	Jan. 31, 1853	100,000	100,000
Williamburgh Gas Light Co.....	July 5, 1850	80,000	449,500
Yonkers Gas Light Co.....	May 12, 1854	70,000	70,000

¹ These companies are not required to report.
² These companies make no report; and there is no official knowledge concerning those now existing. Several of those formed never went into operation, and others have been con-

solidated. The N. Y. & Erie R. R. have a telegraph for regulating the trains upon that road. The N. Y. Central and some other roads have the exclusive or preferred use of telegraph wires along their route for like purposes.

Telegraph Companies.

A * indicates companies not in operation.

NAME.	Date of Organization.	Capital.	NAME.	Date of Organization.	Capital.
Albany, Springfield & Boston Direct Telegraph Co.....	May 19, 1854	\$ 35,000	New York & Montreal Telegraph Co.	Oct. 23, 1852	\$ 40,000
American Telegraph Co.*.....	Dec. 12, 1853	200,000	New York & New England Tel. Co.*.....	April 26, 1849	42,200
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co.*.....	June 15, 1857	300,000	New York & New England Tel. Co.	July 3, 1852	30,000
Baldwinsville Electro Magnetic Telegraph Co.*.....	Dec. 4, 1852	400	New York & Philadelphia Branch Telegraph Co.....	April 24, 1848	15,000
Buffalo, Corning & New York Telegraph Co.....	Jan. 25, 1856	15,000	New York & Sandy Hook Telegraph Co.....	Aug. 13, 1852	25,000
Central & Southern Telegraph Co.*.....	Nov. 13, 1854	11,250	New York & Washington Printing Telegraph Co.....	May 26, 1852	200,000
Eastern & Western Telegraph Co.*.....	May 30, 1855	20,000	New York & Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Dec. 22, 1852	30,000
Erie & Central Junction Tel. Co.*.....	April 24, 1852	11,250	New York, St. Louis & New Orleans Junction Telegraph Co.....	Aug. 26, 1850	200,000
Erie & Central Junction Tel. Co.....	July 19, 1853	11,250	New York State Printing Telegraph Co.*.....	July 15, 1850	20,000
Genesee Valley Turnpike Co.....	April 10, 1857	80,000	New York State Telegraph Co.*.....	May 15, 1850	25,000
Long Island, Marine & Inland Telegraph Co.....	March 24, 1858	40,000	Ortsgo Telegraph Co.....	Sept. 30, 1851	4,000
Merchants' Telegraph Co.*.....	Sept. 23, 1852	40,000	Syracuse, Oswego & Ogdensburg Telegraph Co.....	Sept. 22, 1855	20,000
New York, Albany & Buffalo Electro Magnetic Telegraph Co.....	May 31, 1848		Transatlantic Telegraph Co.*.....	May, 19, 1857	100,000
New York, Albany & Buffalo Telegraph Co., incorp. by special act ³	Jan. 25, 1856	250,000	Transatlantic & Submarine Telegraph Co.....	Jan. 18, 1858	100,000
New York & Canada House's Printing Telegraph Co.....	Nov. 19, 1855	40,000	Troy, Albany & Boston Telegraph Co.	July 25, 1857	50,000
New York & Mississippi Tel. Co.*.....	April 8, 1851	300,000	Utica & Oxford Magnetic Telegraph Co.....	Aug. 2, 1852	6,400
New York & Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Co.*.....	Feb. 21, 1854	170,000	West Troy, Lansingburgh, Waterford & Cohoes Telegraph Co.....	July 14, 1855	3,000
New York & Montreal Printing Telegraph Co.*.....	Sept. 15, 1853	60,000			

³ These associations were chiefly limited to the vicinity of New York, numbering 72 in New York co., about 40 in Kings co., with a few in Queens, Richmond, and Westchester. Their operations consisted in raising money by subscription of the members, to be loaned to that member who would allow the highest premium,—the avowed intention being to afford to people of humble means the opportunity of securing for each a home. This absurd fallacy found multitudes of dupes; and in the competition for loans the premiums paid in some instances ran as high as one half of the amount loaned. The mode of appropriating loans varied. It appeared in evidence before the legislative committee of 1855 that in one instance it was as follows:—"The

names of all the shareholders who are not more than four weeks in arrears are put in the end of a quill, and all put into a bottle; the whole is then shaken, and the name which first comes out on reversing the bottle has the right to the appropriation." Nearly or quite all of these associations have been abandoned, a few only being kept together by the complexity of their interests and obligations, which are not readily adjusted. A statement showing the operation of these associations was reported by a special legislative committee in 1856.—*Jesson, Doc., 1856, No. 46, p. 16.*

⁴ This act relates to Marine Insurance Companies which make no report. A list of them will be found in the general list of Insurance Companies, pp. 83 to 89.

8. "An Act for the Incorporation of Companies formed to Navigate the Ocean by Steamships" was passed April 12, 1852.¹

9. "An Act to authorize the formation of Companies for Ferry Purposes" was passed April 9, 1853.²

10. "An Act for the Incorporation of Companies formed to Navigate the Waters of Lake George by Steamboats" was passed January 14, 1854.³

11. "An Act for the Incorporation of Companies formed to Navigate the Lakes and Rivers" was passed April 15, 1854. Cos. report annually to the State Engineer and Surveyor.⁴

¹ Previous to 1852, Steamship Cos. were incorp. by special acts; since that time they have organized under the general act.

Ocean Steam Navigation Companies.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Date of Organization.	Capital.	NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Date of Organization.	Capital.
Amazon Steamship Co.....	Dec. 26, 1853	\$55,000	N. Y. & Havre Steamship Co.....	Jan. 13, 1855	\$700,000
Amer. Atlantic Steam Nav. Co.....	(Feb. 23, 1839, 1 & May 5, 1854)	2,000,000	N. Y. & Matanzas Steamship Co.....	Jan. 15, 1859	
Amsterdam Steamship Co.....	Jan. 6, 1854	300,000	N. Y. & New Orleans Steamship Co.....	Sept. 12, 1854	260,000
Atlantic Steamship Co.....	May 26, 1855	686,000	N. Y. & Southern Steamship Co.....	April 14, 1857	100,000
Cal., N.Y., & Europ. Steamship Co.....	Oct. 1, 1859	500,000	N. Y. & Virginia Steamship Co.....	Sept. 29, 1853	500,000
Cent. Amer. & Cal. Steamship Co.....	July 7, 1852	400,000	North American Steam Nav. Co.....	April 10, 1850	200,000
Mexican Ocean Mail & Inland Co.....	Jan. 25, 1853	1,500,000	Ocean Steam Navigation Co.....	May 8, 1846	1,500,000
N. Y., Balt. & Alex. Steamship Co.....	Oct. 27, 1852	120,000	Ocean Steam Packet Co.....	May 6, 1839	1,000,000
N. Y. & Boston Steamship Co.....	April 19, 1828	150,000	Ocean Steamship Co.....	April 7, 1849	250,000
N. Y. & California Steamship Co.....	March 15, 1853	1,500,000	Parker Vein Steamship Co.....	Dec. 26, 1853	1,000,000
N. Y. & Galway Steamship Co.....	Sept. 6, 1853	1,000,000	Staten Island & N.J. Steam Nav. Co.....	March 17, 1853	50,000
N. Y. Harber Steam Freight Co.....	March 11, 1853	100,000	U. S. & Cent. American Transit Co.....	June 25, 1839	
N. Y. & Havana Steamship Co.....	Jan. 14, 1859		U. S. & Liberia Steamship Co.....	March 13, 1854	100,000
			W. India & Venezuela Steamship Co.....	March 8, 1836	150,000

² The Ferry Companies are required to report annually to the Secretary of State; but the reports are not published.

Ferry Companies formed under the General Act.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Date of Organization.	Capital.	NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Date of Organization.	Capital.
Brooklyn Ferry Co.....	Feb. 26, 1855	\$100,000	People's Ferry Co. (N. Y. to Wil-		
Esopus & Hyde Park Ferry Co.....	Nov. 7, 1854	3,000	lmsburgh).....	April 21, 1853	\$900,000
Fort Montgomery Ferry Co.....	April 19, 1853	500,000	Piermont & Portnan Ferry Co.....	Sept. 5, 1853	50,000
Flushing College Point & N. Y. Steam Ferry Co.....	June 29, 1859		Rhinbeck & Kingston Ferry Co.....	May 7, 1853	8,000
Garrison & West Point Ferry Co.....	Jan. 21, 1854	12,000	Rosevelt & Bridge St. Ferry Co. (N. Y. to Brooklyn).....	April 26, 1853	250,000
Long Island Ferry Co. (N. Y. & Brooklyn).....	May 9, 1859		Sidney & Unadilla Ferry Co.....	April 25, 1855	100
Navy Yard Ferry Co.....	June 20, 1859		Staten Island & N. Y. Ferry Co.....	Oct. 26, 1853	900,000
			Union Ferry Co. of Brooklyn.....	Nov. 9, 1854	800,000

³ The only Company formed under this act is the Lake George Steamboat Co., incorp. Jan. 20, 1854. It has a capital of \$20,000.

Inland Steam Navigation Companies.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Date of Organization.	Capital.	NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Date of Organization.	Capital.
American Steamboat Co.....	Feb. 3, 1858	\$80,000	Lake Navigation Co.....	Feb. 20, 1856	500,000
American Transportation Co.....	Jan. 11, 1855	540,000	New York Transportation Co.....	April 15, 1854	100,000
Archimedeon Propeller Co.....	June 1, 1859	200,000	New York & Albany Propeller Line	Dec. 1, 1856	40,000
Black River Steamboat Co.....	April 12, 1848	25,000	New York & Western Towing Co.....	Sept. 21, 1857	55,000
Bluebird Steamboat Co.....	April 24, 1850	10,000	Niagara Falls Steamboat Assoc.....	Sept. 2, 1854	80,000
Bluebird Steamboat Co.....	Feb. 25, 1846	25,000	Northern Transportation Co.....	Feb. 6, 1855	300,000
Buffalo & Toledo Transportation Co.....	May 6, 1856	120,000	Northern Transportation Line.....	April 6, 1857	59,500
Catskill Steamboat Transport. Co.....	Aug. 15, 1854	20,000	North River Steamboat Co.....	March 10, 1820	600,000
Cayuga Lake & Inlet Steamboat Co.....	Feb. 25, 1828	50,000	Old Oswego Line.....	May 2, 1856	300,000
Chautauque Steamboat Co.....	May 4, 1829	10,000	Ondeca Lake & River Steamboat Co.....	April 2, 1828	10,000
Crooked Lake Steamboat Co.....	April 18, 1826	5,000	Ontario Steam & Canal Boat Co.....	1842	
Dutchess & Orange Steamboat Co.....	April 20, 1825	100,000	Ontario Steamboat Co.....	May 12, 1859	100,000
Essex Steam Navigation Co.....	April 24, 1829	20,000	Ontario & St. Lawrence Steamboat Co.....	1848	
Flushing Steamboat Co.....	April 21, 1829	15,000	Orangetown Point Steamboat Co.....	April 16, 1830	10,000
Fulton Steamboat Co.....	April 18, 1815	250,000	Poughkeepsie Steamboat Co.....	March 30, 1827	50,000
Harlem & New York Nav. Co.....	Jan. 14, 1856	27,000	St. Lawrence Steamboat Co.....	Feb. 6, 1842	
Hudson River Steamboat Co.....	April 20, 1825	200,000	Seneca Lake Steamboat Co.....	April 6, 1825	20,000
Hudson River Steamboat Co.....	Sept. 15, 1856	20,000	Suffolk Steamboat Co.....	March 25, 1829	8,000
Lake Champlain Steamboat Co.....	March 12, 1813	200,000	Susquehanna Steam Navigation Co.....	May 11, 1835	50,000
Lake Champlain Steamboat Navigation Co.....	May 11, 1835	100,000	Troy Steamboat Co.....	March 31, 1825	80,000
Lake Erie Steamboat Co.....	March 10, 1820	114,000	United States Mail Steamship Co.....	April 5, 1851	1,500,000
Lake Erie Transportation Co.....	Nov. 20, 1859	100,000	Western Transportation Co.....	Dec. 8, 1855	800,000
Lake Erie & Buffalo Steamboat Co.....	March 23, 1859	50,000			
Lake Ontario Steamboat Co.....	Jan. 28, 1851	100,000			

^a Capital reduced to \$270,000 Jan. 15, 1859.

^b Charter expired April 11, 1838. The first steamboat on Lake Champlain was in 1810.

^c Merged in the Ontario & St. Lawrence Steamboat Co. in 1848.

^d Charter expired April 11, 1838.

^e Charter limited to 20 years. Reincorporated April 12, 1842.

^f Merged in the Ontario & St. Lawrence Steamboat Co. in 1848.

^g Merged in the American Steamboat Co. in 1858.

Exclusive individual and corporate rights for steam navigation upon the waters of this State have been granted under special acts.—An act was passed March 19, 1797, granting to John Fitch the sole right of steam navigation in the waters of the State for a period of fourteen years. Having

done nothing for ten years, this act was repealed in 1798. An act was passed March 27, 1798, granting to Robert R. Livingston the sole right of navigating by steam for twenty years, conditioned to building a boat of at least 20 tons, capable of moving four miles per hour against the current of Hudson River. This

12. "An Act for the Incorporation of Associations for Improving the Breed of Horses" was passed April 15, 1854.¹

13. "An Act to facilitate the formation of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies" was passed June 8, 1853, and amended April 15, 1855.²

Class II. includes all those whose certificates are required to be filed in the Comptroller's office.

1. "An Act to provide for the Incorporation of Life and Health Insurance Companies, and in relation to Agencies of such Companies," was passed June 24, 1853.³

2. "An Act to provide for the Incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies" was passed June 25, 1853.⁴

¹ The following companies have been formed under this act:—

NAMES.	Places.	When formed.
Fashion Association.....	Newtown.....	Nov. 26, 1855
National Association.....	Newtown.....	May 29, 1854
Orange County Central Horse Co.....	Goshen.....	July 31, 1855
Union Association.....	Jamaica.....	July 31, 1858

² For Table of Agricultural Societies, see pp. 102, 103.

privilege was extended two years, March 29, 1799, to enable Nicholas J. Roosevelt to complete experiments. By act passed in 1798, Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton secured the exclusive right of navigating by steam for a period of twenty years; and by an act passed April 11, 1808, an extension of five years was granted for each new boat—the whole time, however, not to exceed thirty years. This monopoly was contested in the State and Federal Courts, in a suit begun in 1819, and finally decided in the Supreme Court of the U. S. in Feb. 1824, as repugnant to the Constitution, which authorizes Congress to regulate commerce. So far as these acts prohibited vessels licensed by the laws of the United States from carrying on a coasting trade, they were void.—*Johanson's Reports*, IV, 448; *Cowan's Reports*, 111, 713; *Wharton's Reports*, IX, 1.

³ These companies report annually to the Comptroller. A list of them is given in the general list of Insurance Companies.

⁴ These companies were formerly created by special acts,—generally for periods of 20, 21, or 30 years. Until about 1834 they were almost invariably upon the joint stock principle. For many years this class of investments was considered extremely reliable, and large dividends were often paid to the stockholders. The great fire in New York in Dec. 1835, proved a heavy disaster to almost all the Insurance companies then formed, and many of them were prostrated by it. This event soon led to the formation of Mutual Insurance Companies in almost every county in the State; most of these companies have since become insolvent. A graphic and truthful statement of the operations that ruined these companies is given in the Comptroller's Report on Fire Insurance Cos. of 1854. A general law, passed April 19, 1849, provided for the incorporation of these companies, under which risks of every kind might be taken. The frauds perpetrated under this system rendered a revision indispensable; and in 1853 two general laws were enacted,—one for the formation of companies for insurance of life and health, and the other against loss by fire, or inland navigation, and transportation. The articles of association (under the law of 1849, required to be filed in the Secretary's office) were, by

these acts, filed in the Comptroller's office, and general powers were conferred upon the Comptroller, with the view of protecting the public from any frauds that might be attempted, and to secure the equal and uniform operation of the laws relating to insurance. Annual reports are made to the Comptroller, and by him to the Legislature, under each of these laws. Marine Insurance companies are still filed in the Secretary's office, but are required to make no report.

Insurance companies formed under the laws of other States or countries cannot establish agencies in this State without first depositing with the Comptroller a certified copy of their charters, and of the vote or resolution creating the agency, a statement of their condition, and proof that their capital is equal to that required, by the laws of this State, and, if a Life Insurance company, securities to the amount of \$100,000, for the benefit of policy holders. Foreign Marine Insurance companies are required to pay 2 per cent, upon all premiums received by any agent; and a bond in the penal sum of \$1,000 is required of every agent of such companies for the payment of this tax. This tax was first collected in 1858, and amounted to \$3,742.55. Several companies are not required to report their statistics to the Legislature. The aggregate reports of Fire Insurance Companies for 1857 show the following results:—

Capital invested.....	\$16,731,010.00
Cash premiums received.....	6,051,394.87
Gross amount of income.....	7,577,872.92
Losses paid.....	2,898,166.11
Dividends paid.....	2,440,434.72
Taxes paid.....	245,062.79
Gross expenditures.....	6,855,955.88
Unpaid claims.....	968,683.00

The following tables comprise the companies which have been incorporated under special acts or the general laws of the State. Foreign companies authorized to transact business in the State are not included in the list:—

Insurance Companies in the State on 1st day of Jan. 1858.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Act, or of filing articles of association.	Expiration of charter.	Stock, or Method.	Percentage of stock allowed.	Present capital of stock companies.
Etna Fire Insurance Co. of New York.....	New York.....	March 31, 1824	March 31, 1878	S.	f.	\$200,000
Adriatic Fire Insurance Co.....	New York.....	Nov. 24, 1858	Nov. 24, 1888	S.	f. n.	150,000
Agricultural Mutual Insurance Co. ⁵	Watertown.....	Sept. 25, 1851	Sept. 25, 1881	M.	f. n.	
Albany Insurance Co. ⁶	Albany.....	March 8, 1811	Feb. 18, 1881	S.	f. n.	125,000
American Fire Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 21, 1857	April 21, 1887	S.	f. n.	200,000
Arctic Fire Insurance Co.....	New York.....	July 16, 1853	July 16, 1883	S.	f. n.	250,000
Astor Fire Insurance Co.....	New York.....	June 11, 1851	June 11, 1881	S.	f. n.	150,000
Astor Mutual Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 18, 1843		M.	n.	
Atlantic Fire Insurance Co.....	Brooklyn.....	Feb. 20, 1851	Feb. 20, 1881	S.	f. n.	150,000
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 11, 1842	April 11, 1872	M.	n. n.	
Boekman Fire Insurance Co.....	New York.....	March 4, 1855	March 4, 1885	S.	f. n.	200,000
Brocourt Fire Insurance Co.....	New York.....	Feb. 4, 1857	Feb. 4, 1887	S.	f. n.	150,000
Broadway Insurance Co.....	New York.....	Oct. 2, 1849	Oct. 2, 1879	S.	f. n.	200,000
Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co.....	Brooklyn.....	April 3, 1824	April 3, 1864	S.	f.	102,000
Chautauque County Mutual Insurance Co.....	Fredonia.....	April 1, 1836	April 1, 1876	M.	f.	
Citizens' Fire Insurance Co. ⁷	New York.....	April 28, 1836	April 28, 1866	S.	f.	150,000
City Fire Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 26, 1833	April 26, 1863	S.	f.	210,000

⁴ Re-organized Feb. 12, 1836, under act of Feb. 12, 1826.

⁵ Removed from Evans Mills April 10, 1855.

⁶ Reorganized Feb. 18, 1851. Capital, \$100,000. Originally Albany Fire Insurance Co. Capital, \$100,000, and allowed to

take fire, marine, and life risks. Once extended. Expired June 1, 1851.

⁷ Changed to Citizens' Fire Insurance Co. April 5, 1849.

Existing Insurance Companies, continued.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Act, or of filing articles of association.	Expiration of charter.	Stock, or Mutual.	Nature of risks allowed.	Present capital of stock companies.
Clinton Fire Insurance Co.	New York	July 9, 1850	July 9, 1880	S.	f. n.	\$ 250,000
Columbia Fire Insurance Co.	New York	March 9, 1853	March 9, 1883	f. n.	f. n.	200,000
Columbian Insurance Co.	New York	Aug. 8, 1857	Aug. 8, 1887	n.	n.	500,000
Commercial Insurance Co.	Albany	1858				
Commercial Fire Insurance Co.	New York	May 14, 1850	March 14, 1880	S.	f. n.	200,000
Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.	New York	1853	1853	S.	f. n.	250,000
Continental Fire Insurance Co.	New York	March 9, 1853	March 9, 1883	S.	f. n.	200,000
Corn Exchange Fire & Inland Nav. Ins. Co.	New York	Feb. 16, 1853	Feb. 16, 1883	S.	f. n.	200,000
Dividend Mutual Insurance Co.	Glens Falls	April 15, 1850	April 15, 1880	M.	f. n.	
Dutchess Co. Mutual Insurance Co.	Poughkeepsie	April 12, 1856	April 12, 1876	M.	f.	
Eagle Fire Company of New York	New York	April 4, 1806	Unlimited.	M.	f.	300,000
East River Insurance Co.	New York	April 24, 1823		S.	f.	150,000
Empire City Insurance Co.	New York	Sept. 17, 1830	Sept. 17, 1880	S.	f.	200,000
Empire Insurance Co.	Union Springs	Dec. 22, 1851	Dec. 22, 1881	M.	f. n.	
Everett Fire Insurance Co.	Cayuga co. N. Y.	Dec. 15, 1848	Dec. 15, 1888	S.	f. n.	150,000
Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	New York	July 25, 1853	July 25, 1883	S.	f.	200,000
Exchange Fire Insurance Co.	New York	May 20, 1853	May 20, 1883	S.	f. n.	150,000
Farmers' Fire Insurance Co.	Meridian	April 28, 1855	April 28, 1885	M.	f. n.	
Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co.	Buffalo	May 14, 1845	May 14, 1865	M.	f.	
Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.	New York	May 1, 1858	May 1, 1888	S.	f. n.	150,000
Firemen's Insurance Co.	New York	April 18, 1825		S.	f.	204,000
Franklin Co. Mutual Insurance Co.	Malone	May 12, 1836	May 12, 1876	M.	f.	
Fulton Fire Insurance Co.	New York	Feb. 23, 1853	Feb. 23, 1883	S.	f. n.	150,000
Gallatin Fire Insurance Co.	New York	Aug. 11, 1857	Aug. 11, 1887	S.	f. n.	150,000
Gebhard Fire Insurance Co.	New York	Aug. 6, 1857	Aug. 6, 1887	S.	f. n.	200,000
Glen Cove Mutual Insurance Co.	Glen Cove	March 29, 1857	March 29, 1877	M.	f. n.	
Globe Mutual Insurance Co.	New York	March 22, 1855	March 22, 1885	M.	n.	300,000
Goodhue Fire Insurance Co.	New York	Aug. 29, 1857	Aug. 29, 1887	S.	f. n.	200,000
Great Western Marine Insurance Co.	New York	Aug. 29, 1855	Aug. 29, 1885	S.	n.	1,000,000
Greenwich Insurance Co.	New York	May 5, 1854	May 5, 1884	S.	f.	200,000
Grocers' Fire Insurance Co.	New York	Jan. 16, 1850	Jan. 16, 1880	S.	f.	200,000
Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.	New York	May 22, 1842	May 22, 1882	S.	f.	150,000
Hanover Fire Insurance Co.	New York	April 1, 1852	April 1, 1882	S.	f.	200,000
Harmony Fire Insurance Co.	New York	Dec. 1843	Dec. 1883	S.	f. n.	150,000
Home Fire Insurance Co.	New York	April 11, 1853	April 11, 1883	S.	f. n.	500,000
Homestead Fire Insurance Co.	New York	Dec. 15, 1858	Dec. 15, 1888	S.	f. n.	150,000
Hope Fire Insurance Co. (The)	New York	June 16, 1856	June 16, 1886	S.	f. n.	150,000
Howard Insurance Co.	New York	March 9, 1825	June 16, 1866	S.	f. n.	250,000
Humboldt Fire Insurance Co.	New York	May 5, 1857	May 5, 1887	S.	f. n.	200,000
Huntington Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	Huntington	April 2, 1858	April 2, 1858	M.	f. n.	
Income Insurance Co.	New York	April 17, 1858		M.	f.	100,000
Indemnity Fire Insurance Co.	New York	April 11, 1856	April 11, 1886	S.	f. n.	150,000
Irving Fire Insurance Co.	New York	Jan. 9, 1852	Jan. 9, 1882	S.	f. n.	200,000
Jamestown Farmers' Fire Insurance Co.	Jamestown	Aug. 25, 1851	Aug. 25, 1881	M.	f. n.	
Jeddes Insurance Co.	New York	March 4, 1824		S.	f.	200,000
Kings County Fire Insurance Co.	New York	Oct. 19, 1858		S.	f. n.	150,000
Kingston Mutual Insurance Co.	Kingston	March 12, 1856	March 12, 1876	M.	f.	100,000
Knickbocker Life Insurance Co.	New York	March 29, 1853	March 29, 1885	S.	l.	284,000
Knickbocker Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y.	New York	March 25, 1798		S.	f.	150,000
Lafarge Fire Insurance Co.	New York	May 9, 1853	May 9, 1883	S.	f. n.	150,000
La Fayette Fire Insurance Co.	Brooklyn	Dec. 23, 1856	Dec. 23, 1886	S.	f. n.	200,000
Laman Fire Insurance Co.	New York	Dec. 30, 1856	Dec. 30, 1886	S.	f. n.	150,000
Lenox Fire Insurance Co.	New York	April 1, 1853	April 1, 1883	S.	f.	200,000
Long Island Insurance Co.	Brooklyn	April 26, 1833	April 26, 1863	S.	f.	200,000
Lorillard Fire Insurance Co.	New York	Jan. 16, 1852	Jan. 16, 1882	S.	f. n.	112,000
Manhattan Life Insurance Co.	New York	May 17, 1850	May 17, 1880	S.	l.	250,000
Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.	New York	March 25, 1821		S.	f. n.	200,000
Market Fire Insurance Co.	New York	Jan. 26, 1855	Jan. 26, 1885	S.	f. n.	200,000
Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Co.	Troy	May 14, 1856	May 14, 1876	M.	f.	
Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co.	Brooklyn	May 5, 1857	May 5, 1887	S.	f. n.	150,000
Mechanics' & Traders' Fire Insurance Co.	New York	Feb. 4, 1853	Feb. 4, 1883	S.	f. n.	200,000
Mercantile Fire Insurance Co.	New York	Dec. 24, 1851	Dec. 24, 1881	S.	f. n.	200,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co.	New York	April 12, 1842	April 12, 1872	M.	n. n.	200,000
Mercantiles' Insurance Co.	New York	Feb. 29, 1850	Feb. 29, 1880	S.	f. n.	200,000
Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.	New York	Oct. 1, 1852	Oct. 1, 1882	S.	f. n.	500,000
Montrose Co. Mutual Insurance Co.	Rochester	March 21, 1836	March 21, 1876	M.	f. n.	
Montauk Fire Insurance Co.	Brooklyn	May 19, 1857	May 19, 1887	S.	f. n.	150,000
Montgomery Co. Mutual Insurance Co.	Camden	March 30, 1826	March 30, 1876	M.	f.	
Mutual Ins. Co. of the City and Co. of Albany	Albany	May 5, 1856	May 5, 1886	M.	f.	
Mutual Life Insurance Co.	New York	April 12, 1842	Till repealed.	M.	l.	135,000
Nassau Fire Insurance Co.	Brooklyn	Oct. 31, 1851	Oct. 31, 1881	S.	f. n.	150,000
National Fire Insurance Co.	New York	Oct. 31, 1851	Oct. 31, 1881	S.	f. n.	200,000
New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co.	New York	Feb. 28, 1853	Feb. 28, 1883	S.	f. n.	200,000
New World Fire Insurance Co.	New York	Oct. 13, 1856	Oct. 13, 1886	S.	f. n.	200,000
New York Brewery Fire Insurance Co.	New York	April 24, 1833	April 24, 1863	S.	f.	300,000
New York Equitable Insurance Co.	New York	April 23, 1823	1866	S.	f. l.	210,000

¹ Original capital \$500,000. Special relief on account of fire of July 19, 1845, granted by act of May 12, 1846.

² Organized March, 1825. Allowed to take inland transportation risks April 29, 1840. Changed to East River Mutual Insurance Co. April 12, 1842.

³ Original capital \$300,000, reduced May 12, 1846, by the fire of July, 1845.

⁴ Allowed to remove from Williamsburgh April 13, 1855. Changed from Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Co.

⁵ Changed from Building Association Fire Insurance Co. March 8, 1853.

⁶ Reorganized 1836. Original capital \$900,000.

⁷ Organized March, 1840, under act March 12, 1840.

⁸ Changed from Mutual Insurance Co. of the City of New York, May 12, 1840, having been twice extended. Originally named the Mutual Insurance Co. of New York.

⁹ Reorganized June 7, 1836.

¹⁰ Changed May 24, 1841, from Seventeenth Ward Fire Insurance Co. Amended charter March, 1857.

¹¹ Reduced from \$300,000 Feb. 18, 1848.

Existing Insurance Companies, continued.

NAME.	Location.	Date of act, or of filing articles of association.	Expiration of charter.	Stock or Mutual.	Nature of risks allowed.	Present capital of stock companies.
New York Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	New York	April 18, 1832	April 18, 1862	S.	f. m.	\$200,000
New York Indemnity Insurance Co.	Albany	July 29, 1851	July 29, 1881	M.	f. n.	
New York Life Insurance Co.	New York	May 21, 1841	Unlimited		l.	108,800
New York Life Insurance & Trust Co.	New York	March 9, 1830	Unlimited		l.	100,000
New York Mutual Insurance Co.	New York	March, 1851	March, 1881	M.	m. n.	
New York & Erie Insurance Co.	Middletown	Nov. 29, 1852	Nov. 29, 1882	M.	f. n.	
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.	New York	June 22, 1850	June 22, 1880	S.	f. n.	200,000
North American Insurance Co.	New York	Jan. 1, 1836		S.	f. n.	250,000
Northern New York Mutual Insurance Co.	Plattsburgh	Sept. 18, 1852	Sept. 18, 1882	M.	f. n.	
Ontario & Livingston Co. Mutual Insurance Co.	New York	Feb. 6, 1822	Feb. 6, 1862	S.	f. n.	350,000
North Western Insurance Co.	Oswego	April 26, 1832	Jan. 1, 1877	S.	f. n.	150,000
Ocean Insurance Co.	New York	Jan. 29, 1853	Jan. 29, 1883	S.	m.	300,000
Ocean Insurance Co.	New York	April 3, 1855	April 3, 1885	S.	f. m. n.	300,000
Ontario & Livingston Co. Mutual Insurance Co.	West Bloomfield	March 21, 1836	March 20, 1876	M.	l.	
Orange Co. Mutual Insurance Co.	Goshen	March 15, 1837	March 15, 1877	M.	f.	
Orien Mutual Insurance Co.	New York	Jan. 18, 1859	Jan. 18, 1889	S.	m. n.	
Pacific Fire Insurance Co.	New York	April 17, 1851	April 7, 1881	S.	f. n.	200,000
Pacific Mutual Insurance Co.	New York	Dec. 18, 1854	Dec. 18, 1884	S.	m. n.	
Park Fire Insurance Co.	New York	Feb. 1, 1853	Feb. 1, 1883	S.	f. n.	200,000
People's Fire Insurance Co.	New York	April 22, 1851	April 11, 1881	S.	f. n.	150,000
Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.	New York	March 30, 1853	March 20, 1883	S.	f. n.	150,000
Phoenix Fire Insurance Co.	Brooklyn	March 14, 1853	March 14, 1883	S.	f. n.	200,000
Poughkeepsie Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	Poughkeepsie	July 30, 1850	July 30, 1880	M.	f. n.	100,000
Relief Fire Insurance Co.	New York	Dec. 17, 1855	Dec. 17, 1885	S.	f. n.	150,000
Republic Fire Insurance Co.	New York	March 22, 1852	March 22, 1882	S.	f. n.	150,000
Resolute Fire Insurance Co.	New York	July 10, 1857	July 10, 1887	S.	f. n.	200,000
Richmond County Mutual Insurance Co.	Richmond	March 30, 1836	March 30, 1876	M.	f.	
Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.	New York	Sept. 12, 1853	Sept. 12, 1883	S.	f. n.	200,000
St. Lawrence Co. Mutual Insurance Co.	Ogdensburg	May 12, 1836	May 12, 1876	M.	f.	
St. Marks Fire Insurance Co.	New York	July 14, 1853	July 14, 1883	S.	f. n.	150,000
St. Nicholas Insurance Co.	New York	July 23, 1852	July 23, 1882	S.	f. n.	150,000
Schenectady Insurance Co.	Schenectady	May 26, 1841	May 26, 1861	M.	f.	
Security Fire Insurance Co.	New York	June 20, 1856	June 20, 1886	S.	f. n.	200,000
Star Insurance Co.	Ogdensburg	Nov. 30, 1853	Nov. 30, 1883	S.	f. n.	150,000
Stuyvesant Insurance Co.	New York	Jan. 7, 1851	Jan. 7, 1881	S.	f.	200,000
Suffolk County Mutual Insurance Co.	Southold	April 30, 1836	April 30, 1876	M.	f.	
Sun Mutual Insurance Co.	New York	May 22, 1841	May 22, 1861	M.	f. m. n.	
Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Co.	New York	Dec. 20, 1858	Dec. 20, 1888	S.	f. n.	150,000
Union Mutual Insurance Co.	New York	May 14, 1845	May 14, 1875	M.	f. m.	
United States Fire Insurance Co.	New York	March 31, 1824	April 1, 1884	S.	f.	250,000
United States Life Insurance Co.	New York	Jan. 26, 1850	Jan. 26, 1880	S.	l.	100,000
Wall St. Fire Insurance Co.	New York	Oct. 19, 1858	Oct. 19, 1888	S.	f. n.	200,000
Washington Insurance Co.	New York	Feb. 11, 1850	Feb. 11, 1880	S.	f. n.	200,000
Waterville Protection Insurance Co.	Waterville	Feb. 3, 1851	Feb. 3, 1881	M.	f. n.	
Wayne County Mutual Insurance Co.	Newark	April 1, 1833	April 1, 1883	M.	f. n.	
Westchester County Mutual Insurance Co.	New Rochelle	March 14, 1837	March 14, 1877	M.	f.	
Western Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co.	Batavia	April 23, 1844	April 23, 1864	M.	f.	
Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Co.	Williamsburgh	Dec. 12, 1852	Dec. 12, 1882	S.	f.	150,000
Wyoming County Mutual Insurance Co.	Warsaw	Nov. 25, 1851	Nov. 25, 1881	M.	f.	

^a Changed from New York Fire Insurance Co. May 10, 1847, and allowed to take marine risks.

^b Removed from Broadbain April 15, 1857.

^c Changed from Nauticus Insurance Co. April 5, 1849, and limited to life risks. First organized April 12, 1845, and allowed m. n. and f. risks. Capital, \$200,000.

^d Reorganized July 18, 1852. Originally allowed marine risks.

^e Organized Jan. 1854.

^f Expired.

^g Changed from Schenectady County Mutual Insurance Co. April 7, 1858.

Obsolete Insurance Companies in the State, Jan. 1, 1859.

NAME.	Location.	Date of act of incorporation or of filing articles.	Stock or Mutual.	Remarks.
Etna Insurance Co. of Utica	Utica	March 14, 1851	M.	Receiver appointed Jan. 1854.
Albany County Mutual Ins. Co.	Albany	May 3, 1856	M.	
Allegany Mutual Insurance Co.	Angelica	April 13, 1857	M.	Closed.
Allegany County Mutual Ins. Co.	Angelica	April 1, 1857	M.	Closing business. No receiver. Cap. \$250,000.
Alliance Insurance Co.	New York	April 30, 1839	S.	
Alliance Mutual Insurance Co.	New York	April 10, 1843	M.	f. m.
American Fire Ins. Co. of New York	New York	April 18, 1825	S.	f. n.
American Ins. Co. of New York	New York	June 18, 1812	S.	Cap. \$300,000, 21 years; April 20, 1832, \$200,000, 30 years. Successor to Marine Ins. Co., 15 years, from May 12; cap. \$250,000. In 1844, marine, not exceeding \$1,000,000. Extended to May 12, 1857. Closed in 1845.
American Insurance Co. of the City of New York	New York	June 12, 1856		m.
American Insurance Co.	Utica	Sept. 6, 1852		
American Manufacturers' Mutual Assurance Co.	New York	March 30, 1832	M.	f.
American Mutual Insurance Co.	Amsterdam	April 23, 1850	M.	Receiver appointed Dec. 1854.
American Mutual Insurance Co.	New York	April 1, 1843	M.	f. m.
Anchor Insurance Co.	New York	April 5, 1826	S.	
Atlantic Insurance Co. of New York	New York	Feb. 27, 1821	S.	m.

Changed to m. La Fayette Ins. Co. of the City of New York. Cap. \$100,000. Inscon. in 1828; allowed to close up and reorganize new company.

Obsolete Insurance Companies, continued.

NAME.	Location.	Date of act of incorporation or of filing articles.	Stock or Mutual.	Remarks.
Atlas Insurance Co. of New York.....	New York.....	April 8, 1825	S.	m. Cap. \$300,000.
Atlas Marine Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 14, 1826	S.	m. Cap. \$50,000. Revived April 14, 1838.
Atlas Mutual Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 10, 1843	M.	m.
Auburn Co.....	Auburn.....	March 14, 1825	S.	f. n. Cap. \$150,000.
Bowery Fire Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 24, 1833	S.	f. Cap. \$300,000.
Broom County Mutual Ins. Co.....	.....	April 10, 1837	M.	
Brooklyn Firemen's Insurance Co.....	Brooklyn.....	May 25, 1836	S.	f. Cap. \$150,000. Successor to Firemen's Insurance Co.
Buffalo Fire & Marine Insurance Co	Buffalo.....	April 1, 1830	S.	f. m. n. Cap. \$100,000.
Buffalo Mutual Insurance Co.....	Buffalo.....	March 17, 1837	M.	
Building Association Fire Ins. Co.....	New York.....	May 3, 1852	S.	Changed March 8, 1853, to Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.
Canal Insurance Co.....	New York.....	March 14, 1825	S.	f. n. Cap. \$300,000. Revived April 21, 1828, cap. \$150,000.
Canal Ins. Co. of the City of New York	New York.....	May 25, 1836	S.	Cap. \$300,000.
Cattaraugus County Mutual Ins. Co.	Ellicottville.....	May 17, 1837	M.	f.
Cayuga County Mutual Ins. Co.....	Aurora.....	March 20, 1837	M.	f. Closed business in 1853.
Chatham Fire Insurance Co. of the City of New York.....	New York.....	April 16, 1822	S.	f. Cap. \$400,000.
Chelsea Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 29, 1829	S.	Cap. \$250,000.
Chemung County Mutual Ins. Co.....	.....	April 2, 1838	M.	
Chenango County Mutual Ins. Co.....	.....	May 3, 1838	M.	
Cherry Valley Mutual Ins. Co.....	Cherry Valley.....	April 12, 1842	M.	
Clinton Fire Insurance Co. of the City of New York.....	New York.....	April 26, 1831	S.	f. Cap. \$300,000; time extended 1832-33.
Clinton Insurance Co. in the City of Albany.....	Albany.....	May 4, 1829	S.	Cap. \$300,000.
Clinton & Essex Mutual Ins. Co.....	Keeseville.....	May 12, 1836	M.	f. Receiver appointed Jan. 1854.
Columbia County Mutual Ins. Co.....	Hudson.....	May 12, 1836	M.	
Columbian Fire Insurance Co. of the City of New York.....	New York.....	May 25, 1836	S.	{ f. Cap. \$300,000. Revived April 5, 1839, cap. \$250,000.
Columbian Insurance Co.....	New York.....	March 21, 1801	S.	{ f. l. m. Cap. \$500,000.
Columbian Insurance Co.....	Amsterdam.....	June 4, 1851	S.	{ Receiver appointed Jan. 1853.
Commercial Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 4, 1805	S.	{ f. l. n. Cap. \$250,000. Extended 21 years April 3, 1811.
Commercial Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 12, 1842	S.	{ f. m. n. Changed June 16, 1853, to Commercial Mutual Insurance Co.
Cortland County Mutual Ins. Co.....	Cortlandville.....	May 12, 1836	M.	{ Closed about 1852.
Croton Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 10, 1849	M.	
Croton Mutual Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 10, 1843	M.	{ f. m. n.
Dunkirk Marine Insurance Co.....	Dunkirk.....	May 9, 1837	S.	{ m. Cap. \$250,000.
Dutchess County Insurance Co.....	Poughkeepsie.....	April 15, 1814	S.	{ Cap. \$200,000.
Eighth Ward Fire Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 25, 1836	S.	{ Original cap. \$300,000. Changed to Trust Fire Ins. Co. April 25, 1839.
Eighth Ward Mutual Insurance Co.	New York.....	April 30, 1836	M.	{ f.
Emmet Fire Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 6, 1839	S.	{ f. Cap. \$250,000.
Empire State Mutual Insurance Co.	Saratoga Springs	Dec. 8, 1849	M.	{ Receiver appointed June 1855.
Enterprise Insurance Co.....	New York.....	Aug. —, 1856	S.	{ Enjoined Dec. 28, 1855; injunction removed Jan. 31, 1856. Closing.
Farmers' Fire Ins. & Loan Co.....	New York.....	Feb. 28, 1822	S.	{ Cap. \$500,000.
Farmers' Ins. Co. of Oneida County.	Utica.....	June 26, 1851	S.	{ Receiver appointed Nov. 1854.
Farmers and Merchants' Ins. Co. of Western New York.....	Rochester.....	Oct. 29, 1850	S.	{ Changed to Rochester Insurance Co March 20, 1852.
Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. of Sherburne.....	Sherburne.....	May 13, 1845	M.	{ Receiver appointed.
Fifth Ward Fire Insurance Co. of the City of New York.....	New York.....	April 13, 1836	S.	{ Cap. \$500,000; reduced to \$200,000 April 21, 1837.
Firemen's Insurance Co. of the City of Albany.....	Albany.....	April 3, 1831	S.	{ f. Cap. \$150,000. M. risks allowed April 20, 1832. To expire June, 1861.
Firemen's Insurance Co.....	Brooklyn.....	April 23, 1823	S.	{ f. Cap. \$150,000. Changed to Brooklyn Firemen's Ins. Co. May 25, 1836.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.....	New York.....	March 13, 1818	S.	{ f. l. ann. Cap. \$500,000. Reduced one-half, 1828. Continued in 1835 to '56. Reduced by the great fire of 1835.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co. in the City of New York.....	New York.....	April 2, 1819	S.	{ Cap. \$500,000.
Franklin Fire Ins. Co. of New York	Saratoga Springs	March 5, 1851	S.	{ Receiver appointed June, 1855.
Franklin Marine & Fire Insurance Co. of New York.....	Saratoga Springs	April 12, 1852	M.	{ Receiver appointed Sept. 1854.
Fulton Fire Insurance Co. in the City of New York.....	New York.....	April 2, 1819	S.	{ Cap. \$500,000.
Fulton Fire Insurance Co.....	New York.....	May 14, 1840	S.	{ Cap. \$250,000.
General Mutual Insurance Co.....	New York.....	May 25, 1841	M.	{ f. m. n.
Genesee Mutual Insurance Co.....	Le Roy.....	May 3, 1836	M.	{ Receiver appointed Oct. 1851.
Glebe Fire Insurance Co. of the City of New York.....	New York.....	March 4, 1839	S.	{ Cap. \$250,000.
Globe Fire Insurance Co.....	New York.....	May 2, 1837	S.	{ f. n. Cap. \$500,000. Company of like name incorp. July 24, 1851, cap. \$200,000.
Globe Insurance Co.....	New York.....	March 18, 1814	S.	{ Cap. \$1,000,000. Reduced one-half March 17, 1836.
Globe Insurance Co.....	Utica.....	June 5, 1832	M.	{ Receiver appointed August, 1855.
Granite Insurance Co.....	New York.....	Oct. 21, 1852	M.	{ Removed from Utica April, 1859. Receiver appointed Feb. 1856.
Greene County Mutual Insurance Co.	Catskill.....	March 30, 1836	M.	
Greenwich Fire Insurance Co.....	New York.....	March 31, 1824	S.	{ Cap. \$250,000.
Good Hope Ins. Co. of New York.....	New York.....	April 23, 1852	S.	{ m. Cap. \$300,000.
Guardian Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 24, 1833	S.	{ f.
Hamilton Fire Insurance Co. of the City of New York.....	New York.....	April 25, 1836	S.	{ f. Cap. \$500,000.

Obsolete Insurance Companies, continued.

NAME.	Location.	Date of act of incorporation or of filing articles.	Stock or Mutual.	Remarks.
Hamilton Marine Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 4, 1838	S.	f. m. Cap. \$250,000.
Harmony Fire Insurance Co.....	New York.....	.....	.....	f. Changed to Harmony Fire & Marine Insurance Co. April 17, 1858.
Harmony Fire & Marine Ins. Co.....	New York.....	.....	.....	f. m. n. Changed from Harmony Fire Insurance Co. April 17, 1858.
Henry Clay Fire Insurance Co.....	New York.....	Dec. 29, 1855	S.	Receiver appointed Dec. 1855.
Herkimer County Mutual Ins. Co.....	Little Falls.....	April 28, 1836	M.	Receiver appointed 1853.
Hope Insurance Co.....	New York.....	Jan. 26, 1821	S.	Changed from New York Firemen's Insurance Co. Cap. \$300,000.
Housholders' Mutual Insurance Co.	New York.....	May 25, 1841	M.	f. (Pictures, furniture, &c.) Repealed April 17, 1843. Changed to Merchants & Housholders' Mutual Ins. Co.
Howard Life Insurance Co.....	New York.....	June 29, 1852	S.	l. Discontinued issuing policies 1856 or '57. See Comp. R. p. 1859, p. 53.
Hudson Fire Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 6, 1838	S.	f. n. Cap. \$200,000. Reduced to \$150,000 April 17, 1843.
Hudson Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 4, 1811	S.	f. Cap. \$200,000.
Hudson Insurance Co. of the City of New York.....	New York.....	April 8, 1825	S.	m. Cap. \$300,000.
Hudson River Marine & Fire Ins. Co.	Crescent.....	June 1, 1852	M.	f. m. n. Receiver appointed Aug. 1854.
Hudson River Mutual Insurance Co. at Waterford.....	Waterford.....	Aug. 8, 1850	M.	Business transferred to Hudson River Marine & Fire Insurance Co.
Indemnity Fire Insurance Co. of the City of New York.....	New York.....	April 13, 1833	S.	Cap. \$500,000.
Insurance Company of Firemen.....	New York.....	May 2, 1810	.....	.....
International Insurance Co.....	.....	April 11, 1855	.....	Changed from Kings County Mutual Ins. Co.
Jackson Marine Ins. Co. of the City of New York.....	New York.....	April 23, 1831	S.	f. m. Cap. \$400,000. Reduced to \$300,000 April 21, 1840. Reduced to \$200,000 and fire risks allowed.
Jefferson County Mutual Ins. Co.....	Watertown.....	March 8, 1836	M.	.....
Kings County Mutual Insurance Co.	Brooklyn.....	April 15, 1844	M.	Changed to International Ins. Co. April 11, 1845.
Knickerbocker Insurance Co.....	Waterford.....	May 15, 1852	M.	Receiver appointed July, 1855.
La Fayette Ins. Co. of the City of New York.....	New York.....	April 8, 1825	S.	f. Cap. \$300,000. Changed to Anchor Ins. Co. of the City of New York, April 8, 1826.
Lewis County Mutual Insurance Co.	.....	Feb. 27, 1837	M.	f. Took but one insurance. Never fully organized.
Long Island Farmers' Ins. Co. in the Co. of Queens.....	Hempstead.....	April 29, 1833	S.	Cap. \$50,000. Revived May 2, 1835.
Long Island Mutual Insurance Co.....	Brooklyn.....	April 30, 1836	M.	.....
Madison Co. Mutual Ins. Co.....	Cazenovia.....	March 23, 1836	M.	Closed under act of Jan. 25, 1854.
Madison Marine Ins. Co. of the City of New York.....	New York.....	April 8, 1825	S.	m. Cap. \$300,000.
Marine Insurance Co. of New York.	New York.....	March 16, 1802	.....	m. Cap. \$250,000. Closed up under act of June 18, 1812, by the American Ins. Co. of New York having become insolvent.
Mechanics' Fire Ins. Co. of the City of New York.....	New York.....	April 7, 1819	.....	f. Original cap. \$500,000. Reduced to \$300,000 Jan. 12, 1828.
Merchants' Fire Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 2, 1819	.....	f. l. Cap. \$300,000. Reduced to \$250,000.
Merchants' Mutual Ins. Co. of Buffalo	Buffalo.....	Feb. 4, 1850	M.	Made assignment and diss. Jan. 1852.
Merchants & Housholders' Mutual Ins. Co.....	New York.....	April 17, 1843	M.	Changed from Housholders' Mutual Ins. Co.
Merchants' Ins. Co. in the City of Albany.....	Albany.....	April 7, 1824	S.	f. m. n. Cap. \$250,000.
Merchants' Insurance Co.....	Buffalo.....	Feb. 4, 1851	.....	Closed.
Merchants' Marine Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 26, 1836	S.	f. m. Cap. \$400,000.
Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 10, 1843	M.	f. m. n. Cap. \$500,000. Never organized.
Metropolis Ins. Co. of the City of New York.....	New York.....	Jan. 29, 1853	S.	Changed to Ocean Ins. Co. of the City of New York April 3, 1855.
Metropolis Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 29, 1839	S.	Cap. \$250,000.
Metropolitan Insurance Co.....	New York.....	Oct. 2, 1852	S.	Cap. \$500,000. Never organized.
Mohawk Insurance Co. of New York	New York.....	April 3, 1824	.....	Cap. \$500,000.
Mohawk Valley Farmers' Ins. Co.....	Scotia.....	June 27, 1851	M.	Receiver appointed Oct. 1854.
Mohawk Valley Insurance Co.....	Amsterdam.....	June 6, 1851	M.	Receiver appointed Jan. 1855.
Monroe Fire Insurance Co.....	Rochester.....	March 9, 1825	S.	Cap. \$250,000. Revived April 17, 1826.
Mutual Assurance Co. of New York.	New York.....	March 23, 1798	M.	f. Renewed 1808 as Mutual Ins. Co. of New York. Cap. \$250,000. To continue till repealed. Changed to Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co. of New York May 12, 1846.
Mutual Insurance Co. of Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	April 18, 1843	M.	f. m. n. Cap. \$200,000.
Mutual Protection Insurance Co.....	New York.....	May 25, 1841	S.	f. m. n. Cap. \$200,000.
Mutual Protection Ins. Co. of Rochester	Rochester.....	May 7, 1844	.....	f. n. Extended April 12, 1843.
Mutual Safety Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 17, 1838	.....	f. n. Receiver appointed Sept. 1855.
National Exchange Insurance Co.....	New York.....	May, 1855	.....	Original cap. \$100,000.
National Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 14, 1815	S.	Cap. \$150,000.
National Insurance Co.....	New York.....	April 9, 1828	.....	Receiver appointed Aug. 1855.
National Protection Insurance Co.....	Saratoga Springs.....	Feb. 22, 1851	.....	Receiver appointed Aug. 1855.
Nautilus Insurance Co.....	New York.....	.....	.....	April 5, 1840, changed to New York Life Ins. Co. and limited to life risks. Closing up. No new policies issued. Receiver appointed Sept. 1855.
New York Central Insurance Co.....	Cherry Valley.....	Jan. 16, 1851	.....	Cap. \$250,000.
New York City Insurance Co.....	New York.....	Nov. 13, 1832	.....	Cap. \$250,000.
New York City Insurance Co.....	New York.....	March 22, 1825	S.	f. n. Cap. \$500,000. Similar act May 6, 1844.
New York Contributionship Ins. Co.	New York.....	April 5, 1822	.....	.....

* The New York Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses & Property from Loss by Fire, incorp. April 5, 1822. Changed to above.

Obsolete Insurance Companies, continued.

NAME.	Location.	Date of act of incorporation or of filing articles.	Stock or Mutual.	Remarks.
New York Fire Ins. Co. of the City of New York	New York			Changed May 10, 1847, to New York Fire & Marine Ins. Co. Made assignment Jan. 1852, and closed up. Receiver appointed.
New York Protection Insurance Co.	Rome	July 23, 1849		
New York State Mutual Ins. Co.	Newark	Oct. 31, 1849	M.	Receiver appointed July, 1855.
New York Union Mutual Ins. Co.	Johnstown	May 9, 1850	M.	Cap. \$500,000. Closed by losses 1818 and reorganized. Changed to Hope Ins. Co. Jan. 26, 1821.
New York Firemen Insurance Co.	New York	March 2, 1810	S.	Cap. \$500,000. Expired 1820. Extended to Jan. 1860.
New York Guardian Insurance Co.	New York	April 6, 1828	S.	f. n. Cap. \$200,000. Cap. \$500,000.
New York Insurance Co.	New York	April 2, 1798		
New York La Fayette Ins. Co.	New York	April 14, 1825	S.	f. l. Cap. \$500,000. Changed April 15, 1823, to Life & Fire Ins. Co.
New York Marine Insurance Co.	New York	April 2, 1798		
New York Mechanics' Life Ins. & Coal Co.	New York	Feb. 28, 1822		Changed from Sun Fire Ins. Co. Cap. \$240,000. Cap. \$400,000. Revived April 25, 1831. Cap. \$300,000.
New York Mutual Insurance Co.	New York	March 28, 1809		
New York Northern Fire Ins. Co.		May 4, 1829		New York State Marine Ins. Co. New York. April 8, 1825. M. Cap. \$250,000. Changed to Neptune Bell Mutual Ins. Co. of New York, April 22, 1831.
New York Union Mutual Ins. Co.	Johnstown	May 9, 1850	M.	
Neptune Ins. Co. of the City of New York	New York	April 11, 1825		Neptune Bell Marine Ins. Co. of New York. New York. April 22, 1831. M. Cap. \$250,000. Revived April, 1832.
Neptune Bell Marine Ins. Co. of New York	New York	April 22, 1831		
Niagara County Mutual Ins. Co.	Lockport	April 13, 1857	M.	f. Cap. \$250,000. Changed from Phoenix Fire Ins. Co. Allowed to take inland navigation risks May 7, 1845. Cap. \$300,000. Receiver appointed June, 1855.
North American Fire Insurance Co.	New York	April 8, 1836	S.	
North American Insurance Co.	New York	April 13, 1826	S.	North American Mutual Ins. Co. Brasher Falls. May 26, 1851. Northern New York Live Stock Ins. Co. Plattsburgh. July 8, 1851. Northern New York Mutual Ins. Co. Plattsburgh. Sept. 17, 1852. Northern Protection Insurance Co. Camden. Nov. 14, 1851. Ocean Insurance Co. New York. March 2, 1810. M. Cap. \$500,000. Extended to Jan. 1860. Capital reduced to \$350,000. Closed. Cap. \$250,000. Closed.
North American Mutual Ins. Co.	New York	May 26, 1851		
Northern New York Live Stock Ins. Co.	Plattsburgh	July 8, 1851		Ontario Insurance Co. Newburgh. April 7, 1819. Orleans Insurance Co. Albion. June 1, 1850. Oswego County Mutual Ins. Co. Mexico. April 28, 1836. Pacific Insurance Co. of New York. New York. April 14, 1815. Palladium Fire Insurance Co. New York. April 20, 1832. Pelican Mutual Insurance Co. New York. April 10, 1843. Phoenix Insurance Co. of New York. New York. Feb. 20, 1807. Phoenix Fire Insurance Co. New York. March 20, 1823. People's Ins. Co. of the State of N. Y. Kingston. May 14, 1851. Poughkeepsie Insurance Co. Poughkeepsie. April 8, 1825. Protection Fire Insurance Co. New York. April 7, 1824. Renovation Fire Insurance of the City of New York. New York. March 31, 1826. Rensselaer County Mutual Ins. Co. Lansingburgh. April 29, 1836. Rensselaer Insurance Co. Lansingburgh. April 15, 1852. Rensselaer & Saratoga Ins. Co. Troy. April 15, 1819. Rochester Insurance Co. Rochester. March 20, 1852. Saratoga County Mutual Fire Ins. Co. Saratoga Springs. May 5, 1834. Salem Fire Insurance Co. Salem. July, 1862. Schenectady & Saratoga Ins. Co. Schenectady. May 6, 1834. Schenectady County Mutual Ins. Co. Schenectady. May 26, 1841. Schoharie Mutual Insurance Co. Schoharie. April 22, 1831. Schoharie County Mutual Ins. Co. Cobleskill. May 3, 1850. Sea Insurance Co. New York. May 5, 1834. Seneca County Mutual Ins. Co. Waterloo. April 12, 1839. Seventh Ward Fire Insurance Co. New York. April 29, 1839. Seventeenth Ward Fire Ins. Co. New York. April 9, 1838. Steuben County Mutual Ins. Co. Steuben Farmers & Merchants' Insurance Co. Bath. Sept. 29, 1851. Susquehanna Fire Insurance Co. Albany. Aug. 1854. Syracuse Insurance Co. Syracuse. April 26, 1833. Tioga County Mutual Insurance Co. Owego. April 1, 1837.
Ontario Insurance Co.	Newburgh	April 7, 1819		
Orleans Insurance Co.	Albion	June 1, 1850		
Oswego County Mutual Ins. Co.	Mexico	April 28, 1836		
Pacific Insurance Co. of New York	New York	April 14, 1815		
Palladium Fire Insurance Co.	New York	April 20, 1832		
Pelican Mutual Insurance Co.	New York	April 10, 1843		
Phoenix Insurance Co. of New York	New York	Feb. 20, 1807		
Phoenix Fire Insurance Co.	New York	March 20, 1823		
People's Ins. Co. of the State of N. Y.	Kingston	May 14, 1851		
Poughkeepsie Insurance Co.	Poughkeepsie	April 8, 1825		
Protection Fire Insurance Co.	New York	April 7, 1824		
Renovation Fire Insurance of the City of New York	New York	March 31, 1826		
Rensselaer County Mutual Ins. Co.	Lansingburgh	April 29, 1836		
Rensselaer Insurance Co.	Lansingburgh	April 15, 1852		
Rensselaer & Saratoga Ins. Co.	Troy	April 15, 1819		
Rochester Insurance Co.	Rochester	March 20, 1852		
Saratoga County Mutual Fire Ins. Co.	Saratoga Springs	May 5, 1834		
Salem Fire Insurance Co.	Salem	July, 1862		
Schenectady & Saratoga Ins. Co.	Schenectady	May 6, 1834		
Schenectady County Mutual Ins. Co.	Schenectady	May 26, 1841		
Schoharie Mutual Insurance Co.	Schoharie	April 22, 1831		
Schoharie County Mutual Ins. Co.	Cobleskill	May 3, 1850		
Sea Insurance Co.	New York	May 5, 1834		
Seneca County Mutual Ins. Co.	Waterloo	April 12, 1839		
Seventh Ward Fire Insurance Co.	New York	April 29, 1839		
Seventeenth Ward Fire Ins. Co.	New York	April 9, 1838		
Steuben County Mutual Ins. Co.		March 29, 1857		
Steuben Farmers & Merchants' Insurance Co.	Bath	Sept. 29, 1851		
Susquehanna Fire Insurance Co.	Albany	Aug. 1854		
Syracuse Insurance Co.	Syracuse	April 26, 1833		
Tioga County Mutual Insurance Co.	Owego	April 1, 1837		

* Capital reduced from \$199,880.00 to \$87,536.45 by the great Troy fire of 1829. Life insurance taken away in 1831. Directed to close up by act of April 18, 1843. See Comptroller's Report, 1838, p. 45.

Class III. includes those whose certificates are filed in the Banking Department.



"An Act to authorize the **Business of Banking**" was passed April 18, 1838, and was modified April 12, 1851, upon the creation of a Bank Department. Reports previously made to the Comptroller are now made to this Department. In 1853 the articles of association previously filed in the Secretary's office were transferred to this department.¹

Individuals or copartners may obtain bills from the department for circulation as individual bankers, and are liable to the full extent of their property for the redemption of the notes and the payment of the debts of such private banks. The name of individual banks must now be that of their

owners; and the privilege cannot be sold, or the bills be signed by an agent. It may, however, be

Obsolete Insurance Companies, continued.

NAME.	Location.	Date of act of incorporation or of filing articles.	Stock or Mutual.	Remarks.
Tompkins County Mutual Ins. Co.	Ithaca.....	April 25, 1840	M.	
Traders' Ins. Co. in the City of N. Y.	New York.....	March 9, 1825	S.	f. n. Cap. \$250,000.
Tradesmen's Insurance Co. in the City of New York	New York.....	March 14, 1825	S.	f. n. Cap. \$200,000.
Triton Insurance Co.	New York.....	April 4, 1858	S.	f. m. n. Cap. \$250,000. Reduced to \$150,000 May 25, 1841.
Tontine Fire Insurance Co.	New York.....	May, 1855	S.	Receiver appointed Oct. 1856.
Troy Insurance Co.	Troy.....	April 5, 1851	S.	f. m. n. Cap. \$200,000. Directed to close up by act of April 21, 1840.
Troy Mutual Safety Insurance Co.	Troy.....	May 7, 1844	S.	Cap. \$150,000.
Trust Fire Insurance Co.	New York.....	April 25, 1839	S.	A committee appointed in 1855 could not find the books or Secretary of this Co.
Tempest Insurance Co.	Meridian.....	Jan. 29, 1866	.....	Changed from Eighth Ward Fire Ins. Co. Cap. may increase \$200,000.
Trust Fire Insurance Co.	New York.....	April 25, 1839	S.	f. n.
Unadilla Mutual Insurance Co.	Unadilla.....	May 12, 1836	M.	f.
Union Fire Insurance Co. of the City of New York	New York.....	April 24, 1853	S.	f. Cap. \$400,000.
Union Insurance Co.	New York.....	March 18, 1818	S.	l. ann. Cap. \$600,000. In 1867 extended to Jan. 1, 1862.
Union Mutual Ins. Co. at Fort Plain	Fort Plain.....	May 21, 1850	M.	Changed to Union Insurance Co. July 8, 1851.
United Insurance Co.	New York.....	May 14, 1840	S.	m. n. Cap. \$500,000.
United Ins. Co. in the City of N. Y.	New York.....	March 10, 1798	S.	f. l. m. Cap. \$500,000. Twice extended.
United States Insurance Co. of the City of New York	New York.....	March 21, 1837	S.	f. m. Cap. \$1,000,000. Fire risks allowed May 5, 1840.
United States Mutual Insurance Co.	West Potsdam.....	Nov. 8, 1850	M.	Receiver appointed Feb. 1855.
United States Insurance Co.	Saratoga Springs	Feb. 22, 1851	M.	Receiver appointed Feb. 1859.
Utica Insurance Co.	Utica.....	March 29, 1816	S.	f. m. n. Receiver to be appointed by act of May 25, 1841.
Utica Live Stock Insurance Co.	Utica.....	April 12, 1852	S.	(insured live stock.) Cap. \$25,000.
Washington County Mutual Ins. Co.	Grauville.....	April 22, 1837	M.	Reorganized Dec. 15, 1849. Receiver appointed Sept. 1856.
Washington Insurance Co.	New York.....	April 29, 1839	S.	f. Cap. \$250,000.
Washington County Insurance Co.	New York.....	April 24, 1832	S.	f. Cap. \$50,000.
Washington Marine Insurance Co. of the City of New York	New York.....	April 27, 1833	S.	f. m. Cap. \$300,000. Reduced to \$100,000, 1853, and changed to Marine Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Allowed to take fire risks April 27, 1853.
Washington Mutual Assurance Co. of the City of New York	New York.....	March 30, 1862	S.	f.
Washington Mutual Insurance Co.	New York.....	April 11, 1842	M.	f.
Wayne County Mutual Ins. Co.	New York.....	May 12, 1836	M.	f.
Webster Fire Insurance Co.	New York.....	March, 1855	.....	Referee appointed Sept. 1855.
Western Fire Insurance Co.	Canandaigua.....	April 3, 1824	S.	f. Cap. \$250,000.
Western Insurance Co. of Olean	Olean.....	Jan. 22, 1853	.....	Receiver appointed Dec. 1855.
Western Insurance Co. of the village of Buffalo	Buffalo.....	April 7, 1817	.....	f. m. n. Cap. not over \$400,000.
Western New York Agricultural Live Stock Insurance Co.	Cleveland, Oswego.....	April 15, 1852	.....	f.
Williamsburgh Fire Insurance Co.	Williamsburgh.....	April 17, 1843	S.	f.
Yates County Mutual Insurance Co.	.....	March 9, 1837	M.	f.

¹ The first bank organized in the State was the Bank of New York, which had existed several years previously as a private partnership. In many of the earlier banks the State reserved the right of subscribing stock, and of appointing directors to represent their interest in proportion to the amount held. Banking powers could only be enjoyed by special act of the Legislature, and were commonly limited to a period of 30 years. In 1828 a general law was enacted, allowing the organization of associations for banking, upon depositing the requisite securities with the Comptroller and filing articles of association in the Secretary's office. Up to the date of the general law, 106 banks had been created,—of which 31 are still in existence, 36 have

reorganized, and 39 have failed, closed, or changed their names. The Manhattan Co., created "for supplying the city of New York with pure and wholesome water," and the New York Dry Dock Co. possess perpetual banking powers. Other corporations for manufacturing or commercial purposes were allowed like privileges for limited periods, all of which have expired. In 1829 a "safety fund" was created, by requiring an annual contribution of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of its capital paid in from each bank formed or extended after that time, until each had paid 3 per cent. This fund was placed in charge of the Comptroller, and applied to the redemption of the bills of insolvent banks contributing to this fund, after their other means had been ex-

bequeathed. All banks, excepting those in New York, Brooklyn, Albany, and Troy, must have an agency in New York, Albany, or Troy, for the redemption of their bills within one-fourth of one per cent. of par.

hausted. The bank fund has long since been exhausted, the draft upon it far exceeding the income. In 1848, 11 insolvent banks that had contributed but \$86,282 to this fund, had drawn from it \$2,577,927.—*Comptroller's Report, 1848, p. 55.*

The same law provided for the appointment of 3 Bank Commissioners, who were required to visit the banks three annually, to ascertain their condition, take measures to secure the public against fraud or loss, and report annually to the Legislature. This office was abolished April 18, 1843, and the Comptroller was invested with general powers relating to banks, from which he was relieved by the creation of a special Bank Department in 1851. This department is under a superintendent appointed by the Governor and Senate for 3 years. It has the custody of all plates for printing bank bills, registers, numbers, and issues to banks such bills as their charters and securities entitle them to; destroys the same when withdrawn from circulation; and appoints special agents for examining the condition of doubtful banks, directs prosecutions in behalf of the State, sells the securities of broken banks to redeem their circulation, and reports the condition of banks to the Legislature annually. Banks can only obtain bills for circulation by depositing New York State or United States stocks bearing interest equivalent to 6 per cent., or bonds and mortgages of not over \$5,000 each upon unincumbered improved land at two-fifths value, exclusive of buildings, and bearing 7 per cent. interest. Closing banks, after calling in 99 per cent. of their

circulation, may withdraw their stocks or mortgages, and substitute cash for the redemption of the remaining 10 per cent. of circulation. Stockholders of banking associations are personally liable to an extent equal to their capital stock. Experience has shown that under our free bank system, bonds and mortgages have realized but about 88 per cent. on the sum for which notes were issued, while the aggregate securities, including stocks, have almost always sold for more than enough to redeem the circulation based upon them.—*Report, 1850, p. 8.*

Bank Note Engraving is now done by a company, formed in 1858, by the union of most of the establishments previously existing. The Bank of the United States had branches for discount and deposit at New York, Utica, and Buffalo, in this State.

Specie payment has been generally suspended three times by the banks of New York State. In the fall of 1814 all the banks of the Union, except those of New England, suspended until the spring of 1817. In May, 1837, there was a second suspension, which continued until the spring of 1838. On the 13th of Oct. 1857, a third suspension took place in all the banks of New York City, with one exception (Chemical Bank) and this was soon followed by the banks of the State generally; but specie payment was resumed in about 60 days.

The following tables, derived from returns in the Bank Department, are corrected up to Jan. 1, 1859. The amount of capital is reported for Dec. 18, 1858:

Existing Banks in the State, Jan. 1, 1859.

CORPORATE NAME.	Location.	Chartered by law. A.—Associates of 3 or more. I.—Individual bank.	DATES			Original capital, in thousands of dollars.	Present capital.	Securities—Stocks of N. Y. or U. S. S. E.—Stocks and real estate.
			Of filing articles.	Of beginning business or of act of incorporation.	Of expiration of charter or privilege.			
Addison Bank.....	Addison.....	I.	.....	May 17, 1856	.....	50,000	S. E.	
Albany City Bank.....	Albany.....	C.	.....	April 30, 1834	Jan. 1, 1854	500	500,000	
Albany Exchange Bank.....	Albany.....	A.	Dec. 12, 1838	Jan. 1, 1839	Jan. 1, 2500	100	311,100	S. E.
American Exchange Bank.....	New York.....	A.	Oct. 1, 1838	Sept. 14, 1838	Sept. 14, 1038	500	4,999,550	S.
Artisans' Bank.....	New York.....	A.	Aug. 22, 1856	July 10, 1856	July 1, 1856	600	600,000	S.
Atlantic Bank.....	Brooklyn.....	C.	.....	March 10, 1836	Jan. 1, 1856	500	500,000	
Atlantic Bank of the City of New York.....	New York.....	A.	May 27, 1853	July 2, 1853	July 2, 1953	400	400,000	S.
Auburn City Bank.....	Auburn.....	A.	July 6, 1853	July 25, 1853	July 5, 1953	200	200,000	S.
Auburn Exchange Bank.....	Auburn.....	A.	Feb. 16, 1856	Feb. 1, 1856	Jan. 1, 1956	150	200,000	S.
Ballston Spa Bank.....	Ballston Spa.....	A.	Jan. 31, 1829	Dec. 10, 1828	Dec. 10, 1928	100	125,000	S. E.
Bank of Albany.....	Albany.....	A.	Dec. 15, 1851	Dec. 30, 1854	Jan. 1, 1904	360	500,340	S.
Bank of Albany.....	Albany.....	A.	July 16, 1829	July 15, 1839	Jan. 2, 2039	100	100,000	S. E.
Bank of America.....	New York.....	A.	Dec. 30, 1852	Dec. 1, 1852	Jan. 1, 1953	2,000	3,000,000	S. E.
Bank of Attica.....	Buffalo.....	A.	April 24, 1850	March 1, 1850	Jan. 1, 2000	150	250,000	S. E.
Bank of Auburn.....	Auburn.....	A.	Jan. 2, 1850	Dec. 31, 1849	Jan. 1, 1950	200	200,000	S. E.
Bank of Bath.....	Bath.....	I.	.....	April 11, 1854	.....	.....	50,000	S. E.
Bank of Binghamton.....	Binghamton.....	A.	Nov. 17, 1852	July 29, 1852	Jan. 1, 2000	150	200,000	S. E.
Bank of Canandaigua.....	Canandaigua.....	I.	.....	April 4, 1854	.....	.....	26,000	S. E.
Bank of the Capitol.....	Albany.....	A.	Jan. 3, 1853	Feb. 1, 1853	Jan. 1, 2000	150	519,600	S. E.
Bank of Cayuga Lake.....	Painted Post.....	I.	.....	1847	.....	.....	10,000	S.
Bank of Cayuga.....	Cayuga.....	A.	Feb. 28, 1856	Feb. 21, 1856	Jan. 1, 1900	120	120,000	S. E.
Bank of Central New York.....	Utica.....	A.	Sept. 17, 1828	Sept. 8, 1828	Jan. 15, 1829	100	110,200	S. E.
Bank of Chemung.....	Elmira.....	A.	Dec. 11, 1852	Jan. 1, 1853	Jan. 1, 1953	100	50,000	S. E.
Bank of Chemung.....	Sarawich.....	A.	Dec. 28, 1855	Dec. 31, 1855	Jan. 1, 1956	120	150,000	S. E.
Bank of Coloes.....	Coloes.....	A.	.....	March 18, 1859	.....	.....	.....	S. E.
Bank of Commerce in New York.....	New York.....	A.	Feb. 15, 1829	Jan. 1, 1829	Jan. 1, 1889	5,000	8,851,760	S.
Bank of Commerce of Putnam County.....	Carmel.....	I.	.....	April, 1853	.....	.....	63,012	S. E.
Bank of Cooperstown.....	Cooperstown.....	A.	Feb. 1, 1853	Jan. 1, 1853	Jan. 1, 1953	150	200,000	S. E.
Bank of the Commonwealth.....	New York.....	A.	March 22, 1853	March 1, 1853	March 1, 1953	750	750,000	S. E.
Bank of Cortland.....	Cortland.....	A.	Jan. 17, 1829	Jan. 12, 1829	Jan. 12, 1929	117	78,500	S. E.
Bank of Coxsack.....	Coxsack.....	A.	March 14, 1853	March 4, 1853	Jan. 1, 1900	120	142,000	S. E.
Bank of Dansville.....	Dansville.....	A.	June 10, 1829	June 10, 1829	June 10, 1929	100	150,250	S. E.
Bank of Fayetteville.....	Fayetteville.....	A.	Jan. 19, 1854	Jan. 9, 1854	Jan. 9, 1954	110	115,400	S. E.
Bank of Fishkill.....	Fishkill.....	A.	Feb. 28, 1850	June 1, 1850	Dec. 31, 1859	120	150,000	S. E.
Bank of Fort Edward.....	Fort Edward.....	A.	Oct. 3, 1851	Oct. 1, 1851	In year, 1951	100	200,000	S. E.
Bank of Genesee.....	Batavia.....	A.	Dec. 22, 1851	Dec. 1, 1851	Dec. 31, 1951	100	150,000	S. E.

Articles amended May 11, 1857.
 First incorp. April 10, 1792; cap. \$40,000; allowed to reduce two-fifths April 4, 1820, and shares reduced from \$400 to \$30 April 17, 1820; twice extended; expired Jan. 1, 1855; State reserved right to subscribe stock at first.
 First incorp. June 2, 1812; cap. \$6,000,000, and Etc United States Bank allowed to take five-sixths of the stock; reduced to \$1,000,000 March 20, 1813; once extended.

First incorp. March 31, 1817; cap. \$400,000; once extended; expired Jan. 1, 1850.
 Started at 10 a.m.
 First incorp. April 21, 1818; cap. \$200,000; once extended; expired Jan. 1, 1850.
 First incorp. April 29, 1829; cap. \$100,000; expired Jan. 1, 1852.

Existing Banks, continued.

CORPORATE NAME.	Location.	C—Chartered by law. A—Association of free bank. I—Individual bank.	DATES			Original capital, in thousands of dollars.	Present capital.	S—Savings. S. Y.—Stocks of N. Y. or U. S. S. I.—Stocks and real estate.
			Of filing articles.	Of beginning business or of act of incorporation.	Of expiration of charter or privilege.			
Central Bank of Brooklyn	Brooklyn	A.	April 9, 1853	Aug. 1, 1853	July 31, 1853	200	200,000	S.
Central Bank at Cherry Valleys	Cherry Valley	A.	Dec. 13, 1854	Dec. 14, 1854	Jan. 1, 1855	200	200,000	S. E.
Central Bank of Troy	Troy	A.	Feb. 5, 1853	May 1, 1853	May 1, 1853	200	300,000	S. E.
Central City Bank	Syracuse	A.	May 12, 1852	May 12, 1852	May 12, 1852	110	125,200	S. E.
Chatham Bank	New York	A.	Feb. 6, 1851	Feb. 20, 1851	Jan. 1, 1859	300	450,000	S.
Chautauque County Bank	James-town	C.	.....	April 18, 1851	Jan. 1, 1859	100	100,000	S.
Chemical Bank	New York	A.	Feb. 5, 1844	Feb. 24, 1844	Jan. 1, 1849	300	300,000	S.
Chemung Canal Bank	Elmira	C.	.....	April 9, 1853	.....	200	200,000	S.
Chester Bank	East Chester	A.	May 11, 1846	May 1, 1846	May 1, 2500	100	125,500	S. E.
Chittenango Bank	Chittenango	A.	Feb. 4, 1853	April 1, 1853	Jan. 1, 2000	105	150,000	S. E.
Citizens' Bank	Fulton	A.	Sept. 8, 1853	Aug. 20, 1853	Dec. 31, 1953	125	166,100	S. E.
Citizens' Bank	New York	A.	May 3, 1851	May 1, 1851	Jan. 1, 1951	200	400,000	S. E.
City Bank of Brooklyn	Brooklyn	A.	Nov. 6, 1850	Dec. 14, 1850	Jan. 1, 1950	150	300,000	S. E.
City Bank of New York	New York	A.	May 26, 1852	July 1, 1852	Jan. 1, 1952	800	1,000,000	S. E.
City Bank	Oswego	A.	Dec. 17, 1849	Nov. 1, 1849	Nov. 1, 2049	125	275,400	S. E.
Clinton Bank of Buffalo	Buffalo	A.	July 3, 1856	Aug. 1, 1856	July 1, 2000	250	250,000	S. E.
Commercial Bank of Albany	Albany	A.	July 3, 1847	July 1, 1847	Jan. 1, 2000	200	500,000	S.
Commercial Bank of Clyde	Clyde	I.	.....	Nov. 1850	.....	.....	25,000	S. E.
Commercial Bank of Glens Falls	Glens Falls	A.	April 28, 1853	April 28, 1853	Jan. 1, 1954	150	136,400	S. E.
Commercial Bank of Rochester	Rochester	A.	April 8, 1839	Nov. 7, 1838	Nov. 7, 1938	400	500,000	S. E.
Commercial Bank of Saratoga Springs	Saratoga Springs	A.	Feb. 18, 1856	Feb. 1, 1856	Feb. 1, 1956	125	125,000	S.
Commercial Bank of Troy	Troy	A.	Jan. 8, 1839	Jan. 5, 1839	In year 2000	100	300,000	S. E.
Commercial Bank of Whitehall	Whitehall	A.	Aug. 5, 1849	Aug. 15, 1849	Jan. 1, 2500	*	108,200	S.
Continental Bank	New York	A.	Jan. 24, 1853	Jan. 24, 1853	Jan. 1, 1953	1,500	2,000,000	S.
Corn Exchange Bank	New York	A.	Dec. 21, 1852	Jan. 1, 1853	Jan. 1, 1950	500	1,000,000	S.
Croton River Bank	Brewster Station	A.	March 21, 1856	March 15, 1856	March 15, 1956	100	197,500	S. E.
Cuba Bank	Cuba	A.	June 20, 1855	June 1, 1855	June 1, 1900	100	100,000	S. E.
Cuyler's Bank	Palmyra	A.	April 9, 1853	April 15, 1853	Jan. 1, 1900	100	74,000	S. E.
Delaware Bank	Bella	A.	March 21, 1839	Jan. 1, 1839	Jan. 1, 1939	100	150,000	S. E.
Deposit Bank	Deposit	A.	Nov. 12, 1856	Oct. 1, 1856	Jan. 1, 1959	125	125,000	S. E.
Dover Plains Bank	Dover	A.	Feb. 12, 1837	March 15, 1838	March 1, 2000	100	150,000	S. E.
East River Bank	New York	A.	Sept. 11, 1852	Sept. 8, 1852	Sept. 18, 1952	300	206,525	S. E.
Elmira Bank	Elmira	A.	April 22, 1854	Nov. 1, 1853	Jan. 1, 1953	200	100,000	S. E.
Essex County Bank	Keeseville	C.	.....	April 25, 1852	Jan. 1, 1852	100	100,000	S. E.
Exchange Bank at Lockport	Lockport	A.	Nov. 12, 1851	July 1, 1851	In year 2000	150	350,000	S. E.
Falkirk Bank	Poughkeepsie	A.	June 17, 1852	April 1, 1852	July 1, 1952	150	200,000	S.
Farmers' Bank of Amsterdam	Amsterdam	A.	April 26, 1839	April 10, 1839	April 10, 1939	100	118,000	S. E.
Farmers' Bank of Attica	Attica	I.	.....	May 7, 1856	.....	.....	54,533	S. E.
Farmers' Bank of Hudson	Hudson	A.	Feb. 7, 1839	March 1, 1839	Dec. 31, 1900	100	300,000	S. E.
Farmers' Bank of Lansingburgh	Lansingburgh	A.	March 31, 1854	April 1, 1854	April 1, 1954	200	171,300	S. E.
Farmers' Bank of Saratoga County	.....	A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000	S. E.
Farmers' Bank of the City of Troy	Troy	A.	Nov. 13, 1852	Dec. 1, 1852	Jan. 1, 1950	350	350,000	S. E.
Farmers' Bank of Washington County	Fort Edward	A.	June 30, 1856	Jan. 1, 1856	Jan. 1, 1956	200	168,650	S. E.
Farmers & Citizens' Bank of Long Island	Williamsburgh	A.	June 21, 1852	July 3, 1852	July 3, 2000	200	200,000	S.
Farmers & Drivers' Bank	Somers	A.	July 16, 1839	March 16, 1839	In year 1950	†	111,150	S. E.
Farmers & Manufacturers' Bank	Poughkeepsie	C.	.....	April 25, 1834	Jan. 1, 1854	300	300,000	S.
Farmers & Mechanics' Bank of Genesee	Buffalo	A.	Dec. 13, 1838	Nov. 1, 1838	Nov. 1, 2000	100	150,000	S. E.
Farmers & Mechanics' Bank of Rochester	Rochester	A.	March 15, 1839	Feb. 12, 1839	Jan. 1, 3838	100	125,000	S. E.
Flour City Bank	Rochester	A.	March 4, 1856	March 1, 1856	Jan. 1, 1956	200	300,000	S. E.
Fort Plain Bank	Fort Plain	A.	Jan. 2, 1839	Jan. 1, 1839	Jan. 1, 2001	100	150,000	S. E.
Fort Stanwix Bank	Rome	A.	Nov. 5, 1847	Nov. 6, 1847	Nov. 3, 2347	110	150,000	S. E.
Frankfort Bank	Frankfort	A.	Feb. 6, 1854	May 15, 1854	May 15, 2354	105	105,000	S. E.
Fredonia Bank	Fredonia	A.	July 2, 1856	Aug. 1, 1856	May 1, 2000	100	100,000	S. E.
Frontier Bank	Potsdam	A.	April 29, 1854	April 30, 1854	Jan. 1, 1899	100	100,000	S. E.

* Cherry Valley Bank incorp. April 21, 1818; cap. \$200,000; changed to Central Bank; once extended; expired Jan. 1, 1855.
 † Changed to from Crouse Bank Feb. 3, 1857.
 ‡ Removed from Oghesburgh.
 § City Bank incorp. June 16, 1812; cap. \$2,000,000; twice extended; expired July 1, 1852; cap. reduced one half March 24, 1829; and afterward to \$720,000.
 ¶ Commercial Bank incorp. April 12, 1825; cap. \$300,000; once extended; expired July 1, 1847.
 * \$108,200.

‡ An individual bank merged in association.
 § Allowed to reduce cap. to \$313,918 March 7, 1836.
 ¶ Allowed to increase cap. to \$400,000 May 10, 1835.
 † Farmers' Bank incorp. March 31, 1801; cap. \$250,000; State reserved right to take stock; twice extended; expired Jan. 1, 1853.
 ‡ Increased to \$300,000 March 9, 1854; afterward reduced.
 § Removed from Batavia June 3, 1852
 † \$111,150.

Existing Banks, continued.

CORPORATE NAME.	Location.	C—Chartered by law. A—Associated Free bank. I—Individual bank.	DATES			Original capital, or char- tered capital.	Present capital.	Situations — N. Y. or T. S. — E. — Stocks and bonds.
			Of filing arti- cles.	Of beginning business or of act of incor- poration.	Of expiration of charter or privilege.			
Fulton Bank, in the City of New York ^a	New York.....	A.	Jan. 15, 1844	March 3, 1844	Jan. 1, 1899	600	\$300,000	N. E.
Fulton County Bank.....	Gloversville.....	A.	April 28, 1852	March 23, 1852	March 23, 1952	150	150,000	N. E.
Genesee County Bank.....	Le Roy.....	A.	Dec. 19, 1828	Jan. 1, 1829	Jan. 1, 2000	100	200,000	N. E.
Genesee River Bank.....	Mount Morris.....	A.	Oct. 1, 1853	Oct. 5, 1853	Oct. 5, 1919	130	130,000	N. E.
Genesee Valley Bank.....	Genesee.....	A.	May 6, 1851	May 10, 1851	Jan. 1, 2000	120	150,000	N. E.
Geo. Washington Bank.....	Corning.....	I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	N. E.
Glens Falls Bank.....	Glens Falls.....	A.	Oct. 31, 1851	Oct. 31, 1851	Sept. 1, 1952	150	112,000	N. E.
Goshen Bank.....	Goshen.....	A.	Sept. 25, 1850	Nov. 1, 1851	Nov. 1, 1951	110	110,000	N. E.
Greenwich Bank of the City of New York ^b	New York.....	A.	May 30, 1855	June 4, 1855	June 7, 1954	200	200,000	N. E.
Grocers' Bank in the City of New York.....	New York.....	A.	Aug. 15, 1851	Aug. 1, 1851	Jan. 1, 1950	150	240,000	N. E.
Hamilton Bank.....	Hamilton.....	A.	Feb. 19, 1853	March 3, 1853	Jan. 1, 2053	110	110,000	N. E.
Hanover Bank.....	New York.....	A.	April 2, 1851	April 2, 1851	April 2, 1951	700	1,000,000	N. E.
Herkimer County Bank.....	Little Falls.....	C.	.....	March 14, 1833	Jan. 1, 1863	200	200,000	N. E.
Highland Bank.....	Newburgh.....	C.	.....	April 26, 1834	Jan. 1, 1864	200	200,000	N. E.
H. J. Miner & Co's Bank.....	Dunkirk.....	I.	.....	Feb. 24, 1829	.....	.....	.....	N. E.
H. T. Miner's Bank.....	.....	I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	N. E.
Hudson River Bank.....	Hudson.....	A.	April 23, 1855	May 8, 1855	May 10, 1955	200	250,000	N. E.
Huguenot Bk. of New Paltz.....	New Paltz.....	A.	April 25, 1855	June 1, 1853	July 1, 1953	125	125,000	N. E.
Hungerford's Bank ^c	Adams.....	A.	Sept. 17, 1855	Sept. 1, 1853	July 1, 1953	125	125,000	N. E.
Ilion Bank.....	Ilion.....	A.	Feb. 6, 1852	Feb. 2, 1852	Feb. 3, 2352	100	100,000	N. E.
Importers & Traders' Bank.....	New York.....	A.	Nov. 28, 1855	Dec. 1, 1855	Jan. 1, 1955	1,000	1,500,000	N. E.
International Bank.....	Buffalo.....	A.	May 11, 1854	June 1, 1854	Jan. 1, 1954	400	400,000	N. E.
Iron Bank.....	Plattsburgh.....	I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	N. E.
Irving Bank in the City of New York.....	New York.....	A.	March 20, 1851	March 31, 1851	Jan. 1, 1950	500	500,000	N. E.
Jamestown Bank.....	Jamestown.....	I.	.....	Feb. 1853	.....	.....	92,915	N. E.
Jefferson County Bank ^d	Watertown.....	A.	Oct. 21, 1853	Dec. 31, 1853	Jan. 1, 1900	200	2,000,000	N. E.
J. N. Hungerford's Bank.....	Corning.....	I.	Feb. 9, 1850	March 16, 1850	.....	.....	.....	N. E.
J. T. Rapley's Bank.....	Penn Yan.....	I.	.....	July 15, 1858	.....	.....	50,000	N. E.
Judson Bank ^e	Ogdenburgh.....	A.	Aug. 1, 1854	July 1, 1854	July 1, 1904	132	122,000	N. E.
Kingston Bank.....	Kingston.....	C.	.....	May 18, 1836	Jan. 1, 1856	200	200,000	N. E.
Lake Mahopac Bank.....	Mahopac.....	I.	.....	April 15, 1854	.....	.....	40,550	N. E.
Lake Ontario Bank.....	Oswego.....	A.	March 17, 1857	March 12, 1857	March 12, 1957	250	225,000	N. E.
Lake Shore Bank.....	Dunkirk.....	I.	.....	Jan. 1855	.....	.....	30,200	N. E.
Leather Manufacturers' Bk.....	New York.....	C.	.....	April 23, 1832	June 1, 1832	600	600,000	N. E.
Leonardsville Bank.....	Leonardsville.....	A.	April 25, 1856	Feb. 27, 1856	Feb. 27, 2356	100	100,000	N. E.
Lockport City Bank.....	Lockport.....	A.	May 13, 1859	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. E.
Long Island Bank ^f	Brooklyn.....	A.	June 16, 1845	June 16, 1845	July 1, 1890	200	400,000	N. E.
Lyons Bank ^g	Lyons.....	I.	.....	Dec. 1843	.....	.....	48,000	N. E.
Manhattan Company ^h	New York.....	C.	.....	April 2, 1799	Unlimited	2,000	2,050,000	N. E.
Manufacturers' Bank of Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn.....	A.	April 19, 1853	March 6, 1853	May 1, 1903	250	150,000	N. E.
Manufacturers' Bank of Troy.....	Troy.....	A.	Aug. 12, 1852	April 22, 1852	July 1, 1952	200	250,000	N. E.
Manufacturers & Traders Bank.....	Buffalo.....	A.	June 26, 1856	July 1, 1856	Jan. 1, 2000	200	495,000	N. E.
Marine Bank of Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	A.	July 15, 1850	Aug. 1, 1850	Jan. 1, 2000	170	300,000	N. E.
Marine Bank, at Oswego.....	Oswego.....	A.	June 25, 1856	Aug. 20, 1856	Aug. 20, 2556	125	186,000	N. E.
Marine Bank of the City of New York.....	New York.....	A.	March 23, 1853	Jan. 1, 1853	Jan. 1, 1953	500	650,100	N. E.
Market Bank.....	New York.....	A.	Oct. 19, 1852	Aug. 30, 1852	Aug. 30, 1951	650	1,000,000	N. E.
Market Bank of Troy.....	Troy.....	A.	July 5, 1853	Sept. 2, 1853	Jan. 1, 1953	200	300,000	N. E.
Mechanics' Bank of Brook- lyn.....	Brooklyn.....	A.	Aug. 12, 1852	Aug. 10, 1852	Jan. 1, 1952	200	300,000	N. E.
Mechanics' Bank of the City of New York ⁱ	New York.....	A.	Dec. 18, 1854	Jan. 1, 1855	Jan. 1, 1955	2,000	2,000,000	N. E.
Mechanics' Banking Assoc- iation ^j	New York.....	A.	Aug. 1, 1838	Aug. 1, 1838	Aug. 1, 1938	.....	316,000	N. E.
Mechanics' Bank of Syra- cuse.....	Syracuse.....	A.	Sept. 29, 1851	Aug. 28, 1851	Jan. 1, 1950	140	140,000	N. E.
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank of Albany.....	Albany.....	A.	Nov. 4, 1852	Dec. 1, 1852	Jan. 1, 1950	350	350,000	N. E.
Mechanics & Traders' Bank in the City of New York.....	New York.....	A.	Dec. 30, 1856	Jan. 2, 1857	Jan. 1, 1957	400	400,000	N. E.

^a Fulton Bank incorp. April 1, 1824; cap. \$500,000; increased to \$750,000 March 16, 1827; expired March 1, 1844.

^b Greenwich Bank incorp. April 17, 1830; cap. \$200,000; expired June 6, 1852.

^c First incorp. March 29, 1830; cap. \$100,000; increased to \$150,000 April 16, 1832; expired June 12, 1855.

^d Originally an individual bank.

^e First incorp. April 17, 1816; cap. \$400,000, and located at Adams; failed; removed to Utica Nov. 19, 1824, and cap. reduced to \$100,000; increased to \$200,000 May 19, 1836; once extended; expired Jan. 1, 1854.

^f Niagara River Bank, Buffalo, removed to Lockport, and name changed May 13, 1859.

^g First incorp. April 1, 1824; cap. \$300,000; once extended; expired July 1, 1845.

^h Began under the name of Palmyra Bank; changed name March 31, 1857.

ⁱ Chartered for supplying city with water, with perpetual banking privileges.

^j Changed from Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburgh, and cap. reduced April 15, 1858.

^k Mechanics Bank first incorp. March 23, 1810; cap. \$1,500,000; reduced to \$1,440,000; once extended; expired Jan. 1, 1855; State reserved right to take stock.

^l Under Chap. 182, laws of 1858; original cap. \$128,175.

^m First incorp. March 22, 1811; cap. \$800,000; reduced one-fourth April 4, 1820; once extended; expired Jan. 1, 1853.

Existing Banks, continued.

CORPORATE NAME.	Location.	C—Chartered by law. A—Associated free bank. I—Individual bank.	DATES			Original capital, in thousands of dollars.	Present capital.	Securities— S.—Stock of U. S. N. S.—State and local real estate.
			Of filing articles.	Of beginning business or of act of incorporation.	Of expiration of charter or privilege.			
Medina Bank.....	Medina.....	I.	.....	May, 1854	.....	\$ 50,000	S. E.	
Mercantile Bank ^a	New York.....	A.	Jan. 8, 1850	Jan. 8, 1850	Jan. 1, 1950	200	1,000,000	S. E.
Mercantile Bank of Plattsburgh.....	Plattsburgh.....	A.	Jan. 24, 1856	Jan. 1, 1856	Jan. 1, 1956	160	100,000	S. E.
Merchants' Bank of Albany.....	Albany.....	A.	Jan. 22, 1853	March 21, 1853	March 1, 1953	250	400,000	S. E.
Merchants' Bank of Erie County.....	Lancaster.....	I.	.....	May, 1844	.....	.....	50,000	S. E.
Merchants' Bank in the City of New York.....	New York.....	A.	Dec. 24, 1856	Jan. 2, 1857	Jan. 1, 1957	1,500	2,658,975	S. E.
Merchants' Bank in Poughkeepsie.....	Poughkeepsie.....	A.	Jan. 19, 1845	July 2, 1845	July 1, 1895	110	150,000	S. E.
Merchants' Bank.....	Syracuse.....	A.	Feb. 21, 1851	Dec. 31, 1859	Dec. 31, 1950	135	189,000	S. E.
Merchants' Bank of Westfield.....	Westfield.....	I.	.....	April, 1853	.....	.....	40,000	S. E.
Merchants' Exchange Bank in the City of New York.....	New York.....	A.	April 24, 1849	June 1, 1849	Jan. 1, 1899	1,000	1,235,000	S. E.
Merchants & Farmers' Bank	Ithaca.....	A.	Oct. 24, 1828	Oct. 15, 1838	Jan. 1, 2040	150	80,000	S. E.
Merchants & Mechanics' Bank of Troy.....	Troy.....	A.	Dec. 15, 1853	Dec. 15, 1853	Jan. 1, 1954	300	300,000	S. E.
Metropolitan Bank.....	New York.....	A.	April 10, 1851	April 10, 1856	Jan. 1, 1950	250	4,000,000	S. E.
Middletown Bank.....	S. Middletown.....	A.	May 17, 1839	July 1, 1839	May 1, 2130	100	125,000	S. E.
Mohawk Bank of Schenectady.....	Schenectady.....	A.	Oct. 13, 1852	Dec. 1, 1852	Jan. 1, 1952	125	200,000	S. E.
Mohawk River Bank.....	Fonda.....	A.	Jan. 2, 1856	Jan. 1, 1856	Jan. 1, 1956	100	100,000	S. E.
Mohawk Valley Bank.....	Mohawk.....	A.	March 28, 1839	July 1, 1839	Jan. 1, 2839	100	150,000	S. E.
Monroe County Bank.....	Rochester.....	A.	May 26, 1857	May 23, 1857	May 23, 2557	100	100,000	S. E.
Montgomery County Bank.....	Johnstown.....	A.	Dec. 30, 1856	Dec. 31, 1856	Jan. 1, 1956	100	100,000	S. E.
Mutual Bank.....	Troy.....	A.	Jan. 3, 1853	Feb. 1, 1853	Feb. 1, 1953	200	234,500	S. E.
Nassau Bank.....	New York.....	A.	Oct. 28, 1852	Nov. 1, 1852	Nov. 1, 1952	500	979,200	S. E.
Nassau Bank of Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn.....	A.	Jan. 28, 1859	Jan. 12, 1859	.....	.....	.....	S. E.
National Bank of Albany.....	Albany.....	A.	Feb. 8, 1856	Jan. 16, 1856	Jan. 16, 1956	600	600,000	S. E.
National Bank in the City of New York.....	New York.....	A.	Dec. 22, 1856	Jan. 2, 1857	Jan. 1, 1957	1,500	1,500,000	S. E.
New York County Bank of the City of New York.....	New York.....	A.	June 25, 1855	June 1, 1855	June 1, 1955	200	200,000	S. E.
New York Dry Dock Company.....	New York.....	C.	.....	April 12, 1825	Unlimited	200	200,000	S. E.
New York & Erie Bank.....	Buffalo.....	A.	Aug. 12, 1852	Sept. 1, 1852	Jan. 1, 2000	120	300,000	S. E.
New York Exchange Bank in the City of New York.....	New York.....	A.	April 14, 1851	April 21, 1851	Jan. 1, 1900	250	130,000	S. E.
New York State Bank ^b	Albany.....	A.	Oct. 26, 1850	Dec. 31, 1850	Jan. 1, 1950	250	350,000	S. E.
Niagara County Bank.....	Lockport.....	A.	May 7, 1856	May 1, 1856	Before 2500	200	100,000	S. E.
North River Bank in the City of New York.....	New York.....	A.	July 1, 1842	June 1, 1842	Jan. 1, 1899	500	316,000	S. E.
Ocean Bank in the City of New York.....	New York.....	A.	Dec. 22, 1849	Dec. 10, 1849	Jan. 1, 1954	500	1,000,000	S. E.
Ogdensburgh Bank.....	Ogdensburgh.....	C.	.....	April 30, 1829	Jan. 1, 1859	100	100,000	S. E.
Oneida Bank.....	Utica.....	C.	.....	May 14, 1836	Jan. 1, 1846	400	400,000	S. E.
Oneida Central Bank.....	Rome.....	A.	Oct. 29, 1853	Sept. 19, 1853	Sept. 19, 2000	150	173,500	S. E.
Oneida County Bank.....	Utica.....	A.	May 2, 1853	May 10, 1853	Jan. 2, 2500	125	125,000	S. E.
Oneida Valley Bank.....	Oneida.....	A.	Sept. 27, 1852	Sept. 22, 1852	Sept. 2, 1902	105	105,000	S. E.
Onondaga Bank.....	Syracuse.....	A.	May 1, 1854	May 1, 1854	May 1, 1954	150	96,200	S. E.
Onondaga County Bank.....	Syracuse.....	A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,000	S. E.
Oriental Bank.....	New York.....	A.	July 6, 1853	July 11, 1853	July 11, 1953	300	300,000	S. E.
Oswegatchie Bank.....	Ogdensburgh.....	A.	Oct. 3, 1854	Oct. 19, 1854	Oct. 1, 1954	200	200,000	S. E.
Oswego Bank.....	Oswego.....	C.	.....	March 14, 1831	Jan. 1, 1859	150	150,000	S. E.
Oswego River Bank.....	Fulton.....	A.	Oct. 3, 1853	Jan. 1, 1856	Dec. 31, 1955	125	114,500	S. E.
Otsego County Bank.....	Cooperstown.....	A.	Dec. 30, 1853	Dec. 31, 1853	Jan. 1, 1954	200	200,000	S. E.
Pacific Bank.....	New York.....	A.	Oct. 8, 1850	June 17, 1850	Jan. 1, 1950	500	422,700	S. E.
Park Bank.....	New York.....	A.	March 12, 1856	March 1, 1856	March 1, 1956	2,000	2,000,000	S. E.
People's Bank of the City of New York.....	New York.....	A.	Feb. 27, 1851	April 1, 1851	April 1, 1950	250	412,500	S. E.
Perrin Bank.....	Rochester.....	I.	.....	Sept. 29, 1856	.....	.....	43,620	S. E.
Phoenix Bank of the City of New York.....	New York.....	A.	Dec. 27, 1853	Jan. 2, 1854	Jan. 2, 1954	1,200	1,800,000	S. E.
Pulaski Bank.....	Pulaski.....	A.	Sept. 16, 1853	Sept. 1, 1853	Dec. 31, 1899	100	100,000	S. E.
Quassick Bank.....	Newburgh.....	A.	March 19, 1832	March 19, 1832	Jan. 1, 1952	130	300,000	S. E.
Randall Bank.....	Cortlandville.....	I.	.....	Aug. 1853	.....	.....	50,000	S. E.

^a Successor to Bank of Ithaca.
^b First incorp. April 29, 1829; cap. \$750,000.
^c Mohawk Bank incorp. March 13, 1807; cap. \$200,000; allowed to reduce April 4, 1829; twice extended; expired Jan. 1, 1853.
^d First incorp. March 15, 1831; cap. \$100,000; expired Jan. 1, 1857.
^e National Bank incorp. April 30, 1829; cap. \$1,000,000; expired Jan. 1, 1857.
^f Dock Co. with perpetual banking powers.
^g Removed from Dunkirk March 18, 1841.
^h First incorp. March 19, 1833; cap. \$100,000; once extended; expired Jan. 1, 1851; State reserved right to take stock.

ⁱ North River Bank incorp. March 23, 1821; cap. \$500,000; expired July 1, 1842; judgment dissolving an injunction filed Sept. 25, 1848.
^j First incorp. April 8, 1830; cap. \$100,000; expired Jan. 1, 1854.
^k Incorp. June 15, 1812; cap. \$1,000,000, as New York Manufacturing Co. for making wire and cards; amended Sept. 25, 1814, with banking privileges to extent of \$150,000 besides \$500,000 in manufacturing; changed to Phoenix Bank, Feb. 2, 1817; once extended; expired Jan. 1, 1853; increased to \$1,000,000 April 23, 1834, and reduced May 7, 1841.

Existing Banks, continued.

CORPORATE NAME.	Location.	C—Chartered by law. A—Associated first bank. I—Incorporated bank.	DATES			Original capital, in thousands of dollars.	Present capital.	Name of N. Y. or U. S. Stocks of E. — Stocks and real estate.
			Of filing articles.	Of beginning business or of act of incorporations.	Of expiration of charter privilege.			
Rensselaer County Bank	Lansingburgh	A.	Dec. 7, 1852	Jan. 1, 1853	Jan. 1, 1853	200	\$ 200,000	N. E.
R. M. Goddard & Co.'s Bank	Canton	A.	.....	April 29, 1859	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester Bank	Rochester	A.	March 31, 1854	April 1, 1854	Jan. 1, 1854	100	200,000	N. E.
Rochester City Bank	Rochester	C.	.....	May 18, 1836	Jan. 1, 1856	400	400,000	.....
Rome Exchange Bank	Rome	A.	Feb. 18, 1851	Feb. 18, 1851	Jan. 1, 1851	100	100,000	N. E.
St. Nicholas Bank	New York	A.	Nov. 25, 1842	Nov. 15, 1852	Nov. 15, 1852	500	750,000	N. E.
Salt Springs Bank	Syracuse	A.	Feb. 4, 1852	Jan. 3, 1852	Jan. 3, 1852	125	200,000	N. E.
Saratoga County Bank	Watertown	A.	Nov. 28, 1856	Dec. 1, 1855	Dec. 1, 1855	100	150,000	N. E.
Schenectady Bank	Schenectady	C.	.....	April 16, 1852	Jan. 1, 1852	150	150,000	.....
Schoharie County Bank	Schoharie	C.	.....	April 1852	.....	.....	.....	N. E.
Seneca County Bank	Watertown	C.	.....	March 12, 1853	Jan. 1, 1853	200	200,000	.....
Seventh Ward Bank	New York	C.	.....	April 30, 1853	Jan. 1, 1853	500	500,000	.....
Shoe & Leather Bank	New York	A.	Dec. 30, 1852	Dec. 3, 1852	Dec. 2, 1852	600	1,500,000	N.
Smith's Bank of Perry	Perry	I.	.....	Sept. 22, 1858	.....	.....	500,000	.....
Spraker Bank	Canajoharie	A.	May 31, 1853	Jan. 1, 1853	June 1, 1853	100	100,000	N. E.
State Bank of Troy	Troy	A.	May 20, 1852	April 27, 1852	Jan. 1, 1852	250	250,000	N. E.
State of New York Bank	Kingston	A.	July 9, 1853	Sept. 6, 1853	Sept. 5, 1853	100	125,000	N. E.
Stenben County Bank	Bath	A.	.....	March 9, 1852	Jan. 1, 1852	150	150,000	.....
Steising Bank	Pine Plains	C.	June 8, 1858	May 29, 1858	Jan. 1, 1858	120	100,000	N. E.
Suffolk County Bank	Sag Harbor	I.	.....	April 1844	.....	.....	20,000	.....
Susquehanna Valley Bank	Binghamton	A.	Jan. 31, 1855	Jan. 10, 1855	Jan. 9, 1855	100	100,000	N. E.
Syracuse City Bank	Syracuse	A.	Dec. 21, 1840	Oct. 25, 1849	Oct. 26, 1849	100	100,250	N. E.
Tamers' Bank	Gatskill	C.	.....	March 14, 1851	Jan. 1, 1850	100	100,000	.....
Tompkins County Bank	Ithaca	C.	.....	May 14, 1856	Jan. 1, 1856	250	250,000	.....
Tradesmen's Bank of the City of New York	New York	A.	Dec. 28, 1854	Jan. 2, 1855	Jan. 1, 1850	800	800,000	N.
Traders' Bank of Rochester	Rochester	C.	June 1, 1859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy City Bank	Troy	C.	.....	April 19, 1833	Jan. 1, 1833	300	200,000	.....
Ulster County Bank	Kingston	C.	.....	March 14, 1851	June 1, 1851	100	100,000	.....
Unadilla Bank	Unadilla	I.	.....	July 1841	.....	.....	125,550	N. E.
Union Bank of Albany	Albany	A.	June 8, 1853	July 4, 1853	July 4, 1853	250	500,000	N.
Union Bank of Kinderhook	Kinderhook	A.	June 23, 1853	June 23, 1853	Jan. 1, 1850	125	200,000	N. E.
Union Bank of the City of New York	New York	A.	Dec. 21, 1852	Dec. 22, 1852	Jan. 1, 1852	1,000	1,500,000	N.
Union Bank of Rochester	Rochester	A.	Jan. 20, 1853	March 1, 1853	Jan. 1, 1853	400	500,000	N. E.
Union Bank of Sullivan County	Monticello	A.	March 3, 1851	March 1, 1851	Jan. 1, 1850	110	150,000	N. E.
Union Bank of Troy	Troy	A.	Jan. 20, 1851	Jan. 1, 1851	Jan. 1, 1851	250	300,000	N. E.
Union Bank of Watertown	Watertown	A.	June 14, 1852	July 1, 1852	July 1, 1852	100	187,000	N. E.
Utica City Bank	Utica	A.	Aug. 30, 1848	Sept. 1, 1848	Jan. 1, 1858	125	200,000	N. E.
Walkkill Bank	Middletown	A.	June 9, 1857	Aug. 3, 1857	Aug. 3, 1857	125	125,000	N. E.
Washington County Bank	Union Village	A.	March 8, 1839	July 1, 1839	In year 2050	100	200,000	N. E.
Watertown Bank & Loan Company	Watertown	A.	Jan. 21, 1839	Jan. 20, 1839	Jan. 1, 1839	100	100,000	N. E.
Waverly Bank	Waverly	A.	Aug. 20, 1855	Aug. 6, 1855	Aug. 6, 1855	100	100,100	N. E.
Woodsport Bank	Woodsport	A.	July 12, 1854	July 3, 1854	Jan. 1, 1854	100	100,000	N. E.
Westchester County Bank	Peekskill	C.	.....	March 21, 1833	Jan. 1, 1833	200	200,000	.....
West Winfield Bank	West Winfield	A.	March 10, 1854	Feb. 16, 1854	Feb. 16, 1854	100	125,000	N. E.
White's Bank of Buffalo	Buffalo	A.	April 9, 1853	April 6, 1852	In year 2000	100	200,000	N. E.
Williamsburgh City Bank	Williamsburgh	A.	Feb. 25, 1852	Feb. 4, 1852	Feb. 4, 1852	200	500,000	N. E.
Worster Sherman's Bank	Watertown	I.	.....	Dec. 1841	.....	.....	500,000	N. E.
Worthington Bank	Pooperstown	I.	.....	Dec. 1854	.....	.....	500,000	N. E.
Wyoming County Bank	Warsaw	I.	.....	Nov. 1851	.....	.....	500,000	N. E.

* First incorp. March 29, 1839; cap. \$100,000; expired Jan. 1, 1857.
 † Successor to Pine Plains Bank.
 ‡ Tradesmen's Bank incorp. March 29, 1823; cap. \$600,000; reduced to \$400,000 March 20, 1827; once ext.; exp. Jan. 1, 1855.

§ Formed by the consolidation of the Manufacturers' Bank and the Eagle Bank by special act of 1839.
 ¶ Union Bank incorp. March 8, 1811; cap. \$1,800,000; once extended; expired Jan. 1, 1853; successor to Jersey Bank, incorp. by State of New Jersey.

Obsolete and Closing Banks.

(Those marked with a * are reformed by the Banking Department.)

NAME.	Location.	C—Chartered. A—Associated. I—Incorporated.	Date of charter or beginning of business.	Capital.	Rate of redemption of currency. N. Y.—Stocks. U. S.—Stocks and mortgages on real estate.	Remarks.
Adams Bank	Ashford	I.	Aug. 1850	.....	.....	Redemption expires June 2, 1860. Geo. Jones, N. Y.
*Agricultural Bank of Herkimer	Herkimer	A.	Jan. 11, 1839	\$ 100,000	Par	Failed June 1, 1858. Red. at New York State Bank, Albany.
Allegany County Bank	Angolica	I.	May 13, 1840	.....	8.36	.....
Aqueduct Association in Village of Catskill	Catskill	C.	April 21, 1818	.....	.....	Changed to Greene County Bank Feb. 5, 1819.

Obsolete and Closing Banks, continued.

NAME.	Location.	C—Chartered. A—Associate. I—Individual.	Date of charter or beginning of business.	Capital.	Rate of redemp- tion of cer- tificates. S. E.—S. E. 75 S. E.—S. E. 75 and p. 79. S. E. 75 on red- emption.	Remarks.
American Bank	Mayville.....	I.	June, 1847	.....	.....	Closing. Red. by Henry Keep until Nov. 16, 1861.
*Astor Bank	New York.....	A.	June 2, 1852	\$ 200,000	Par	Closing.
Atlas Bank of New York.....	Clymer.....	I.	June, 1847	.....	S. 97, S. E. 75	Failed 1847.
Amenia Bank.....	Leedsville.....	I.	.....	.....	Par	Red. by Geo. Jones, N. Y., until Sept. 14, 1861.
Bank of America at Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	A.	Sept. 26, 1839	100,000	S. 76, S. E. 78	Failed.
Bank of Bainbridge.....	Penn Yan.....	I.	April, 1847	.....	.....	Closing. Red. by H. B. Bennett until March 26, 1863.
Bank of Brockport.....	Brockport.....	A.	Nov. 13, 1839	150,000	80.....	Failed.
Bank of Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	C.	March 14, 1831	200,000	Par	Failed.
Bank of Carthage.....	Carthage.....	I.	July, 1852	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Columbia.....	Hudson.....	C.	March 6, 1793	160,000	.....	Closed. Red. until April 29, 1863. Failed 1829. Twice extended.
Bank of Commerce of Buf- falo.....	Buffalo.....	A.	Aug. 27, 1839	100,000	S. 76.....	Failed.
Bank of the Empire State.....	Fairport.....	I.	June, 1848	.....	.....	Closing. Red. until Oct. 7, 1862.
*Bank of Hornellsville.....	Hornellsville.....	A.	March 1, 1856	100,000	Par	Closing. Originally individual.
Bank of Hudson.....	Hudson.....	C.	March 25, 1808	300,000	.....	Failed 1820. Allowed office of discount at Catskill.
Bank of Lake Erie.....	Buffalo.....	I.	Sept. 1847	.....	.....	Closing. Red. until March 21, 1862.
Bank of Lodi.....	Lodi (Seneca co.).....	A.	Jan. 8, 1839	100,000	S. 83, S. E. 97	Failed.
Bank of Lyons.....	Lyons.....	C.	May 14, 1856	200,000	Par	Failed.
Bank of the Metropolis.....	New York.....	A.	March 31, 1851	100,000	.....	Scarcely begun business. Got one plate engraved.
Bank of Monroe.....	Rochester.....	C.	April 22, 1829	300,000	Par	Charter expired Jan. 1, 1850.
Bank of New Rochelle.....	Bolivar.....	I.	Jan. 1846	.....	S. par, S. E. 81	Failed Oct. 1, 1851. Time expired for redemp. Jan. 8, 1859.
Bank of Utica.....	Utica.....	C.	April 29, 1829	200,000	Par	Charter expired Jan. 1, 1850. Removed to N. Y., and now Mercantile Bank of New York.
Bank of Niagara.....	Buffalo.....	C.	April 17, 1816	400,000	.....	Failed 1825.
Bank of Olean.....	Olean.....	A.	Feb. 13, 1840	100,000	S. 87, S. E. 74	Failed.
Bank of Orleans.....	Albion.....	C.	April 30, 1834	200,000	.....	Failed. Eliazur Hart receiver.
Bank of the People.....	Lowville.....	I.	Sept. 1852	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until Oct. 28, 1862.
Bank of Plattsburgh.....	Plattsburgh.....	C.	April 7, 1817	300,000	.....	Failed 1825.
Bank of Rochester.....	Rochester.....	C.	Feb. 19, 1824	250,000	Par	Charter expired July 1847.
Bank of Tonawanda.....	Wheatfield.....	A.	Dec. 15, 1858	100,000	S. 68.....	Failed 1840.
Bank of the Union.....	Belfast.....	I.	March, 1852	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until June 2, 1864.
*Bank of the Union in the City of New York.....	New York.....	A.	May 23, 1853	300,000	Par	Closing.
Bank of the United States in New York.....	New York.....	A.	Aug. 13, 1838	200,000	Par	Closed 1843.
Bank of Warsaw.....	Warsaw.....	A.	Jan. 1, 1839	100,000	.....	.....
Bank of Washington & Warren.....	Sandy Hill.....	C.	April 7, 1817	400,000	.....	Failed 1825.
Bank of Waterford.....	Waterford.....	A.	Jan. 1, 1839	100,000	.....	Failed.
Bank of Western New York.....	Rochester.....	A.	July 4, 1838	180,000	S. 75.....	Failed.
Bank of Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	C.	April 26, 1829	100,000	.....	Charter expired June 13, 1859.
Binghamton Bank.....	Binghamton.....	A.	Dec. 28, 1838	100,000	S. 75, S. E. 74	Failed.
Bowery Bank of the City of New York.....	New York.....	A.	Aug. 16, 1847	300,000	Par	Failed. Jno. A. Stewart receiver.
Camden Bank.....	Camden.....	A.	Jan. 27, 1848	112,550	Par	Closing. Red. by Edwin Rock- well until Jan. 1, 1864.
Canal Bank.....	Albany.....	C.	May 2, 1829	300,000	40.....	Failed July 11, 1848.
*Canal Bank of Lockport.....	Lockport.....	A.	April 10, 1839	200,000	Par	Closing. (See Rep. Comp. 1848, p. 79.)
Cattaraugus County Bank.....	Randolph.....	A.	Jan. 23, 1840	100,000	S. 84, S. E. 77	Failed.
*Central Bank of the City of New York.....	New York.....	A.	Jan. 17, 1853	300,000	Par	Failed.
Chemical Manufacturing & Co.....	New York.....	C.	April 21, 1824	400,000	Par	Charter expired. Merged in Chemical Bank.
Chemung County Bank.....	Horseheads.....	I.	Sept. 14, 1855	.....	Par	Failed March 23, 1858. Red. by Bank Dept. until Sept. 23, 1864.
Chelsea Bank.....	New York.....	A.	Jan. 8, 1839	1,000,000	25.....	Failed in 1840.
City Bank of Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	C.	May 21, 1836	400,000	.....	Failed 1839. (See Comp. Rep. 1848, p. 75.)
City Trust & Banking Co.....	New York.....	A.	March 10, 1839	100,000	Par	Closed 1841.
Clinton Bank.....	New York.....	A.	Feb. 10, 1840	100,000	.....	Failed 1844.
Commercial Bank of Buf- falo.....	Buffalo.....	C.	April 26, 1834	400,000	.....	Failed.
Commercial Bank of New York.....	New York.....	C.	April 28, 1834	500,000	.....	Failed.
Commercial Bank of Os- wego.....	Oswego.....	C.	May 19, 1836	250,000	.....	Failed.
Cortland County Bank.....	Truxton.....	A.	Sept. 30, 1839	100,000	.....	.....
Cortland County Bank.....	Circumtus.....	I.	Sept. 1848	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until Dec. 2, 1859.
Crouse Bank.....	Syranus.....	A.	May 12, 1852	100,000	Par	Changed to Central City Bank Feb. 3, 1857.
Champlain Bank.....	Ellenburgh.....	I.	Oct. 1846	.....	Par	Closing. (See Rep. Comp. 1818, p. 75.) Red. until Nov. 16, 1861.
Commercial Bank.....	Lockport.....	I.	Aug. 1847	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until Aug. 25, 1861.

Obsolete and Closing Banks, continued.

NAME.	Location.	Chartered. A.—Associate, I.—Individual.	Date of Charter or beginning of business.	Capital.	Rate of redemp- tion of cur- rent S. E.— S. E.—Stocks and mortgages on red- estate.	Remarks.
Commercial Bank, Alle- gany County.....	Friendship.....	I.	July, 1847	.....	Par	{ Closing. Red. until July 22, 1862.
Clinton County Bank.....	Plattsburgh.....	C.	May 18, 1836	\$200,000	.....	Failed.
*Dairyman's Bank.....	Newport.....	A.	Nov. 1, 1855	100,000	Par	Failed May 1858. Red. at New York State Bank at Albany until Nov. 6, 1864.
Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.....	New York.....	C.	Nov. 19, 1824	600,000	Par	{ Banking privilege expired { Nov. 19, 1844.
Dutchess County Bank.....	Poughkeepsie.....	C.	April 12, 1825	150,000	Par	Charter expired July 1, 1845.
Dutchess County Bank.....	Armenia.....	I.	Aug. 1849	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until Nov. 6, 1863.
Drovers' Bank of St. Law- ence County.....	Ogdensburgh.....	I.	Dec. 1843	.....	.....	{ Closed. Removed from Catta- { rangus co.
Dunkirk Bank.....	Dunkirk.....	I.	July, 1851	.....	.....	Closed.
Eagle Bank.....	New York.....	A.	April 5, 1839	100,000	.....	Failed.
Eagle Bank of Rochester.....	Rochester.....	A.	March 27, 1852	200,000	.....	Merged in the Traders' Bank of Rochester June, 1859.
Eighth Avenue Bank.....	New York.....	A.	Sept. 1, 1853	100,000	S. E. 94.....	Failed Nov. 1854. Red. at Bank Dept.
*Empire City Bank.....	New York.....	A.	Jan. 1, 1852	500,000	Par	Failed. Red. at North River Bank.
Eric County Bank.....	Buffalo.....	A.	Sept. 1, 1838	100,000	S. 62, S. E. 72	Failed.
Excelsior Bank.....	Meridian.....	I.	Feb. 1851	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until Nov. 16, 1861.
*Exchange Bank of Buffalo	Buffalo.....	I.	April, 1844	.....	Par	Failed. Red. at Albany City Bank.
*Exchange Bank of Genesee	Batavia.....	A.	Jan. 8, 1849	100,000	Par	Closing. Removed from Alex- ander June 24, 1850.
Exchange Bank of Roches- ter.....	Rochester.....	I.	Oct. 31, 1839	.....	Par	Closed.
Farmers' Bank of Ovid.....	Ovid.....	A.	Oct. 6, 1858	100,000	.....	.....
Farmers' Bank of Hamilton County.....	Arietta.....	I.	April, 1850	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until July 16, 1863.
Farmers' Bank of Geneva.....	Geneva.....	A.	July 18, 1839	100,000	.....	.....
Farmers' Bank of Malone.....	Malone.....	I.	Oct. 1844	.....	.....	Closed. Worthless.
Farmers' Bank of Mina.....	Mina.....	I.	May, 1847	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until Mar. 9, 1864. { Failed May 1853. Red. at { Bank Dept. at 85 until Nov. { 12, 1859.
*Farmers' Bank of Onon- daga.....	Onondaga Valley,	I.	July, 1852	.....	85.....	{ Closed 1843. Worthless. (See { Comp. Rep. 1844, p. 61.)
Farmers' Bank of Orange } County.....	Warwick.....	I.	Aug. 1842	.....	.....	Failed. Worthless.
Farmers' Bank of Orleans.....	Gaines.....	A.	Oct. 23, 1838	200,000	.....	Failed. Worthless.
Farmers' Bank of Penn Yan.....	Penn Yan.....	A.	Aug. 20, 1839	100,000	Par	Closed 1843.
Farmers' Bank of Seneca County.....	Romulus.....	A.	April 20, 1839	100,000	S. par, S. E. 74	Failed 1840.
Farmers & Drovers' Bank of Erie County.....	Buffalo.....	I.	Oct. 1843	.....	.....	Failed 1846. Worthless.
Farmers & Mechanics' Bank of Ogdensburgh.....	Ogdensburgh.....	A.	Aug. 28, 1843	100,000	Par	Closed.
Farmers & Mechanics' Bank of Onondaga.....	Fayetteville.....	A.	Aug. 24, 1839	250,000	Par	Closed 1841.
Franklin Bank of Chau- tauge County.....	French Creek.....	I.	1847	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until Aug. 25, 1861.
Franklin Bank.....	New York.....	C.	April 21, 1818	500,000	.....	Failed 1830.
Franklin County Bank.....	Malone.....	I.	Aug. 1846	.....	.....	Closed 1852.
Farmers' Bank of Saratoga County.....	Crescent.....	A.	April 1, 1851	200,000	Par	Still redeeming its own notes.
Freemans' Bank of Wash- ington County.....	Hebron.....	I.	Oct. 1850	.....	.....	Closing. Red. until Oct. 2, 1861.
Genesee Central Bank.....	Attica.....	A.	Dec. 11, 1838	100,000	.....	.....
Globe Bank.....	Seneca Falls.....	I.	Dec. 23, 1839	.....	.....	Failed.
Globe Bank in the City of New York.....	New York.....	A.	April 11, 1840	100,000	.....	.....
Greene County Bank.....	Catskill.....	C.	Feb. 5, 1819	.....	.....	Failed 1826.
*Hamilton Exchange } Bank of Greene.....	Greene.....	I.	Aug. 1850	.....	84.....	{ Redeemed at Bank Dept. at 84 { until June 23, 1864.
Hartford Bank.....	Hartford.....	I.	June, 1849	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until July 14, 1862.
H. J. Miner's Bank of Utica.	Fredonia.....	I.	Feb. 1850	25,000	Par	Closing. Still redeems its own notes.
Henry Keep's Bank.....	Watertown.....	I.	Sept. 1847	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until Sept. 17, 1859.
*Hollister Bank of Buffalo.	Buffalo.....	A.	Feb. 1, 1850	100,000	Par	Failed. Red. at Commercial Bank at Albany.
Howard Trust & Banking Co.....	Troy.....	A.	April 16, 1839	100,000	Par	Closed 1844.
Hudson River Bank.....	New York.....	A.	Dec. 6, 1838	100,000	.....	.....
*Island City Bank.....	New York.....	A.	June 1, 1854	300,000	Par	Failed Oct. 1857. Red. at Man- hattan Co. until April 22, 1864.
Ithaca Bank.....	Ithaca.....	A.	Dec. 31, 1838	250,000	.....	.....
James Bank.....	Jamesville.....	A.	Feb. 7, 1839	100,000	91.....	Failed Oct. 1, 1851. Worthless.
Kinderhook Bank.....	Kinderhook.....	I.	Jan. 25, 1839	.....	.....	.....
Knickerbocker Bank.....	Genoa.....	I.	Sept. 1848	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until Nov. 16, 1861. { Failed. Red. at North River { Bank.
Knickerbocker Bank of the City of New York }	New York.....	C.	Oct. 1, 1851	200,000	Par	Closing. Red. until June 3, 1863.
Kirkland Bank.....	Clinton.....	I.	Dec. 1845	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until June 3, 1863.
La Fayette Bank.....	New York.....	C.	April 18, 1834	500,000	.....	Failed.

Obsolete and Closing Banks, continued.

NAME.	Location.	C.—Chartered. A.—Associate. I.—Individual.	Date of charter or beginning of business.	Capital.	Rate of redemp- tion of Treas- ury Stocks, S. E.—Stocks and mortgages on real estate.	Remarks.
Leland Bank.....	New Lebanon.....	I.	July, 1852	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until July 16, 1864.
Le Roy Bank of Genesee	Le Roy	A.	Jan. 1, 1839	\$ 100,000	.....	.....
Lewis County Bank.....	Martinsburgh.....	C.	April 30, 1833	100,000	.....	Failed Nov. 4, 1854.
Livingston County Bank.....	Genesee	C.	April 7, 1830	100,000	Par	Charter expired July 1, 1855.
Lockport Bank.....	Lockport.....	C.	April 22, 1829	100,000	.....	Charter repealed May 15, 1837.
Lockport Bank & Trust Co.	Lockport.....	A.	Oct. 31, 1838	500,000	Par	Closing. Red. until Nov. 12, 1863.
Lumberman's Bank.....	Wilmurt.....	I.	March, 1851	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until Oct. 24, 1861.
*Luther Wright's Bank.....	Oswego.....	A.	March 28, 1846	300,000	Par	Closing.
McIntyre Bank.....	Adirondac.....	I.	Sept. 1847	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until Feb. 27, 1861.
Madison Co. Bank.....	Cazenovia.....	C.	March 14, 1831	100,000	Par	Charter expired Jan. 1, 1858.
Manhattan Exchange Bank	New York.....	A.	April 1, 1839	300,000	.....	.....
Manufacturers' Bank of Ulster Co.....	Saugerties.....	I.	Sept. 10, 1840	.....	Par	Closed.
Manufacturers' Bank of Rochester.....	Rochester.....	A.	July 28, 1856	200,000	.....	Merged in The Traders' Bank of Rochester June, 1859.
Mechanics' Bank.....	Watertown.....	I.	Sept. 1851	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until Sept. 23, 1861.
Mechanics' Bank of Buffalo	Buffalo.....	A.	Jan. 25, 1839	100,000	S. E. 63.....	Failed.
Mechanics' Bank of Wil- liamsburgh.....	Williamsburgh.....	A.	March 1, 1853	.....	.....	Changed to Manufacturers' Bank of Brooklyn, 1858.
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	Ithaca.....	A.	Oct. 24, 1858	100,000	.....	.....
Mercantile Bank of Schene- ctady.....	Schenectady.....	A.	March 26, 1839	100,000	Par	Closed 1844.
Merchants' Bank.....	Mina.....	I.	Feb. 1847	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until Oct. 17, 1861.
Merchants' Bank of Ontario County.....	Naples.....	I.	March 1846	.....	.....	Closed
Merchants' Banking Co.....	New York.....	A.	Sept. 4, 1839	1,000,000	.....	Closed
Merchants' Exchange Bank of Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	A.	Sept. 20, 1858	200,000	S. S1, S. E. 65	Failed 1840.
Merchants & Farmers' Bank	Carmel.....	I.	Oct. 1845	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until May 30, 1862.
*Merchants & Mechanics' Bank of Oswego.....	North Granville.....	A.	July 1852	.....	77.....	Failed March 1854. Red. at Bank Dept. at 77 until Sept. 28, 1860.
Middle District Bank.....	Poughkeepsie.....	C.	March 22, 1811	200,000	.....	Failed 1829.
Millers' Bank of New York	Clyde.....	A.	Dec. 1, 1838	300,000	S. Par, S. E. 94	Failed 1840.
*Monroe Bank of Rochester	Cuba.....	I.	Oct. 1852	.....	Par	Closing.
New York Banking Co.....	New York.....	A.	March 23, 1839	100,000	S. 42.....	Failed.
New York Bank of Saratoga	Hudley.....	I.	Feb. 1851	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until April 1, 1862.
New York City Bank.....	New York.....	A.	May 6, 1840	200,000	.....	.....
New York Manufacturing Co.....	New York.....	C.	Sept. 26, 1814	150,000	Par	Merged in Phoenix Bank Feb. 21, 1817. Incorp. June 15, 1812, for manufacturing cards and wire.
New York City Trust & Banking Co.....	New York.....	I.	.....	.....	Par	Closed 1840.
New York Security Bank.....	Flore Falls.....	I.	Aug. 1848	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until Aug. 16, 1864.
New York Stock Bank.....	Durham.....	I.	June 1846	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until July 19, 1862.
*New York State Stock Security Bank.....	New York.....	I.	Nov. 30, 1838	.....	Par	Closing. Red. at New York State Bank, Albany.
*New York Traders' Bank of Washington Co.....	North Granville.....	I.	Sept. 1851	.....	.....	Closing. Red. at New York State Bank, Albany.
Niagara River Bank.....	Buffalo.....	A.	March 15, 1853	104,000	.....	Removed to Lockport May 13, 1859, and name changed to Lockport City Bank.
North American Bank.....	New York.....	A.	Oct. 21, 1839	100,000	Par	Closed 1841.
North American Trust & Banking Co.....	New York.....	A.	Nov. 6, 1838	2,000,000	.....	Failed.
Northern Bank of New York.....	Madrid.....	I.	Feb. 1847	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until Nov. 1, 1860
Northern Exchange Bank.	Brasher Falls.....	I.	July 1847	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until March 1, 1862
Northern Canal Bank.....	Fort Ann.....	I.	Aug. 1848	.....	Par	Closing. Red. until Oct. 13, 1862
North River Banking Co.....	New York.....	A.	Dec. 4, 1839	100,000	.....	.....
*Oliver Lee & Company's Bank.....	Buffalo.....	A.	Jan. 1, 1844	100,000	Par	Failed. Red. at Albany City Bank.
Ontonaga County Bank.....	Syracuse.....	A.	Jan. 1, 1854	150,000	.....	Closed.
Ontario Bank.....	Canandaigua.....	C.	March 12, 1813	500,000	.....	Charter expired Jan. 1, 1856. Allowed to establish Branch at Utica April 10, 1815, and this continued until charter ex- pired as Ontario Branch Bank of Utica.
Ontario Bank. (President and Directors of).....	Utica.....	A.	Dec. 29, 1855	500,000	.....	Failed. E. A. Wetmore, receiver.
*Ontario County Bank.....	Phelps.....	I.	Nov. 1855	.....	Par	Failed March, 1858. Red. at Union Bank, Albany, until Aug. 11, 1864.
Oswego County Bank.....	Meridian.....	I.	Oct. 1849	.....	Par	Closing. (1854.) Red. until Sept. 5, 1860.
Palmyra Bank of Wayne County.....	Palmyra.....	I.	Dec. 1843	.....	.....	Changed to Lyons Bank March 31, 1857.
Pachin Bank.....	Buffalo.....	A.	Oct. 1, 1847	100,000	Par	Closed. Red. by A. D. Patchin until Feb. 25, 1862.
Phoenix Bank.....	Bainbridge.....	I.	June 1850	.....	.....	Closed.
Phoenix Bank at Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	A.	Oct. 30, 1839	500,000	S. E. 73.....	Failed. Red. until Sept. 2, 1863.
*Pine Plains Bank.....	Pine Plains.....	A.	March 9, 1839	100,000	Par	Failed April 1858. Reorganized as Stissing Bank.

Savings Banks are institutions intended to receive in trust small sums of money, generally the surplus earnings of the laboring classes, and to return the same with moderate interest at a future time. They are banks of deposit only; their officers serve without pay, and the money received on deposit can be invested only in mortgages upon real estate, public stocks, or such other securities

Obsolete and Closing Banks, continued.

NAME.	Location.	C—Charter, red. A—Associate, I—Individual.	Date of charter or beginning of business.	Capital.	Rate of redemp- tion of circula- tion. N.—Stocks, S. E.—Stocks and mortgages on real estate.	Remarks.
Powell Bank.....	Newburgh.....	A.	Dec. 27, 1838	130,000	Par.....	Closing. Red. its own notes.
*Pratt Bank of Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	I.	Oct. 1847	.....	94.....	Failed Feb. 1858. Red. at Bank Dept. at 94.
Prattsville Bank.....	Prattsville.....	I.	Aug. 1843	.....	Par.....	Closing. Red. until Dec. 15, 1860.
Putnam County Bank.....	Farmers' Mills.....	A.	Nov. 22, 1848	100,000	Par.....	Closing. Red. by David Kent until Oct. 1863.
Putnam Valley Bank.....	Putnam Valley.....	I.	May, 1849	.....	Par.....	Closing.
Queen City Bank.....	Buffalo.....	I.	Sept. 1853	.....	Par.....	Closing. Red. until Feb. 10, 1863.
Reciprocity Bank.....	Buffalo.....	C.	March 6, 1857	200,000	.....	Changed from Sackets Harbor Bank March 6, 1851. Failed. Receiver app. Aug. 27, 1857.
Sackets Harbor Bank.....	Buffalo.....	C.	April, 28, 1854	200,000	.....	Removed from Sackets Harbor March 25, 1852. Changed to Reciprocity Bank 1857.
St. Lawrence Bank.....	Ogdensburgh.....	A.	Jan. 8, 1839	100,000	S. 52, S. E. 50	Failed Dec. 3, 1841.
State Bank of New York.....	Buffalo.....	A.	Oct. 15, 1839	100,000	S. 31	Failed.
Silver Lake Bank of Genesee	Perry.....	A.	Jan. 5, 1839	100,000	.....	.....
*State Bank at Sackets Harbor	Sackets Harbor.....	I.	May, 1852	.....	Par.....	(Failed Nov. 1, 1856. Red. at Union Bank, Albany, until Nov. 11, 1862.)
*State Bank at Saugerties.....	Saugerties.....	I.	April, 1847	.....	Par.....	Closing.
Staten Island Bank.....	Port Richmond.....	A.	Oct. 29, 1838	100,000	S. E. 56.....	Failed.
*Suffolk Bank.....	New York.....	A.	July 1, 1852	100,000	Par.....	Closing.
Sullivan County Bank.....	Monticello.....	I.	Oct. 1850	.....	Par.....	Closing. Red. until Aug. 21, 1860.
Tenth Ward Bank.....	New York.....	A.	Dec. 1, 1838	100,000	S. 94.....	Failed 1840.
Troy Exchange Bank.....	Troy.....	A.	Jan. 1, 1838	100,000	.....	.....
Union Bank at Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	A.	Oct. 10, 1839	100,000	S. 81.....	Failed.
United States Bk. at Buffalo	Buffalo.....	A.	Dec. 13, 1838	100,000	S. E. 77.....	Failed.
Valley Bank of Boonville.....	Boonville.....	I.	.....	.....	Par.....	Closing. Red. by E. N. Merriam, of Ogdensburgh, until March 20, 1863.
Valley Bank of Lowville.....	Lowville.....	I.	Aug. 1851	.....	Par.....	Removed to Boonville. See above.
Village Bank.....	Bandolph.....	I.	June, 1848	.....	Par.....	Closing. Red. until June 3, 1859.
*Walter Joy's Bank.....	Buffalo.....	I.	Feb. 1848	.....	Par.....	Failed 1850. Red. at Mechanics & Farmers' Bank, Albany.
Warren County Bank.....	Johnsburgh.....	I.	Dec. 1845	.....	Par.....	Closing. Red. until Nov. 12, 1859.
Washington Bank in the City of New York.....	New York.....	A.	July 18, 1839	125,000	65, 35, & Par.	Failed 1843.
Water-vliet Bank.....	West Troy.....	C.	May 21, 1836	250,000	.....	Failed. (See Comp. Rep. 1848, p. 77.)
Wayne County Bank.....	Palmyra.....	C.	April 30, 1829	100,000	.....	Closed.
*White Plains Bank.....	Naples.....	I.	June, 1844	.....	Par.....	Closing.
Western Bank of Suffolk County.....	S. Hanfington.....	I.	June, 1850	.....	Par.....	Closing. Red. until June 17, 1862.
Williamsburgh Bank.....	Williamsburgh.....	A.	Jan. 12, 1839	100,000	Par.....	Closed.
Willoughby Bank.....	Brooklyn.....	A.	Nov. 1, 1839	100,000	Par.....	Closed 1840.
Wool Growers' Bank of the State of New York.....	New York.....	A.	Jan. 12, 1839	100,000	Par.....	Closed 1841.
Yates County Bank.....	Penn Yan.....	C.	April 2, 1831	100,000	.....	Failed 1848. (See Comp. Rep. 1849, p. 35.)

Savings Banks in the State, Jan. 1, 1859.

NAME.	Location.	Date of incorporation.	Amount due depositors.	Resources.
Albany City Savings Institution.....	Albany.....	March 29, 1850	\$ 168,181	\$ 168,181
Albany Exchange Savings Bank.....	Albany.....	April 18, 1856	27,987	27,987
Albany Savings Bank.....	Albany.....	March 24, 1829	998,924	1,049,804
Auburn Savings Institution.....	Auburn.....	March 12, 1849	71,235	71,415
Bank for Savings in the City of New York	New York.....	March 26, 1849	8,701,923	9,259,996
Bloomfield Savings Bank.....	New York.....	April 17, 1854	56,300	57,599
Bowery Savings Bank.....	New York.....	May 1, 1834	7,818,143	8,274,445
Broadway Savings Institution.....	New York.....	June 20, 1851	841,346	872,967
Brookport Savings Bank.....	Brookport.....	July 18, 1853	2,439	2,511
Brooklyn Savings Bank.....	Brooklyn.....	April 7, 1827	2,660,981	2,816,817
Buffalo Savings Bank.....	Buffalo.....	May 9, 1846	872,681	924,865
Central City Savings Institution.....	Utica.....	June 20, 1851	28,431	30,688
Central Savings Bank of Troy.....	Troy.....	April 15, 1857	25,712	25,712
Cohoes Savings Institution.....	Cohoes.....	April 11, 1851	34,734	34,734
Commercial Savings Bank of Troy.....	Troy.....	April 12, 1855	60,031	60,031
Dry Dock Savings Institution.....	New York.....	April 12, 1848	1,118,876	1,169,401
East River Savings Institution.....	New York.....	.....	785,782	823,569
Elmira Savings Bank.....	Elmira.....	April 17, 1854	1,973	2,107
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.....	New York.....	April 10, 1850	1,628,754	1,895,951

as may be approved by law. They can be organized by special act of the Legislature, and their charters are perpetual. The total number of savings institutions incorp. prior to 1859 was 75, of which 57 reported their statistics in 1858. They are placed under the care of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, who has general powers for the protection of the interests of depositors, and is required to report their condition annually to the Legislature. Most of these institutions bear names closely resembling those of banks of discount and circulation, and are kept in the same building and have the same persons as officers of both.¹

Class IV. includes those whose certificates are filed in the County Clerks' offices. Most of the corporations already described are required to file their articles in the clerk's office of their respective counties, in addition to depositing them in the departments of the State Government.

"An Act to provide for the Incorporation of **Religious Societies**" was passed April 6, 1784.²

"An Act authorizing the Incorporation of **Rural Cemetery Associations**" was passed April 27, 1847.

"An Act to provide for the **Incorporation of Villages**" was passed Dec. 7, 1847.³

Savings Banks, continued.

NAME.	Location.	Date of incorporation.	Amount due depositors.	Resources.
Emigrant Savings Bank of Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	April 17, 1858	\$ 5,490	\$ 4,218
Eric County Savings Bank.....	Buffalo.....	April 20, 1854	542,641	549,722
Fishkill Savings Institute.....	Fishkill.....	Feb. 25, 1857	21,497	21,705
Grenwich Savings Bank.....	New York.....	April 24, 1833	3,528,851	3,678,180
Hudson City Savings Institution.....	Hudson.....	April 4, 1850	44,610	45,206
Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks.....	New York.....	April 12, 1848	1,509,889	1,529,810
Irving Savings Institution.....	New York.....	July 1, 1851	719,498	736,223
Manhattan Savings Institution.....	New York.....	April 10, 1850	1,782,067	1,820,785
Manufacturers' Savings Bank of Troy.....	Troy.....	April 15, 1857	51,988	51,988
Mariners' Savings Institution.....	New York.....	April 16, 1852	419,689	430,141
Mechanics & Farmers' Savings Bank of Albany.....	Albany.....	April 12, 1855	179,049	179,049
Mechanics & Traders' Savings Institution.....	New York.....	April 16, 1852	361,612	372,417
Monroe County Savings Institution.....	Rochester.....	April 8, 1850	256,679	259,341
Mutual Savings Bank of Troy.....	Troy.....	April 15, 1857	23,637	25,637
Newburgh Savings Bank.....	Newburgh.....	April 13, 1852	91,188	92,993
Niagara County Savings Bank.....	Lockport.....	April 10, 1851	1,569	1,626
Onondaga County Savings Bank.....	Syracuse.....	April 30, 1855	129,601	134,292
Poughkeepsie Savings Bank.....	Poughkeepsie.....	April 16, 1836	217,505	265,679
Rochester Savings Bank.....	Rochester.....	April 21, 1833	1,371,911	1,476,425
Rome Savings Bank.....	Rome.....	June 30, 1851	33,621	36,289
Rose Hill Savings Bank.....	New York.....	April 17, 1854	71,854	72,285
Savings Bank of Utica.....	Utica.....	April 26, 1839	334,262	368,499
Schenectady Savings Bank.....	Schenectady.....	April 29, 1834	211,886	227,559
Seamens' Bank for Savings.....	New York.....	Jan. 31, 1829	7,349,474	7,825,443
Sing Sing Savings Bank.....	Sing Sing.....	March 9, 1854	35,410	35,711
Sixpenny Savings Bank of Albany.....	Albany.....	April 17, 1854	10,601	10,601
Sixpenny Savings Bank of the City of New York.....	New York.....	June 4, 1853	112,361	113,548
South Brooklyn Savings Institute.....	Brooklyn.....	April 10, 1850	522,350	538,664
Southold Savings Bank.....	Southold.....	April 7, 1858	6,970	7,001
State Savings Bank of Troy.....	Troy.....	April 18, 1856	47,479	47,479
Syracuse Savings Bank.....	Syracuse.....	March 30, 1849	237,580	238,619
Troy Savings Bank.....	Troy.....	April 23, 1823	634,904	671,716
Ulster County Savings Institution.....	Kingston.....	April 18, 1851	62,435	63,622
Union Savings Bank of Albany.....	Albany.....	April 13, 1854	15,187	15,187
Westchester County Savings Bank.....	Tarrytown.....	July 21, 1853	103,734	108,729
Western Savings Bank.....	Buffalo.....	July 9, 1851	77,048	77,048
Williamsburgh Savings Bank.....	Brooklyn.....	April 9, 1851	1,086,882	1,119,001
Yonkers Savings Bank.....	Yonkers.....	April 3, 1854	47,405	48,009

¹ The first savings bank in England was formed in 1804, and the first in New York in 1819, under the auspices of the "Society for Prevention of Pauperism." A public meeting was called and the plan discussed and approved Nov. 29, 1816. The first deposits were made July 3, 1819, and \$2,807 were received the first evening from 80 depositors, in sums of from \$2 to \$300. Within 6 mo., \$153,378.31 had been deposited, by 1,527 persons, and but \$6,606 had been withdrawn. Up to 1857, \$47,530,067.61 had been intrusted to the care of this institution.—*Common Council Manual*, 1858, p. 623.

The first savings bank in Albany was established in 1820; in Troy, in 1823; in Brooklyn, in 1827; and in Buffalo, in 1836. Most of these banks were originally required to report to the Legislature; but their returns were seldom published. Under the act of March 20, 1857, they are required to report to the

Superintendent of the Banking Department. Sixteen savings banks have been incorp. that never organized. Only two of the whole number chartered have ever failed. The "Knickerbocker Savings Institution," of N. Y., incorp. April 8, 1851, failed and went into the hands of a receiver in 1854; and the "Sixpenny Savings Bank of Rochester," incorp. July 13, 1854, failed.

² This act was amended, so far as it related to the Ref. Prot. D. Societies, March 7, 1788. Other amendments were made in 1801, 1813, and 1828. For statistics see p. 139.

³ Previous to this act, villages were incorp. by special acts of the Legislature, and the articles were filed in the State Department; but since, the filing of articles has become a mere local affair; and it is extremely difficult to obtain a complete list of the incorporated villages of the State.

AGRICULTURE.

The climate of the State is adapted to the cultivation of most of the crops and fruits of the temperate zone. The improved lands comprise a little more than one-half of the entire area of the State, and of these 37 per cent. is devoted to pasturage and 25 per cent. is occupied by meadow lands. The principal crops, in the order of relative amount, are oats, corn, wheat, buckwheat, rye, and barley, together occupying 37 per cent. of the cultivated lands,—leaving 1 per cent. for the minor crops and gardens. The northern eos. of the State and the highland regions along the s. border and upon the Hudson are much better adapted to pasturage than tillage; and the people in these sections are almost exclusively engaged in stock and sheep raising and in dairying. Little more grain is raised than is strictly necessary for a proper rotation of crops; and the greater part of the grain for home consumption is imported from other sections of the country. The low lands that surround the great lakes and occupy the greater portion of the surface in the w. part of the State are best adapted to grain growing. Several sections of the State are found peculiarly adapted to particular products. The Mohawk Valley intervals have been long almost exclusively devoted to the cultivation of broom corn. The Chemung Valley parts of Onondaga co. and several other sections are becoming known as tobacco raising districts. Hops are extensively cultivated in Madison, Oneida, Otsego, and Schoharie eos. The Hudson Valley below the Highlands, the n. shore of Long Island, and the s. extremity of several of the lake valleys in the central portion of the State are well adapted to the culture of grapes. Maple sugar is largely produced in the northern eos. and in the central highland districts. Upon Long Island and in Westchester large sections are devoted to the cultivation of vegetables for the New York market. The people of Orange, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess eos. are largely engaged in furnishing the city of New York with milk.¹

The New York State Agricultural Society was formed by a convention held at Albany in Feb. 1832; but for several years it received no support from the State and held no regular fairs. In 1841 the society was re-organized, and measures were adopted for raising funds and holding annual fairs. On May 5 of that year, an act was passed by the Legislature, appropriating \$8,000 for the encouragement of agriculture, \$700 of which was to go to the State Society, and the remainder was to be divided among the co. societies in the ratio of Assembly representation. This appropriation has been continued until the present time. The society is required annually to report to the Legislature a full account of its proceedings, and such facts concerning the agricultural condition of the State as may be of general interest. The volumes of Transactions are published by the State, and are widely distributed among the farming population. The annual fairs are held in different parts of the State, and are largely attended.² They usually succeed in

¹ Hay is most largely produced in St. Lawrence, Oneida, Chautauque, Otsego, Chautauque, Delaware, and Orange counties; wheat, in Livingston, Monroe, Genesee, Niagara, Ontario, and Jefferson counties; oats, in Onondaga, Montgomery, Oneida, Cayuga, and Otsego; rye, in Columbia, Rensselaer, Ulster, Orange, Albany, Saratoga, and Washington; barley, in Jefferson, Onondaga, Ontario, Cayuga, and Wayne; buckwheat, in Schoharie, Montgomery, Otsego, Saratoga, and Tioga; corn, in Onondaga, Cayuga, Monroe, Wayne, Oneida, and Ontario; and potatoes, in Washington, Monroe, Oneida, St. Lawrence, Rensselaer, and Franklin. The counties having the greatest number of cows are St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Oneida, Orange, Chenango, Herkimer, and Chautauque; and the greatest number of sheep, Ontario, Livingston, Steuben, Cayuga, Washington, Wyoming, Monroe, and Genesee. The counties that produce the greatest quantity of butter are St. Lawrence, Delaware, Chenango, Jefferson, Chautauque, Orange, and Otsego; and the greatest amount of cheese, Herkimer, Oneida, Jefferson, Madison, Erie, Cattaraugus, St. Lawrence, and Otsego.

²The earliest agricultural exhibition on record within the present limits of the State was a cattle fair, held at New Amsterdam, Oct. 15, 1641. An act passed Nov. 11, 1632, entitled "An act for settling fairs and markets in each respective city and co. throughout this province," remained in force until repealed by the State Legislature, March 12, 1788. A special act was passed for the fairs of Albany, Cumberland, and Ticondoga eos., March 8, 1773, but scarcely took effect before the Revolution. Acts applying to particular towns were passed by the earlier State Legislatures; but the custom of holding fairs soon fell into disuse. These fairs were more properly market days; no premiums were offered, and no inducements to competition existed beyond the ordinary stimulus of trade. The products of farm culture being placed side by side, their comparative excellence was left to the decision of the purchaser, which doubtless contri-

buted to excite emulation among the producers. These fairs were generally held semi-annually, upon fixed days, under the direction of "Governors and Rulers," appointed in colonial times by the Governor, and afterward by the judges of the co. courts. The expenses were defrayed by tolls, usually 1 per cent., upon the commodities sold, half of which was paid by the buyer and half by the seller.

The Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures was instituted Feb. 26, 1791, and incorporated March 12, 1793. For more efficient action, it in 1801 divided the State into as many agricultural districts as there were eos., in each of which a secretary was appointed, to convene the members of the society within his district, inquire into the state of agriculture and manufactures, receive communications and arrange and transmit them to the President of the society. The transactions of this body were printed by the State, and the society numbered among its members nearly every person of eminence throughout the State. Its charter expired in 1804, and its corporate powers were revived and continued April 2 of that year, under the name of the Society for the Promotion of the Useful Arts. The affairs of the new body were managed by a council of 9 members, and State patronage was continued in the printing of its Transactions. In 1808-12 liberal premiums were offered for the best cloths of household manufacture, a part of which were awarded by the co. judge and a part by this society. The samples, upon which \$10,000 were thus paid, are still preserved in the library of the Albany Institute. After being once extended, the Society for Promoting Agricultural Arts was superseded, in part, by a Board of Agriculture, but continued as a local institution of Albany until merged, with the "Albany Lyceum of Natural History," in the "Albany Institute," in 1829. The latter has most of the books, papers, and effects of its predecessors; and tracing back through its change it is the oldest scientific society in the State. "An act to improve the agriculture of this State,"

awakening a great local interest in agricultural matters. The office of the society is kept at the Agricultural Rooms, corner of State and Lodge Sts., Albany, where it has a museum and library.

County and Town Societies.—The act of 1853 allows county agricultural societies to purchase and hold real estate to an amount not exceeding \$25,000 and personal property not exceeding \$1,000, for the purposes set forth in their articles of incorporation, and for no other purposes. Town and other societies may hold real estate to the amount of \$10,000 and personal property to the amount of \$3,000. Each county or union society must have at least one director or manager for each town; and each town, village, or city society must have not less than 10 directors, who are elected annually by ballot. Upon application of two-thirds of their members to the Supreme Court of the district in which they are located, these societies may obtain an order for the sale of a part or the whole of their property. An amendment to the act was passed April 13, 1855, by the provisions of which the number of directors was changed to 6, 2 of whom are elected each year for a term of three years. Any person may become a life member by the payment of a sum not exceeding \$10; and the officers are jointly and severally liable for all debts due from the society contracted while they are in office, if suit be commenced within one year

passed April 7, 1819, created a board of agriculture and appropriated \$10,000 annually for 2 years, to be distributed for the promotion of agriculture and family domestic manufactures in the several cos., on condition that a similar sum should be subscribed by the co. societies formed under this act. A board, formed of the president, or a delegate chosen from each co. society, met annually at Albany, elected officers, examined reports, and selected for publication such returns as they deemed proper. These were published by the State. Three volumes of Memoirs were issued, and the board continued in existence but little longer than the appropriation was continued. County societies, on the plan of the Berkshire Co. Agricultural Society, began to be formed in 1817; and, by the exertions of De Witt Clinton, Elkanah Watson, and other friends of the measure, they were extended to most of the cos. These societies, after a brief period, fell into disuse; and that of Jefferson co. is the only one of this class that can trace an unbroken descent from that period.

The first officers of the present State Agricultural Society, formed in 1832, were Le Ray de Chaumont, *President*; E. P. Livingston, Jacob Morris, and Robert L. Rose, *Vice Presidents*; P. S. Van Rensselaer, *Recording Secretary*; Jesse Buell, *Corresponding Secretary*; Charles R. Webster, *Treasurer*; and H. W. Delavan, John Townsend, and H. Hickox, *Executive Committee*. County societies were again instituted in many of the cos. under the influence of this society; but most of them were short lived. The "Cultivator" was begun in March, 1834, by Jesse Buell, under the guarantee of Stephen Van Rensselaer and James Wadsworth, as the organ of the society and medium of communication between the friends of agriculture; and it has been continued ever since, under private auspices, but entirely devoted to the interests of agriculture. It has for many years been published by Luther Tucker, of Albany.

Any person a citizen of the State may become a member of the State Society upon payment of \$3 annually, or a life member by payment of \$10 at one time. Presidents of co. societies and one delegate from each are *ex officio* members. The officers of the society are elected annually in Feb., and consist of a

President, one Vice President from each of the Judicial Districts, a Recording and a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, consisting of the above and 5 others chosen for the purpose.

Prémiums are awarded in money, plate, medals, books, and diplomas; and the society embraces within the field of its patronage not only stock, farm, and garden products and implements of husbandry, but a wide range of useful and ornamental manufactures, particularly those which are the products of home industry. The places and times of holding the State fairs, names of Presidents, and total receipts of the State society have been as follows:—

YEARS.	Place of holding fair.	Time of holding fair.	Presidents.	Receipts.
1841	Syracuse.....	Sept. 29, 30	Joel B. Nott.....	(Free.)
1842	Albany.....	Sept. 27, 29	Jas. S. Wadsworth.....	\$1,296.10
1843	Rochester.....	Sept. 20, 22	Jas. S. Wadsworth.....	3,000.00
1844	Poughkeepsie.....	Sept. 18, 19	J. B. Beckman.....	3,650.00
1845	Utica.....	Sept. 17, 19	B. P. Johnston.....	4,379.18
1846	Auburn.....	Sept. 15, 17	J. M. Sherwood.....	4,034.22
1847	Saratoga Spg's.....	Sept. 14, 16	George Vail.....	6,272.86
1848	Buffalo.....	Sept. 5, 7	John A. King.....	8,144.55
1849	Syracuse.....	Sept. 11, 13	Ezra P. Practice.....	10,465.61
1850	Albany.....	Sept. 3, 6	Henry Wager.....	11,956.25
1851	Rochester.....	Sept. 16, 19	William Kelly.....	8,125.41
1852	Utica.....	Sept. 7, 10	James G. Morris.....	6,099.30
1853	Saratoga Spg's.....	Sept. 20, 23	Samuel Cheever.....	9,248.70
1854	New York.....	Oct. 3, 6	.....	11,527.25
1855	Elmira.....	Oct. 2, 5	.....	\$8,010.00
1856	Watertown.....	(Sept. 29, 1 Oct. 3)	Theodore S. Faxton.....	15,073.89
1857	Buffalo.....	Oct. 6, 9	Alonzo S. Upham.....	10,815.81
1858	Syracuse.....	Oct. 5, 8	Wm. T. McCoun.....	.....
1859	Albany.....	Oct. 4, 7	A. B. Cnigt.....	.....

Town and Union Agricultural Societies.

(For County Societies see p. 103.)

NAME.	Date of organization.	NAME.	Date of organization.
Bainbridge Agricultural Society.....	Jan. 3, 1857	Jefferson Agricultural Society, Schoharie Co.....	Feb. 23, 1858
Brookfield Agricultural Society.....	March 5, 1856	Lebanon Agricultural Society.....	Aug. 19, 1856
Catsarauga Agricultural & Mechanical Society, Bantsville.....	March 10, 1858	Leon Agricultural Society.....	Sept. 15, 1856
Chautauque Farmers' & Mechanics' Union at Fredonia.....	March 14, 1859	Lodi Agricultural Society, of.....	Aug. 22, 1857
Corn-wango Agricultural, Horticultural, & Mechanical Society.....	May 13, 1856	Nelson Farmers & Mechanics Association.....	June 5, 1858
Corn-wango Union Agricultural & Horticultural Society.....	Sept. 4, 1858	Oswego City Agricultural Society.....	March 19, 1859
Constantia Town Agricultural Society.....	Oct. 19, 1857	Otselic, Pitcher, Pharsalia, & Lincklaen Agricultural Society.....	June 27, 1857
Coventry Agricultural Society.....	March 23, 1857	Rushville Union Agricultural Society.....	Feb. 9, 1855
Dresden Agricultural Society.....	Aug. 16, 1856	St. Lawrence International Agricultural & Mechanical Society, Ogdensburgh.....	June 21, 1856
Ellisburgh, Adams, & Henderson Agricultural Society.....	Dec. 28, 1855	Sandy Creek, Richland, Orwell, & Boylston Agricultural Society.....	March 20, 1859
Farmers' Club, of Little Falls.....	Jan. 8, 1858	Sangerfield & Marshall Town Agricultural Society.....	Nov. 10, 1857
Farmers' & Mechanics' Association of Cazenovia.....	Jan. 12, 1859	Somerset Agricultural Society.....	Jan. 27, 1857
Farmers' & Mechanics' Association of Fenner.....	Jan. 3, 1857	Susquehanna Valley Agricultural & Horticultural Society.....	April 4, 1857
Galen Agricultural Society.....	Jan. 3, 1857	Union Agricultural Society, (Broome and Delaware cos.).....	March 29, 1859
Gotham Agricultural Society.....	Jan. 13, 1857	Union Agricultural Society, of Putnam.....	June 29, 1859
Governour Agricultural & Mechanical Society.....	Feb. 9, 1859	Virgil Agricultural Society.....	Feb. 26, 1857
Hamilton Agricultural & Horticultural Association of.....	Aug. 22, 1857	Wilson Agricultural Society.....	June 19, 1859
Happersfield Union Agricultural Society.....	April 5, 1859	Winfield Union Agricultural Society.....	April 18, 1859
Highland Agricultural Society.....	Feb. 2, 1856	Wiskey Agricultural Society, Genesee Falls, Pike, & Eagle.....	Dec. 6, 1855
Horn-Blsville Agricultural Society.....	March 31, 1856		

of the time when due. Each society formed under these acts is obliged to report annually to the State Society.¹

An examination of the returns of the census of 1855 shows that *Cattaraugus* excels all other counties in the production of millet; *Columbia* in pears, rye, garden seeds, and onions; *Dutchess* in plums and quinces, and in number of swine; *Herkimer* in cheese; *Jefferson* in spring wheat and barley; *Livingston* in fallow lands, in winter wheat, and in wool; *Monroe* in value of farms and nurseries; *Montgomery* in lint; *Oneida* in value of stock and amount of apples and honey; *Onondaga* in acres plowed and quantity of oats, corn, tobacco, and cider; *Ontario* in sheep; *Orange* in milk; *Orleans* in beans; *Otsego* in hops and in domestic linen; *Queens* in garden seeds and strawberries; *Rensselaer* in flaxseed; *St. Lawrence* in pasture and meadow lands, quantity of peas, sugar and butter, number of horses and cows, and yards of fulled cloth, flannel and other

¹ Summary of County Agricultural Societies.
(For Town and Union Societies see p. 102.)

COUNTIES.	Date of present organization.	First President.	First Secretary.	Present place of holding annual fair.	Total receipts from the beginning.	FAIR GROUNDS.			
						Date of purchase or lease.	Extent in acres.	Cost of grounds.	Cost with fixtures.
<i>Albany</i>	Aug. 9, 1853	James W. Jolly...	Joseph Warren...	Albany.					
<i>Allegany</i>									
<i>Bronx</i>	April 27, 1858								
<i>Cattaraugus</i>	Jan. 28, 1855	P. Ten Broeck.....	D. R. Wheeler.....	Little Valley.....	\$5,500	1856	10	Leased.	
<i>Cayuga</i>	June 21, 1856	H. Howland.....	Wm. Richardson.....	Auburn.....		1856	19	\$2,850	\$5,850
<i>Chautauque</i>	1856	T. B. Campbell.....		Migratory.....	2,000 per ann.				
<i>Chemung</i>	1851	Simeon L. Rood.....	A. J. Wynkoop.....	Horsesheds.....	1,830				
<i>Chemango</i>	1845	Abraam Perlee.....	A. Sanford.....	Norwich.....	13,900		5	Leased.	1,000
<i>Clinton</i>									
<i>Columbia</i>	March 8, 1856	E. Livingston.....	Jas. M. Gifford.....	{ Chatham 4 } { Corners }.....	11,625	1856	15½	2,600	6,400
<i>Cortland</i>	Oct. 1838	W. Bewry.....			10,000	1858	15		6,500
<i>Delaware</i>	July, 1841	Sammal A. Law.....	D. McFarland.....		6,215				
<i>Dutchess</i>	Oct. 16, 1841	Henry Staats.....	Geo. Kneeland.....	Wash. Hollow.....	10,800		7	Leased.	2,100
<i>Erie</i>	June 2, 1856	Lewis F. Allen.....	Warren Bryant.....	Buffalo.....	7,950		52	Leased.	1,400
<i>Essex</i>	Dec. 1850	W. C. Watson.....	R. S. Hale.....	Elizabethtown.....					
<i>Franklin</i>	July 30, 1856	S. Lawrence.....	Harry S. House.....	Madone.....		1856	10	1,000	
<i>Fult. & Ham.</i>	Oct. 18, 1838	Elias Prindle.....	T. S. Perse.....	Johnstown.....	2,368				
<i>Genesee</i>	May 26, 1857	T. C. Peters.....	C. P. Turner.....	Batavia.....					
<i>Greene</i>	Oct. 11, 1856	Lewis Sherrill.....	H. L. Bay.....		10,113				
<i>Herkimer</i>	4, 1841	A. Loomis.....	Amron Petrie.....	Hlion.....			5	Leased.	1,000
<i>Jeff. rson</i>	Dec. 7, 1854	J. D. Le Ray.....	E. Ten Eyck.....	Watertown.....	30,000	1851	14	1,600	
<i>Levy</i>	1841	E. Merriam.....		{ Turin and } { Lowville }.....					
<i>Livingston</i>	June 30, 1855	Aaron Barber.....	Jos. Kershner.....	Genesee.....	12,000		15	Leased.	4,000
<i>Madison</i>	Feb. 8, 1856	J. D. Ledyard.....	A. S. Sloan.....	Morrisville.....		1853	6	3,500	
<i>Monroe</i>	March 19, 1856	Willard Hodges.....	D. D. T. Moore.....	Brighton.....			25	4,000	15,926.95
<i>Montgomery</i>	Oct. 13, 1841	T. J. Van Deville.....	John Frey.....	Fonda.....					
<i>Niagara</i>	Dec. 2, 1858								
<i>Oneida</i>	April, 1841	Pomeroy Jones.....	R. P. Johnston.....	Utica and Rome.....					
<i>Onondaga</i>	Jan. 25, 1856			Syracuse.....					
<i>Ontario</i>	May 18, 1854	Wm. Hildreth.....	J. S. Bates.....	Canandaigua.....	20,836	1854-5		2,461	13,160
<i>Orange</i>	1841								
<i>Orleans</i>	Oct. 17, 1856	T. C. Bailey.....	Hiram Goff.....	Albion.....	6,500	1857	12	1,600	3,350
<i>Oswego</i>	Dec. 27, 1855								
<i>Otsego</i>	Jan. 22, 1856	D. H. Little.....	Chas. McLean.....	Cooperstown.....	8,635		8		
<i>Putnam</i>	1851	T. B. Arden.....	Hugh C. Wilson.....		9,500				
<i>Queens</i>	Nov. 30, 1857	E. Lawrence.....	A. G. Corll.....		30,385				
<i>Rensselaer</i>	Jan. 7, 1855	Jos. Hastings.....	Luther D. Eddy.....	Lansingburgh.....					
<i>Richmond</i>									
<i>Rockland</i>	June 29, 1844	Abrams Stevens.....	N. C. Blauvelt.....	New City.....					
<i>St. Lawrence</i>	June 21, 1856	H. VanRensselaer.....	Henry G. Foote.....	Canton.....					
<i>Saratoga</i>	June 24, 1841	H. Gardner.....	John A. Corey.....	Mechanicsville.....					
<i>Schoenherady</i>									
<i>Schoharie</i>	Oct. 26, 1841	Wm. C. Bouck.....	Ralph Brewster.....						
<i>Schuyler</i>	March 14, 1855								
<i>Seneca</i>	Jan. 24, 1856								
<i>Staten</i>	June 22, 1853	G. Denniston.....	George S. Elias.....	Bath.....				Leased.	
<i>Suffolk</i>									
<i>Sullivan</i>	Nov. 9, 1847	Lotan Smith.....	J. O. Dunning.....	Monticello.....					
<i>Tioga</i>	Aug. 11, 1855	Henry Corgell.....	Wm. Smyth.....	Owego.....			8		
<i>Tioga</i>	Jan. 8, 1858								
<i>Ulster</i>	Jan. 7, 1858	Peter Crispell.....							
<i>Warren</i>	March 5, 1857	B. C. Butler.....	C. H. Skillman.....	Luzerne.....					
<i>Washington</i>	Aug. 4, 1841	Henry Holmes.....	Asa Fitch, Jr.....		6,120	1857	8	2,500	
<i>Wayne</i>	May 5, 1855	{ De Witt C. } { Van Slyck. }	P. P. Bradish.....	Lyons.....	4,230		17		
<i>Westchester</i>									
<i>Wynauting</i>	July 20, 1856	Jas. C. Ferris.....	L. W. Thayer.....	Warsaw.....	4,356		10		
<i>Yates</i>	Jan. 13, 1855	John Hatmaker.....	Darius A. Ogden.....	Penn Yan.....	6,520	1854	3½		

^a Societies in italics were organized under acts of 1853 and 1855. Most of them had been in existence many years under a previous organization.

^b Fairs held alternately in different parts of the county, and generally at the place that contributes most toward expenses.
^c Fair held alternately at Canaan, Flushing, and Hempstead. Receipts the first 10 years, \$3,522.

^d Fairs in the town that will give most to pay expenses.

domestic cloths; *Schenectady* in broom corn; *Schoharie* in buckwheat, and about equal with *Montgomery* in clover; *Washington* in potatoes; and *Wayne* in peaches and dried fruits.

In connection with the table of agricultural products, it should be remembered that these

Agricultural Products of the several Counties in the State

COUNTIES.	Bushels Winter Wheat.	Bushels Spring Wheat.	Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Oats.	Bushels of Rye.	Bushels of Barley.	Bushels of Buckwheat.	Bushels of Corn.
Albany.....	7,424	6,927½	54,579½	495,177½	186,567	9,126½	84,812½	193,691½
Allegany.....	82,929	56,422½	54,637½	665,490	2,834	28,454½	39,228½	189,588½
Broome.....	11,927½	8,121½	53,685	466,870	29,546	2,337	73,214	214,998
Cattaraugus.....	21,721	57,278½	62,540½	667,670½	2,373½	14,065	26,183	301,792
Cayuga.....	193,729½	27,327	57,732	956,626	6,331½	308,393	54,076½	868,543
Chautauque.....	66,249½	78,496½	105,672	539,765	2,808	19,656	9,664	558,507½
Chemung.....	63,754	18,624	24,941	473,469	3,558	23,862	69,046	239,255½
Chenango.....	4,560½	20,283½	117,370½	564,242	14,329	22,229	50,204	354,480
Clinton.....	2,138½	57,172½	48,241	276,080½	13,073	6,877	30,051½	92,567½
Columbia.....	7,972½	587½	65,103	543,634	445,636	3,801	54,334	383,330½
Concord.....	4,606½	24,361	56,769½	382,786	4,172	45,665½	28,113½	246,703½
Delaware.....	955½	8,538½	103,896½	416,659½	56,527½	2,219	86,230	119,933
Dutchess.....	54,470½	250	83,878½	626,347	239,063	2,818	43,124	558,398
Eric.....	238,812½	46,913	98,011	724,747½	24,970½	57,256½	24,558½	488,228
Essex.....	2,484	44,009½	39,139	234,916	13,357½	1,118½	13,701	105,399
Franklin.....	1,553½	69,550½	37,594	144,617	20,191½	6,188½	13,625½	83,615
Fulton.....	3,644½	7,500½	33,903	335,855	22,283½	14,704	69,759	155,723
Genesee.....	760,461	11,154	41,398½	299,809	1,149	69,819	14,913	437,652½
Greene.....	7,346	3,175½	58,524	160,907½	72,232	1,787½	33,913	99,294
Hamilton.....	6	245	4,274	16,701	277	42	2,013	7,151
Herkimer.....	5,904½	38,149	78,254½	724,585	17,550	51,439	42,875	283,748
Jefferson.....	70,509	428,672½	98,575	456,230½	96,801	392,684	5,969	321,779
Kings.....	18,086	6,183	11,679	4,860	4,860	235	54,179	54,179
Lewis.....	3,845½	59,940	51,862	295,445½	11,383½	37,513	10,442	92,398½
Livingston.....	1,094,779	18,025	39,187½	261,990	4,118	123,255½	13,836	431,464
Madison.....	29,320½	52,777	68,263	571,637	1,477	197,231	13,853	419,583
Monroe.....	810,363	2,629	58,738	792,370	9,166	179,755	22,623	805,811
Montgomery.....	25,994½	18,978½	44,532½	997,695	39,112½	39,252	141,677	247,516½
New York.....	30	157	425	425	25	25	1,180	1,180
Niagara.....	589,911	5,386	41,117½	353,398	1,014	79,593	29,151	599,505
Oneida.....	20,439½	41,883½	124,933	975,800	24,121	137,450	54,707	732,294
Onondaga.....	97,058½	85,148	63,246	1,015,227½	5,340	371,785	32,453	907,453
Ontario.....	528,488	27,659	42,448	525,937½	16,002	320,375	18,325	617,485½
Orange.....	43,363½	32	103,211	20,111	202,201	179	23,623	357,499
Orleans.....	376,949	2,296	34,629	229,731	2,777	26,071	12,963	436,976
Oswego.....	12,596	44,200½	58,138	535,432½	45,557½	28,054	31,665	608,812
Otsego.....	5,678	53,446½	108,669	903,647	34,215	43,889	112,732	340,170
Putnam.....	3,550	27,562	66,922	22,890	22,890	.....	10,718	119,919
Queens.....	402,169½	48	51,395	199,518	71,019	2,769	21,234	337,685
Rensselaer.....	2,658	12,383½	58,557	558,377	299,864	12,807	62,821	394,413
Richmond.....	11,325½	575	7,032	15,991	3,131	627	1,325	45,037
Rockland.....	2,945	6	14,828	28,168	31,600	14	8,792	51,573
St. Lawrence.....	24,780	295,464	139,400	437,041	25,725	28,187	12,912	229,593
Saratoga.....	14,822½	8,074	52,743	744,220	132,774	9,624	168,882	479,440
Schenectady.....	5,165½	6,377½	16,185	293,768	44,752	5,569	41,878	92,279
Schoharie.....	18,645	23,074	48,774	490,663	87,692	44,136	169,078	161,153
Schuyler.....	80,431	33,139	17,996	357,247	6,168	60,597	67,523	160,780
Seneca.....	151,721	11,379	28,793	556,238	7,862	104,856	21,436	387,981
Staten.....	219,590	82,014	68,749	711,397	10,212	78,873	89,990	292,689
Suffolk.....	151,520	120	41,563	262,067	52,212	10,974	18,566	504,767
Sullivan.....	1,472	98	40,716	109,883	75,153	1,053	65,571	102,594
Tioga.....	19,355	11,938	38,401	452,978	25,884	5,925	91,402	260,074
Tompkins.....	84,395	32,642	38,143	812,683	17,521	65,235	74,305	372,292
Ulster.....	19,370	815	64,795	278,195	235,993	130	70,676	242,220
Warren.....	1,212	4,285	22,088	120,347	10,952	39	19,214	123,817
Washington.....	8,387	23,854	60,881	798,321	121,967	12,944	40,658	589,078
Wayne.....	282,474	2,687	45,271	875,624	7,259	229,495	39,766	750,672
Westchester.....	33,751	1,497	90,496	204,759	51,404	545	20,800	404,238
Wyoming.....	382,498	37,497	58,421	496,837	2,777	68,267	20,272	234,066
Yates.....	168,969	18,063	16,850	160,457	24,517	152,134	24,007	174,181
Total.....	7,054,049	2,033,353	3,256,948	27,015,296	3,039,438	3,563,540	2,481,079	19,280,691

Items not included in the above Tables.

Cash value of farms.....	\$799,355,367	Gallons of wine made.....	18,181
“ “ stock.....	\$103,776,053	Pounds of cocoons.....	207
“ “ tools and implements.....	\$26,927,502	Value of other textile fabrics.....	\$3,824
Acres plowed the year previous.....	3,377,471	Bushels of beets.....	29,332
Acres in fallow the year previous.....	506,030	Value of cabbages.....	\$1,568
Acres in pasture the year previous.....	4,684,114	Bushels of carrots.....	47,577
Bushels of turnips harvested.....	985,522	Bushels of cherries.....	3,757
Pounds of tobacco harvested.....	946,502	Bushels of cranberries.....	87
Value products market gardens.....	\$1,138,682	Value of cucumbers.....	\$9,619
Pounds of maple sugar made.....	4,935,157	Bushels of currants.....	506
Gallons of maple molasses made.....	85,091	Bushels of fruits (not specified).....	43,074

numbers refer to the yield of 1854, which was distinguished by a severe and prevalent drought. From 20 to 50 per cent. should be added to obtain the proximate results of years of ordinary production.

of New York, as reported by the State Census of 1855.

Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Peas.	Bushels of Beans.	FLAX.		Pounds of Hops.	Pounds of Tobacco.	Bushels of Apples.	Barrels of Cider.
			Pounds of Lint.	Bushels of Seed.				
375,654½	15,980½	2,306	2,675	210½	7,440	.....	234,251	6,038
206,255	22,844½	3,174½	879	205½	12,768	.....	214,136	2,983
160,420½	932½	949½	478	35½	21,808	23,650	224,463	4,747½
300,245½	14,492½	4,496½	2,738	58½	488	1,770	177,173½	1,257
251,718½	6,565	5,638½	18,385	1,166	12,640	3,300	522,751	10,392½
282,451	7,693	4,068	4,584	302½	2,416	1,390	368,115	4,524½
131,291	1,360½	1,859½	130	60½	102	33,597	107,394	2,961
270,542	4,018½	2,763½	16,636	203½	163,332	550	553,554	7,559½
385,492	14,545	6,993½	7,700	230½	1,014	20	76,936½	8,921
259,419½	1,336½	739	1,128	54½	.....	418	210,342	9,450
155,389	9,527	17,262	58,269	2,173½	2,037	40	351,975	37,738
209,567½	2,229½	2,128½	1,477	25½	69,028½	.....	259,160	5,618½
265,498	670	788½	557	15	3,104	18,507	216,593	8,247½
445,350½	15,321½	6,124	5,025	276½	2,862	50	266,195	6,084½
318,021	11,625½	2,818	195	6½	.....	.....	64,200½	9,991
484,425	12,074½	1,839½	704	6½	231,217	153	26,273	377½
182,964	14,202	761½	223,005	1,215½	.....	.....	100,142	2,670½
167,274	8,797½	8,569½	118,500	595½	12,907	4,130	206,121	5,767
116,871	1,532½	693½	10,620	14½	26	75	192,814½	3,954½
25,297	140	154½	6,009	.....	.....	.....	3,450	18
237,875	27,564	1,616	308,050	4,241	510,033	115	333,901	6,446
289,031	63,238	4,281½	12,066	760½	28,995	3,691	215,431	3,459½
368,243	16,930	7,042	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....
243,841	12,078½	1,020½	65,782	1,566	8,870	.....	72,198	1,451
132,256½	6,398½	1,903½	90	13½	14,255	10	242,200	5,928½
224,278½	20,973½	4,826½	102,581	755½	1,312,308	13,680	531,677	7,447½
654,551	16,028½	14,342½	1,000	56½	44,010	86,529	491,491	10,312
145,154	22,855½	3,941	1,016,929	7,746½	241,903	249	155,861	5,698½
1,808	250	645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
275,448	15,981	9,256½	380	322	.....	13,010	255,997	4,461½
624,648	12,912½	7,770½	6,655	1,233½	616,054	39,220	634,262	12,735
380,141½	34,915½	8,984	67,287	2,644½	13,427	554,997	624,545½	13,725½
188,900	15,297½	2,404½	2,970	199½	32,751	9,180	397,098	8,044
123,551½	230	348½	30	.....	39	800	80,180½	3,188½
171,867	5,471	40,185½	19,030	285	16	22,871	281,781½	4,534
391,912½	11,116½	4,326	37,109	749	29,206	15	425,915	8,165½
412,763½	29,935½	2,811½	98,504½	1,424½	3,122,258½	543	601,196	8,880
64,594	48	210½	.....	.....	29	.....	27,138	814½
291,135	33,444	22,282½	300	1	25	.....	3,246	29
696,559	1,574	6,979	672,780	19,266½	1,615	.....	131,241	4,394
21,739	410	166½	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
47,223½	49	63	.....	.....	3	.....	3,253	47
604,023	69,016	6,131	1,206½	4	197,875	.....	90,497	719
487,672	6,466	9,727	15,125	515½	18,364	290	289,478	11,396½
105,132	5,551½	714½	206,200	2,246	2,600	150	105,551	2,848½
190,432½	33,482½	1,656½	13,916	529½	440,754	15	222,182	3,689½
81,106	1,710½	1,931	8,958	420½	730	30	143,229	3,212
72,544	640½	573½	623,811	7,035	.....	16,500	175,278	4,629
255,938	25,006½	2,686½	1,777	306	8,649	16,950	297,289	4,580
304,063	142	1,382½	.....	.....	304	1,900	27,799	427½
103,188½	168½	698½	92	2½	176	52	73,298	1,699½
150,518½	3,992½	2,495½	712	140½	1,200	160	169,183	4,359
111,106	4,659½	2,100½	79,932	1,706	1,138	27,090	417,757	6,172
134,539½	296½	534	2,017	78	2,735	2,524	397,754	5,696½
173,328	2,270½	915½	.....	.....	7	20	58,772½	1,062
767,285	14,210½	5,075½	839,420	23,003	62	2,390	189,103	5,809½
261,403	8,459½	5,896½	23,260	527½	737	38,432	509,626	8,893½
286,249	230	278½	.....	.....	5	2,202	60,137½	2,325½
203,932	13,329½	8,222½	6,630	1,518½	17,526	115	323,290	4,571½
57,912½	1,444	745½	245,000	1,859	1,605	6,003	438,773	3,790½
15,191,852½	705,907½	244,079	4,907,556½	87,093½	7,192,254	946,502½	13,668,820½	273,639

Value of garden seeds.....	\$40,889	Neat cattle under one year old.....	311,474
Bushels of grapes.....	1,610½	Neat cattle over one year, exclusive of working oxen and cows.....	577,887
Value of melons.....	\$4,682	Number of cattle killed for beef.....	225,268
Bushels of millet.....	6,455½	Gallons of milk sold.....	20,968,891
Bushels of onions.....	15,026½	Pounds of wool.....	9,231,659½
Value of osier willow.....	\$251	Value of poultry sold.....	\$1,076,593
Bushels of quinces.....	2,035½	Value of eggs sold.....	\$1,360,673
Value of root crops (miscellaneous).....	\$16,703	Yards of filled cloth made.....	198,203
Bushels of ruta baga.....	3,111	Yards of flannel made.....	379,922½
Pounds of saffron.....	1,798	Yards of linen made.....	105,086
Bushels of strawberries.....	371	Yards of cotton and mixed cloths.....	245,494
Value of fruit and ornamental trees.....	\$142,328	Yards of carpeting.....	213,617½
Miscellaneous.....	\$611,397		

The State appropriations for the promotion of agriculture, in 1819, through the Board of Agriculture, and, since 1841, through the State and County Agricultural Societies, have been as shown in the table commencing at the foot of this page.

Agricultural Products of the several

COUNTIES.	Pounds of Honey.	Pounds of Wax.	Total No. of Nest Cattle.	No. of Working Oxen.	No. of Cows.	Pounds of Butter.
Albany	53,450	3,436½	23,247	1,813	13,332	1,173,527
Allegany	68,988	3,321½	47,332	3,392	19,009	1,706,775
Broome	47,580	2,113½	37,544	3,531	17,116	1,755,417
Cattaraugus	62,486	3,378	58,489	4,137	23,633	1,967,183
Cayuga	83,553½	4,165½	46,178	2,506	19,822	2,082,622
Chautauque	53,465	4,142	76,890	4,515	36,046	3,380,837
Chemung	39,191	1,670½	20,899	1,510	9,696	924,645
Chemango	48,702	3,451	68,391	3,887	39,939	3,960,594
Clinton	51,459	2,238½	25,555	1,484	11,284	891,431½
Columbia	31,018	1,466	27,476	3,701	14,500	1,347,428
Cortland	56,148	3,619½	37,671	1,769	21,668	2,279,257
Delaware	101,571	5,285½	65,381	4,780	34,484	4,026,575
Dutchess	58,503	1,830	44,126	6,263	24,584	1,681,595
Essex	59,639	3,220	55,439	3,794	29,831	1,866,132
Essex	27,542	1,419	23,567	2,081	8,749	625,542
Franklin	19,622	919	23,677	1,859	19,919	1,650,049
Fulton	23,761	1,390	19,922	1,173	16,268	840,397
Genesee	32,359	1,568	24,785	1,417	10,541	999,139
Greene	32,940	2,202½	25,239	2,349	12,592	1,191,350
Hamilton	5,619	461	2,456	369	852	83,282
Herkimer	38,347	2,927	49,829	785	36,637	1,395,377
Jefferson	18,444	1,290½	79,249	2,522	49,472	3,944,908
Kings .....	.....	.....	.....	41	2,874	17,425
Lewis	11,912	831	29,748	2,423	19,151	1,575,515
Livingston	26,935	1,930½	29,383	1,751	19,980	1,615,331
Madison	55,615	3,366½	44,924	1,874	24,667	1,840,298
Montroe	46,038	1,842½	39,545	1,944	17,564	1,643,515
Montgomery	58,371	3,544	36,502	1,946	16,891	1,211,385
New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	719	.....
Niagara	27,205	1,460	28,238	2,058	11,798	1,038,307
Oneida	138,475	3,455½	77,832	3,476	47,794	2,942,176
Onondaga	81,575	3,857½	59,228	2,454	24,801	2,294,287
Ontario	53,135	2,458½	33,962	2,113	14,292	1,223,697
Orange	25,311	2,129½	57,602	3,489	40,187	3,285,587½
Orleans	23,113	1,151½	23,412	1,164	8,921	912,013
Oswego	47,700	2,142½	42,172	3,093	21,993	2,636,174
Otsego	93,029	4,665½	63,798	2,942	34,713	3,075,296
Putnam	13,27½	459	15,567	3,290	7,851	493,696
Queens	33,684½	1,840½	14,326	1,926	9,240	441,983½
Rensselaer	475	276	14,326	2,704	16,864	1,291,738
Richmond	8,667	174	2,250	469	1,189	24,395
Rockland	51,614	2,814½	7,198	573	4,768	295,006
St. Lawrence	61,614	2,814½	96,498	5,576	52,161	4,268,860
Saratoga	45,303½	2,439	34,769	2,625	16,778	1,468,136½
Schenectady	12,688	782	8,964	597	5,748	515,692
Schoharie	89,676	4,406½	38,771	2,440	18,213	1,832,257
Schuyler	52,167	2,076	19,004	1,128	7,676	798,953
Seneca	37,540	1,669	16,996	577	7,126	705,574
Steuben	113,953	5,429½	52,483	4,351	26,284	1,976,129
Suffolk	61,087	414	27,215	2,006	16,832	634,405
Sullivan	40,946	2,398½	27,346	4,265	19,775	993,927
Tioga	38,378	1,612½	29,664	2,223	12,954	1,365,783
Tompkins	49,827	4,073½	30,847	1,666	14,572	1,945,947
Ulster	49,808	3,125	54,140	4,671	17,392	1,669,631
Warren	29,662	1,661½	14,892	1,423	6,161	482,786
Washington	59,000	1,945	40,410	2,199	18,689	1,623,138
Wayne	58,294	2,829½	38,464	1,762	16,769	1,446,080
Westchester	17,592	6,370½	33,132	5,427	20,678	1,116,589
Wyoming	36,248	2,000	39,048	2,674	16,737	1,333,948
Yates	29,200	1,510½	16,784	747	7,250	717,269½
Total	2,557,876	138,033½	2,105,465	144,597	1,068,427	99,293,073½

Appropriations for the Promotion of Agriculture.

COUNTIES.	1819.		COUNTIES.	1819.		COUNTIES.	1819.		COUNTIES.	1819.	
	2 years.	1841.		2 years.	1841.		2 years.	1841.		2 years.	1841.
Albany	\$350	\$295	Cheango	\$290	\$122	Essex	\$125	\$71	Kings	\$75	\$143
Allegany	75	123	Clinton	125	84	Franklin	100	50	Lewis	100	53
Broome	100	67	Columbia	390	133	Fult. & Ham .....	.....	60	Livingston .....	.....	117
Cattaraugus .....	.....	86	Cortland	125	75	Genesee	250	179	Madison	250	120
Cayuga	250	151	Delaware	200	106	Greene	200	91	Montroe .....	.....	194
Chautauque	50	143	Dutchess	400	157	Herkimer	200	112	Montgomery .....	.....	107
Chemung .....	.....	62	Eric .....	.....	186	Jefferson	200	183	New York	650	950

County societies usually require the payment of \$1 annually from each member, or \$10 for life membership without further payment. It is customary to restrict competition for premiums to members of the society, and to collect of all others an entrance fee to the exhibition grounds.

Dwellings, Area, and Products.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.					No. of Furns.	NUMBER OF ACRES.	
	Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Total.		Improved.	Total.
Albany.....	88	3,769	9,385	19	13,591	3,539	242,735	313,512 ¹
Allegany.....	13	29	6,257	966	8,192	5,322	280,863	635,132 ¹
Broome.....	4	82	5,529	560	6,436	3,925	198,839	404,048
Cattaraugus.....	5	9	4,942	1,352	7,515	5,441	266,435	690,056
Cayuga.....	73	325	9,620	475	10,916	4,299	315,795	503,032 ¹
Chautauque.....	14	113	8,514	639	9,988	6,547	360,110	654,255 ¹
Chemung.....	1	47	3,264	516	4,837	1,948	120,219	230,665
Chenango.....	20	21	7,226	240	7,692	5,203	347,828	530,794
Clinton.....	163	460	3,959	1,988	6,994	3,551	168,932	370,018
Columbia.....	52	388	6,665	29	7,287	3,242	304,277	673,532 ¹
Cortland.....	9	45	4,276	295	4,727	3,388	194,736	305,392 ¹
Delaware.....	44	8	6,040	888	7,238	5,458	304,400	802,552 ¹
Dutchess.....	177	434	8,947	58	9,765	3,737	368,359	464,464
Erie.....	111	2,427	12,834	1,638	21,674	7,237	349,397	693,651
Essex.....	30	168	4,176	663	5,227	2,715	185,443	369,638
Franklin.....	85	71	2,545	1,353	4,444	3,247	144,627	379,692
Fulton.....	2	53	3,817	238	4,179	2,288	133,415	280,486
Genesee.....	60	107	4,976	408	5,753	3,063	219,012	294,744
Greene.....	100	163	4,964	145	5,419	3,145	212,222	362,828
Hamilton.....	2	.....	273	147	461	404	16,675 ¹	783,654 ¹
Herkimer.....	62	165	6,332	191	6,898	3,447	267,414	773,072
Jefferson.....	429	208	9,534	1,369	11,975	6,902	465,222	716,513
Kings.....	515	8,061	14,901	.....	23,976	398	15,871 ¹	21,466
Lewis.....	34	18	3,195	1,094	4,797	3,945	184,540	681,802
Livingston.....	57	113	5,787	608	6,990	3,375	262,462	358,842
Madison.....	50	95	7,688	173	8,221	4,680	277,393	588,831 ¹
Monroe.....	301	1,760	13,713	650	16,916	4,879	216,840	295,022 ¹
Montgomery.....	59	147	4,700	23	4,960	2,852	194,457	241,178
New York.....	1,631	29,977	10,395	.....	42,668	48	1,150 ¹	1,974
Niagara.....	348	299	5,361	1,525	8,698	3,908	267,043	298,155 ¹
Oneida.....	59	623	16,062	496	17,782	8,315	435,806	722,394
Onondaga.....	60	762	13,175	498	15,215	6,336	344,528	459,222
Ontario.....	120	516	6,591	513	7,828	3,943	290,639	387,748
Orange.....	232	474	8,162	495	9,582	3,982	308,599	498,214
Orleans.....	182	133	4,119	346	5,239	2,454	181,948	244,275
Oswego.....	67	181	10,516	211	12,649	6,720	244,126	572,173
Otsego.....	84	50	8,837	287	9,324	6,109	428,992	608,491
Putnam.....	1	47	2,270	63	2,405	1,368	94,205	138,653
Queens.....	21	70	7,071	.....	7,896	3,113	119,549	176,734
Rensselaer.....	16	1,559	9,719	203	11,683	3,809	292,212	393,215
Richmond.....	74	122	3,618	.....	3,229	876	15,072	27,674
Rockland.....	251	106	2,775	40	3,188	1,221	46,412	97,534 ¹
St. Lawrence.....	312	176	8,427	3,443	13,191	8,946	499,554	1,685,087
Saratoga.....	32	343	7,344	163	8,031	4,208	315,577	455,577
Schenectady.....	15	605	2,449	14	3,105	1,328	86,448	125,131 ¹
Schoharie.....	13	21	2,634	405	3,846	4,011	227,964	359,936
Schuyler.....	2	13	2,634	405	3,582	2,446	134,337	197,333 ¹
Seneca.....	41	267	3,924	254	4,669	2,238	151,949	197,886
Steuben.....	12	57	8,042	1,028	11,351	7,042	361,450	799,700
Suffolk.....	9	56	7,089	7	7,241	4,328	163,848	424,382
Sullivan.....	15	.....	4,230	7	5,463	3,683	125,489	629,518 ¹
Tioga.....	9	25	4,351	483	5,049	3,688	154,894	293,317
Tompkins.....	5	77	4,871	287	6,051	3,623	205,616	296,881
Ulster.....	963	329	9,028	582	11,068	4,851	260,641	618,842
Warren.....	6	90	2,524	461	3,014	2,145	111,202	412,443
Washington.....	23	321	7,243	124	7,775	4,192	333,630	474,585
Wayne.....	250	323	6,889	859	8,708	4,767	254,513	358,513
Westchester.....	158	470	12,044	3	12,758	3,722	266,146	291,094 ¹
Wyoming.....	11	50	5,181	603	6,041	4,131	241,654	264,418 ¹
Yates.....	25	52	3,275	452	3,873	2,242	155,542	266,676
Total.....	7,536	57,450	397,438	33,692	622,325	231,740	12,667,496	26,758,183

¹ This column includes the four preceding ones, and also a miscellaneous class reported as "Planks," "Boards," "Shanties," &c. Of 4,196 dwellings, the material and value were not given. The value, so far as reported, was as follows:—

	Number.	Total Value.	Average Value.
Stone.....	7,172	\$19,184,819	\$6,867.89
Brick.....	56,752	312,151,135	5,500.26
Frame.....	378,967	297,453,492	784.90
Log.....	28,831	1,339,168	46.13
Total.....	487,994	664,899,967	1,362.76

MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures of the State are very extensive, embracing an almost endless variety of articles. In many sections the manufacturing interests surpass those of agriculture or commerce. The lines of internal communication through the State have greatly facilitated the spread of manufactures; and now flourishing establishments are found in nearly every part of the State.¹ The most im-

¹ *Manufacturing Establishments in the several Counties, as reported by the State Census of 1855.*

COUNTIES.	Bakeries.	Blacksmith shops.	Boat and shoe shops.	Breweries.	Brick manufactories.	Cabinet making shops.	Clothing and cloth dressing establishments.	Coopers shops.	Chandlers and soap factories.	Cock and wagon manufactories.	Cooper shops.	Furnaces.	Grismills.	Harness, saddle, and trunk manufactories.	Hat and cap manufactories.	Lime manufactories.	Machine shops.	Marble manufactories.
Albany.....	15	27	27	9	11	8	3	9	5	29	12	25	23	7	8	3	12	8
Allegany.....	1	23	37	...	1	13	12	...	...	24	3	4	23	13	12	12	12	12
Broome.....	...	16	16	1	1	5	4	...	1	15	7	12	27	6	1	1	1	12
Cattaraugus.....	12	32	16	1	1	15	3	1	...	18	8	4	20	10	...	1	1	1
Cayuga.....	...	59	36	...	...	11	3	3	3	39	9	10	39	13	1	1	3	3
Chautauque.....	12	43	37	4	3	13	3	1	1	31	22	9	31	11	...	5	5	12
Chemung.....	...	19	15	12	1	6	7	4	12	9	7	7	17	3	3	...	12	12
Chemungo.....	1	41	28	...	1	1	3	...	...	21	16	15	28	10	...	1	1	1
Clinton.....	1	22	15	...	9	6	7	1	...	20	4	6	19	9	...	4	4	12
Columbia.....	1	47	29	1	1	5	1	1	2	34	1	4	43	6	4	12	12	12
Cortland.....	1	26	26	...	12	7	5	1	1	10	1	1	10	1	1	3	12	12
Delaware.....	1	31	26	...	9	9	5	5	...	25	10	3	26	10	...	1	1	1
Dutchess.....	6	44	35	...	13	9	1	3	3	40	7	9	39	9	3	...	3	3
Eric.....	16	29	31	18	11	19	2	3	9	26	15	9	43	14	...	3	3	3
Essex.....	...	28	8	...	...	5	1	...	...	15	4	2	16	4	1	1	1	1
Franklin.....	2	15	7	...	1	2	1	1	1	6	3	1	11	3	3	...	1	1
Fulton.....	...	12	7	...	1	5	2	...	...	8	10	...	9	5	...	5	5	...
Genesee.....	2	33	36	1	2	6	2	...	...	25	16	4	22	15	...	1	1	3
Greene.....	...	19	6	...	2	5	1	3	1	8	4	4	27	3	5	4	2	...
Hamilton.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Herkimer.....	3	36	34	1	1	10	2	5	1	27	11	4	18	10	...	2	5	3
Jefferson.....	4	52	42	1	4	7	7	3	1	33	10	10	48	17	5	6	6	5
Kings.....	9	11	10	12	...	16	...	10	2	14	6	15	5	5	12	3	11	7
Lewis.....	1	9	7	...	1	5	1	1	1	12	1	1	10	6	...	2	2	2
Livingston.....	12	35	30	4	1	11	1	10	2	26	13	13	29	11	3	1	1	3
Madison.....	1	27	30	1	3	12	1	6	6	21	9	9	32	16	1	4	3	3
Monroe.....	8	69	34	16	3	15	3	11	3	48	52	12	54	27	2	11	4	4
Montgomery.....	12	44	29	...	12	9	3	...	...	51	5	3	24	9	...	2	2	2
New York.....	54	53	71	19	...	98	6	76	31	29	59	37	8	32	51	4	36	32
Niagara.....	...	32	24	1	5	6	4	1	1	24	10	4	17	10	1	4	2	2
Oneida.....	9	65	72	8	8	21	4	1	6	61	19	21	42	26	5	5	7	4
Onondaga.....	1	53	53	5	9	15	2	12	2	45	38	11	36	28	4	2	3	3
Ontario.....	...	40	29	1	3	8	1	1	1	19	13	8	40	10	1	1	1	1
Orange.....	1	37	20	2	14	9	1	2	5	33	8	4	38	15	1	1	1	1
Orleans.....	2	28	26	...	...	8	2	...	...	21	10	6	26	7	...	2	2	2
Oswego.....	3	26	29	...	9	13	4	1	...	21	48	9	42	12	2	...	4	4
Putnam.....	...	66	54	1	2	15	4	11	...	55	17	9	39	20	...	5	5	2
Queens.....	6	14	8	...	2	2	...	2	1	26	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	2
Rensselaer.....	9	43	25	8	7	10	1	...	4	20	12	7	34	8	1	7	3	3
Richmond.....	2	6	6	...	1	1	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rockland.....	1	7	5	1	33	...	...	1	...	7	1	3	13	1	1	4	4	4
St. Lawrence.....	1	47	37	1	6	12	5	...	...	26	8	8	36	14	3	4	2	2
Saratoga.....	4	47	29	...	4	7	7	...	2	29	11	3	33	12	2	3	3	3
Schenectady.....	...	8	9	...	1	5	...	...	1	7	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...
Schoharie.....	...	34	21	...	...	5	5	...	...	27	14	4	27	7	1	1	1	1
Schuyler.....	...	23	16	...	...	4	1	...	...	15	7	2	15	6	...	2	2	2
Seneca.....	1	23	13	1	4	5	1	...	3	19	7	5	15	8	...	1	1	1
Stenben.....	2	49	28	...	3	16	3	...	1	36	12	9	42	15	2	2	2	2
Suffolk.....	1	22	18	...	7	5	3	...	1	16	2	1	29	6	1	...	2	2
Sullivan.....	...	29	10	1	...	7	2	...	...	13	1	1	16	5	...	...	...	...
Tioga.....	3	20	17	...	1	5	1	...	...	16	10	2	17	8	...	1	1	1
Tompkins.....	4	45	34	...	1	16	3	2	2	26	15	9	28	14	2	2	2	2
Ulster.....	3	37	9	...	11	8	2	2	1	29	29	5	42	5	1	1	1	1
Warren.....	...	14	7	...	1	2	2	1	1	6	...	...	5	3	...	1	1	1
Washington.....	...	40	24	1	2	9	2	...	...	25	8	6	15	13	...	4	4	4
Wayne.....	1	49	22	1	2	8	2	10	1	29	17	10	25	15	2	2	2	2
Westchester.....	6	27	52	2	38	7	1	12	1	28	1	5	29	7	1	1	1	7
Wyoming.....	...	37	34	...	...	17	...	2	...	30	6	6	39	9	1	2	2	4
Yates.....	2	14	15	...	...	6	1	...	...	15	8	6	15	5	1	1	1	1
Total.....	196	1,921	1,467	128	269	616	114	232	111	1,397	666	388	1,476	595	124	101	187	138

portant and extensive manufactories are those of iron and machinery, leather, articles of wood, and cotton and woolen goods. Such articles as relate to the professions and fine arts, to books, maps, and engravings, and to the heavy machinery used in ocean steamships, are principally manufactured in New York City and its suburbs. Immense quantities of brick are manufactured on the Hudson for the New York and Southern markets. Lime, waterlime, and gypsum are largely manufactured on the Hudson and through the center of the State; and iron ware is produced in large quantities in the iron districts of Essex, Clinton, Dutchess, Orange, and Oneida counties. Details of the principal manufacturing establishments are given in the statistics of the cities or towns in which they are located.¹

¹ *Manufacturing Establishments in the several Counties, continued.*

COUNTIES.	Millinery shops.	Paper mills.	Flour mills.	Printing offices.	Salt manufactories.	Silk and blind manu- factories.	Sawmills.	Slings factories.	Shoe binding establish- ments.	Silver ware manufac- tories.	Tailor shops.	Tanneries.	Ten and sheet iron manufactories.	Tobacco and cigar manufactories.	Turning shops.	Woolen cloth and yarn factories.	Other manufactories.
Albany.....	3	3	3	3	...	10	43	29	3	6	25	10	5	8	1	1	151
Allegany.....	2	1	1	1	...	...	153	...	...	...	2	17	5	...	...	2	315
Broome.....	1	1	1	1	...	...	159	...	...	...	2	20	5	...	1	...	22
Cattaraugus.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	169	15	3	...	6	15	...	...	1	1	25
Cayuga.....	1	1	4	1	...	...	75	...	...	...	6	18	...	...	...	...	54
Chautauque.....	3	3	3	3	...	...	99	10	1	...	8	25	11	4	...	...	40
Chemung.....	1	3	3	3	...	...	110	4	...	...	7	11	10	1	...	...	20
Chemango.....	3	1	5	...	...	3	110	2	2	...	2	17	7	...	5	...	73
Clinton.....	...	15	1	...	...	4	21	2	1	...	13	13	12	...	...	...	49
Columbia.....	...	1	6	...	...	4	68	1	1	...	5	13	12	1	3	...	49
Cortland.....	...	1	1	1	...	...	224	2	2	...	5	24	18	...	1	...	29
Delaware.....	...	1	7	4	...	...	12	1	...	...	23	8	18	13	...	...	6
Dutchess.....	...	1	7	1	...	10	151	11	7	...	7	134	13	5	6	...	72
Essex.....	3	1	1	1	...	1	73	5	2	...	2	10	13	...	1	6	164
Franklin.....	1	1	1	...	...	2	85	4	2	...	4	6	3	...	...	...	62
Fulton.....	2	3	1	...	...	1	90	5	...	...	1	25	1	1	...	...	34
Genesee.....	1	7	7	...	...	4	46	3	3	...	8	9	5	...	1	...	38
Greene.....	2	4	4	...	...	4	62	...	1	...	1	9	4	...	1	8	36
Hamilton.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Herkimer.....	3	5	6	1	...	2	94	...	4	...	14	21	8	...	1	6	80
Jefferson.....	5	2	1	1	...	2	161	12	4	1	17	25	10	...	...	3	119
Kings.....	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	11	2	...	4	5	...	1	1	21
Lewis.....	1	1	1	...	...	2	95	2	2	...	2	16	4	...	2	...	29
Livinston.....	4	3	...	...	...	...	35	...	2	...	8	7	6	...	...	...	34
Madison.....	2	2	4	2	...	4	75	1	4	...	7	22	10	1	2	6	54
Monroe.....	...	1	6	...	...	4	55	2	11	2	8	15	12	4	2	3	158
Montgomery.....	...	...	5	1	...	1	43	2	2	...	3	15	7	1	4	4	58
New York.....	12	...	5	53	1	...	13	...	21	83	126	14	54	36	8	...	1248
Niagara.....	2	1	1	...	...	6	41	9	3	...	8	4	5	1	...	2	30
Oneida.....	15	3	6	6	...	58	228	17	5	4	28	38	21	6	2	13	185
Onondaga.....	1	6	12	5	190	4	81	...	6	3	10	19	17	5	4	6	121
Ontario.....	...	2	7	...	...	...	54	1	1	...	14	5	13	...	1	4	46
Orange.....	6	3	4	...	...	2	21	...	4	4	9	12	9	6	...	8	51
Orleans.....	4	1	1	...	...	6	32	3	2	...	2	10	6	...	...	...	13
Oswego.....	6	2	1	...	...	...	218	22	3	...	10	38	10	2	2	6	48
Otsego.....	5	2	...	...	...	...	142	2	8	2	17	24	10	...	6	6	59
Putnam.....	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	7
Queens.....	2	6	...	2	...	...	7	...	3	2	4	2	9	...	1	3	40
Rensselaer.....	1	8	5	...	...	6	91	...	2	2	15	13	13	3	6	4	76
Richmond.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	25
Rockland.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	1	1	2	1	3	...	2	24
S. Lawrence.....	1	2	3	2	...	2	138	56	12	2	12	25	14	1	...	7	70
Saratoga.....	...	7	4	1	1	1	80	5	7	...	4	9	6	1	5	4	53
Schenectady.....	4	1	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	9	1	2	...	1	2	29
Schoharie.....	...	3	...	...	...	1	118	1	1	...	4	17	5	...	7	...	25
Schuyler.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	84	10	3	...	6	13	...	...	...	2	10
Seneca.....	...	...	2	...	...	4	15	...	3	1	6	5	5	...	1	2	34
Staten.....	4	...	3	2	...	1	238	15	4	3	9	19	7	2	2	2	28
Suffolk.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	5	1	3	4	5	2	1	2	77
Sullivan.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	1	...	...	39	3	2	12	1	18
Tioga.....	1	...	2	...	...	...	146	7	...	3	27	12	3	2	...	1	16
Tompkins.....	6	2	4	...	...	...	97	7	2	3	15	14	2	6	1	3	31
Ulster.....	2	3	3	1	...	40	95	...	3	...	9	30	5	3	5	4	40
Warren.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	1	14	2	...	1	1	13
Washington.....	1	3	3	...	3	49	2	3	...	3	13	4	1	...	8	36	36
Wayne.....	5	...	1	...	...	...	85	...	1	2	11	14	11	...	1	1	42
Westchester.....	...	2	3	...	1	31	1	7	1	2	2	9	10	4	1	3	94
Yonking.....	1	...	...	...	...	77	10	3	...	5	16	8	1	...	2	3	29
Yates.....	5	...	4	2	...	...	19	1	1	...	7	5	5	...	...	2	17
Total.....	151	109	144	151	103	200	4,948	262	212	143	560	863	480	139	136	184	4,158

The returns of manufacturing establishments from many counties are quite unsatisfactory, as an examination of the table will show. It is to be hoped that the next census will be more complete in this particular.

COMMERCE.

THE position of New York in the confederacy of States gives it peculiar facilities for maritime affairs, and through its various ports a large proportion of the foreign and internal commerce of the nation is carried on. This commerce extends to every accessible port in the world, and in amount and variety exceeds that of all the other States of the Union. It is regulated by acts of Congress; and the revenues arising from duties upon articles imported are collected by officers appointed by the President and Senate, or subordinate to those thus appointed. These officers are accountable to the U. S. Treasury Department.

Collection Districts.—The Federal Government has established 11 Collection Districts within this State for the collection of these revenues. Each of these has one port of entry, in charge of a collector, and several ports of delivery, at which one or more deputy collectors, inspectors, or other officers reside.¹ The number of officers employed in collecting these revenues in New York City and its dependencies is nearly 800. Duties on foreign importations form much the largest item of revenue for the support of the General Government, and those collected at the port of New York form the largest part of the whole amount. The absolute and relative amounts of moneys collected from this source in the United States and State of New York have been steadily increasing, except as influenced by pecuniary embarrassments; and now the former amount to about \$60,000,000 annually.²

¹ Collection Districts in New York.

DISTRICT.	Date of Establishment.	Principal Office.	Subordinate Offices.
Sag Harbor.....	July 31, 1789	Sag Harbor.....	Greenport.
New York City..	July 31, 1789	New York.....	Albany, Troy, Cold Spring Harbor, Port Jefferson.
Champlain.....	Mar. 2, 1793	Plattsburgh.....	Whitehall, Rouses Point, Champlain, Ferrysville, Mooers, Centerville, Chateaugay, Burke, Trout River, Westville, Fort Covington, Hogansburgh, Malone.
Oswego.....	Mar. 2, 1811	Ogdensburg.....	Hammond, Morristown, Lisbon, Waddington, Louisville, Massena.
Cape Vincent.....	April 18, 1818	Cape Vincent.....	Alexandria Bay, Millens Bay, Clayton, Chamout, Three Mile Bay, Point Peninsula.
Sackets Harbor..	Mar. 3, 1803	Sackets Harbor..	Dexter, Henderson, Sandy Creek.
Oswego.....	Mar. 2, 1799	Oswego.....	Bigodus, Littleodus, Texas, Port Ontario.
Genesee.....	Mar. 3, 1805	Rochester.....	Carthage Landing, Kelsey Landing, Pulteycyville, Charlotte.
Niagara.....	Mar. 2, 1799	Lewiston.....	Niagara Falls, Niagara Bridge, Youngstown, Wilson, Eighteen Mile Creek, Oak Orchard.
Buffalo Creek....	Mar. 3, 1805	Buffalo.....	Black Rock, Black Rock Dam, Tonawanda, Schlosser.
Dunkirk.....	July 27, 1834	Dunkirk.....	Barcelona, Irving, Cattaraugus Creek, Silver Creek.

Albany was made a port of delivery in N. Y. Dist. July 31, 1789.
Cape Vincent was made a port of delivery in Sackets Harbor Dist. Mar. 2, 1811.

Hudson was made a port of delivery in N. Y. Dist. July 31, 1789, and a district and port of entry Feb. 26, 1795. Annexed to N. Y. Dist. May 7, 1822.

Catskill and Kinderhook were made ports of delivery from Feb. 26, 1795, to May 27, 1796.

New Windsor, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus were made ports of delivery July 31, 1789.

Niagara.—Office removed from Ft. Niagara to Lewiston Mar. 2, 1811.

¹ The following table exhibits the receipts for customs for the ports of the U. S. and N. Y. for a series of years:—

Receipts into United States Treasury.

YEARS.	Total from all sources.	FROM CUSTOMS.	
		United States.	New York.
1795	\$9,419,802.79	\$5,588,461.26	\$2,717,361
1800	12,451,184.14	9,080,932.73	3,611,588
1805	13,689,508.14	12,936,487.04	6,958,008
1810	12,144,206.53	8,582,309.31	5,223,606
1815	50,961,237.60	7,282,942.22	14,646,816
1820	20,881,463.68	15,065,612.15	5,590,516
1825	26,840,858.92	20,098,713.45	15,762,142
1830	24,814,116.51	21,922,391.39	15,031,093
1835	25,420,087.10	19,391,310.59	14,568,606
1840	25,032,193.59	13,490,502.17	7,557,441
1845	24,941,853.90	27,588,112.70	21,318,408
1850	47,649,288.88	39,068,686.42	24,487,610
1855	65,351,374.68	53,025,794.21	
1857	68,969,212.57	63,875,905.05	42,510,753.79
1858	70,273,869.59	41,789,620.96	

The amount of revenue from duties varies with the amount of tariff, and the sum thus collected becomes a very uncertain measure of the amount of commerce. The present tariff was adopted March 3, 1857, and admits a large class of goods free of duty. The system of bonding, introduced in 1846, permits goods to be stored in Government warehouses until re-exported or sold, before the payment of duties are required. The State Government took early measures for establishing custom houses and regulating duties upon foreign importations. By an act of Nov. 18, 1784, Sag Harbor and New York were made ports of entry and delivery, and officers were appointed by the Governor and Council of Appointment at each. The reluctance of New York to part with these revenues led to much delay in her ratifying the Constitution of the U. S. by which her revenues were surrendered to the General Government.

Registered and enrolled tonnage of the port of New York and of the United States at different periods.

YEARS.	REGISTERED TONNAGE.		ENROLLED TONNAGE.		TOTAL TONNAGE.	
	United States.	New York.	United States.	New York.	United States.	New York.
1825	700,788	136,384	800,213	144,210	1,423,112	280,594
1830	576,475	92,361	615,391	167,922	1,191,776	240,253
1835	885,821	162,874	999,119	196,483	1,824,949	359,357
1840	899,765	184,542	1,280,909	244,774	2,180,763	429,316
1845	1,095,172	217,089	1,321,830	288,187	2,417,002	505,276
1850	1,585,711	388,438	1,949,743	391,380	3,535,154	779,818
1855	2,535,136	737,509	2,676,865	538,162	5,212,601	1,275,671
1858	2,577,769	841,686	3,201,439	580,488	5,049,808	1,422,174

The Foreign Trade of New York from 1700, although fluctuating considerably, has exhibited a general progressive increase. The commerce of the country was suspended during the Revolution; and no statistics of its amount have been preserved during the period in which the States formed each an independent sovereignty under the Confederation. The amount of imports has been reported separately by States only since 1821.¹

Amount of American as compared with Foreign Tonnage at different periods in the District of New York.

YEARS.	TONNAGE ENTERED.		
	U. S.		
	U. S.	Foreign.	Total.
1825	259,524½	20,655½	280,179½
1830	280,918	33,797½	314,715½
1835	373,465	90,999	464,464
1840	409,458	118,136	527,594
1845	472,491½	140,858½	613,350
1850	807,580½	441,756	1,249,337
1854	1,442,278½	477,034½	1,919,313½
1858	2,411,087	1,124,020	3,535,107

YEARS.	TONNAGE CLEARED.		
	U. S.		
	U. S.	Foreign.	Total.
1825	245,512	17,914½	263,426½
1830	209,598½	33,686½	243,285
1835	289,551½	80,028½	369,580
1840	275,393½	117,204	392,597½
1845	377,163½	140,222½	517,386½
1850	705,162	407,054	1,112,216
1855	1,082,799½	446,306	1,529,104½
1858	2,152,835	1,132,568	3,285,403

Amount of Registered, Enrolled, and Licensed Tonnage in the several Collection Districts, June 30, 1858.

DISTRICTS.	Registered.	Enrolled and Licensed.
Sag Harbor.....	7,408.72	7,067.94
New York.....	841,685.35	593,599.73
Champlain.....	888.02
Oswatchie.....	11,866.60
Cape Vincent.....	6,129.88
Sackett's Harbor.....	1,321.22
Oswego.....	46,420.19
Genesee.....	3,704.31
Niagara.....	1,272.31
Buffalo Creek.....	73,478.80
Dunkirk.....	5,382.50

Amount of Registered and Enrolled Tonnage of the United States and District of New York at different periods.

YEARS.	REGISTERED.		ENROLLED AND LICENSED.	
	U. States.		N. York.	
	U. States.	N. York.	U. States.	N. York.
1827.....	747,170	133,403	873,438	165,542
1832.....	686,990	116,395	752,460	162,411
1837.....	810,447	169,050	1,086,237	216,351
1842.....	975,359	193,911	1,117,025	247,923
1847.....	1,241,313	264,541	1,507,733	337,381
1852.....	1,809,418	496,507	2,233,892	445,674
1858.....	2,499,550	841,685½	2,550,742	593,600

Number of Entries of Merchandise at the Port of New York for 10 years, ending June 30, 1856.

1847.....	10,418	1852.....	68,967
1848.....	13,910	1853.....	83,470
1849.....	14,506	1854.....	93,282
1850.....	15,752	1855.....	76,448
1851.....	11,068	1856.....	89,377

General Statistics for 1858.

	American Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.
	Exports of American produce.....	foreign.....	
Exports of American produce.....	\$ 65,037,159	\$24,002,631	
Imports.....	12,430,450	6,870,684	
Number of vessels cleared.....	123,928,283	54,547,453	
Crews ".....	4,471	4,486	
Number of vessels entered.....	67,240	55,737	
Crews ".....	4,976	4,510	
	73,866	55,903	

Trade of New York from 1700 to 1776.

YEARS.	TOTAL VALUE.		YEARS.	TOTAL VALUE.	
	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1700	\$247,050	\$ 87,835	1739	\$ 580,350	\$ 92,295
1701	159,650	92,735	1740	593,885	107,490
1702	149,955	39,825	1741	602,150	105,710
1703	87,810	37,255	1742	837,955	67,680
1704	111,470	52,700	1743	672,435	76,335
1705	135,510	36,965	1744	599,600	72,635
1706	157,940	14,245	1745	274,785	70,415
1707	149,275	71,415	1746	433,560	41,295
1708	134,495	54,235	1747	689,940	74,960
1709	172,885	61,295	1748	716,555	61,790
1710	157,375	91,015	1749	1,328,865	117,096
1711	144,280	60,965	1750	1,335,650	178,160
1712	92,620	62,330	1751	1,244,705	211,815
1713	232,350	72,140	1752	970,150	293,290
1714	223,215	149,050	1753	1,380,320	292,765
1715	273,195	106,580	1754	637,485	133,315
1716	260,865	109,855	1755	755,355	145,275
1717	220,700	122,670	1756	1,252,125	129,365
1718	314,830	135,655	1757	1,576,555	95,840
1719	281,785	97,980	1758	1,732,775	71,300
1720	181,945	84,180	1759	3,153,925	108,420
1721	253,770	78,465	1760	2,490,520	105,625
1722	227,390	109,590	1761	1,447,850	243,240
1723	255,065	139,960	1762	1,440,230	294,410
1724	315,100	105,955	1763	1,192,800	294,900
1725	353,250	124,880	1764	2,577,080	208,445
1726	442,330	191,335	1765	1,911,745	274,795
1727	337,260	158,985	1766	1,854,145	335,100
1728	408,170	105,710	1767	2,089,785	397,110
1729	323,800	79,165	1768	2,414,650	435,575
1730	321,780	43,700	1769	374,590	367,430
1731	330,580	103,780	1770	2,379,955	349,410
1732	327,700	47,055	1771	2,398,105	497,375
1733	327,085	58,130	1772	17,195,890	413,535
1734	408,790	76,535	1773	1,446,070	381,220
1735	402,025	79,775	1774	2,189,685	400,040
1736	430,005	89,720	1775	6,140	935,690
1737	629,165	84,195	1776	.....	11,590
1738	667,190	81,140			

Trade of New York since the adoption of Federal Constitution.

YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.	YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.
1791.....	\$ 2,505,465	1825	\$49,639,174	\$55,259,261
1792.....	2,535,790	1826	38,115,620	21,947,791
1793.....	2,662,370	1827	38,719,644	23,834,137
1794.....	5,142,183	1828	41,927,792	22,777,649
1795.....	10,594,581	1829	34,743,307	20,119,011
1796.....	12,295,027	1830	35,624,402	19,697,983
1797.....	13,308,064	1831	57,977,417	25,535,144
1798.....	14,390,892	1832	53,214,402	26,000,945
1799.....	18,719,527	1833	55,918,440	25,395,117
1800.....	14,045,079	1834	73,188,594	33,494,469
1801.....	19,851,136	1835	88,191,306	30,345,264
1802.....	13,792,276	1836	118,253,416	28,920,38
1803.....	10,818,387	1837	79,301,722	27,308,419
1804.....	16,081,281	1838	68,453,206	23,008,471
1805.....	23,482,943	1839	99,882,438	33,268,099
1806.....	21,762,845	1840	60,440,750	34,264,080
1807.....	26,357,963	1841	75,719,426	33,139,833
1808.....	5,690,068	1842	57,875,604	27,576,778
1809.....	12,581,562	1843*	31,356,540	16,762,664
1810.....	17,242,330	1844	65,079,516	32,861,540
1811.....	12,296,215	1845	70,909,085	36,175,298
1812.....	8,961,922	1846	74,254,283	36,935,413
1813.....	8,185,494	1847	84,167,352	49,844,368
1814.....	209,670	1848	94,525,141	63,351,157
1815.....	10,675,373	1849	92,567,369	45,963,100
1816.....	19,690,031	1850	111,123,524	62,712,789
1817.....	18,707,433	1851	141,546,538	86,007,019
1818.....	17,872,261	1852	132,329,396	87,484,456
1819.....	13,587,375	1853	178,270,999	78,206,290
1820.....	13,103,244	1854	196,427,933	122,534,646
1821.....	\$23,629,246	13,162,181	1855	164,776,511	113,731,238
1822.....	35,445,628	17,100,482	1856	210,160,454	119,611,600
1823.....	33,421,349	19,038,990	1857	236,493,445	134,803,298
1824.....	36,113,723	22,887,134	1858	178,475,736	108,340,924

* From Oct. 1, 1842, to June 30, 1843. The fiscal year was changed at this time, and now begins July 1.

The reports of commerce and navigation do not specify the amount imported and exported in each collection district. The relative amount of the port as compared with the State of New York has been as follows at different periods:—

YEARS.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		Importation of Dry Goods.			
	Part of N. Y. State of N. Y.		Part of N. E. State of N. Y.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.	1856.	1857.	1858.
1849	\$56,845,924	\$60,440,750	\$30,186,470	\$31,264,080	Manufactures of wool.	\$22,971,040	\$20,261,226	\$17,055,022
1845	68,032,207	70,999,085	34,106,184	36,176,298	" cotton.	13,225,234	15,813,200	3,012,044
1848	89,015,908	94,525,141	45,863,916	53,351,157	" silk.	27,758,099	25,122,465	17,581,999
1845	13,253,783	164,776,511	62,301,442	113,731,238	" flax.	7,700,145	6,857,433	3,701,555
1858	171,473,336	178,475,736	100,697,890	108,350,924	Miscell. dry goods.....	6,375,816	6,709,604	3,761,788
<i>Trade of New York for the Three Years ending June 30, 1858.</i>					Total.....	\$77,970,295	\$74,833,527	\$51,092,285
		1856.	1857.	1858.	WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.			
Ent. for consumption	\$150,088,112	\$141,436,109	\$ 94,019,659	Manufactures of wool.	\$2,025,697	\$2,923,179	\$6,300,118	
" warehousing	21,568,237	62,275,673	44,463,806	" cotton.	1,888,378	2,492,516	4,018,693	
Free goods	17,432,112	16,696,530	23,665,487	" silk.	2,211,785	2,064,190	5,294,970	
Specie and bullion.....	1,126,097	6,441,855	9,324,384	" flax.	1,131,408	1,100,183	2,211,327	
Total.....	\$198,214,718	\$226,841,167	\$171,473,336	Miscell. dry goods.....	507,675	601,665	1,585,173	
Withdrawn from warehouse.....	21,934,130	27,050,212	49,376,593	Total.....	\$7,890,443	\$9,127,163	\$19,833,381	
Dry goods.....	85,898,600	92,699,088	67,317,736	ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSE.				
General merchandise.....	112,316,028	133,485,079	104,155,600	1856.	1857.	1858.		
		1856.	1857.	1858.	Manufactures of wool.	\$2,184,687	\$6,081,595	\$5,028,333
Domestic produce.....	\$75,026,244	\$75,928,042	\$55,631,987	" cotton.	2,006,493	3,750,715	4,048,520	
Foreign molts. &c.....	1,238,944	2,396,903	3,164,160	" silk.	2,225,315	4,497,447	3,667,321	
" " ditto.....	3,691,600	3,332,370	7,309,672	" flax.	891,657	2,228,748	1,291,801	
Specie and bullion.....	22,280,291	44,348,468	54,322,071	Miscell. dry goods.....	630,113	1,247,126	1,615,876	
Total.....	\$192,267,749	\$196,006,683	\$100,667,800	Total.....	\$7,920,465	\$17,835,561	\$16,223,351	

Commerce of New York with Foreign Countries for the year ending June 30, 1858.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.						
	AMERICAN.			FOREIGN.			AMERICAN.			FOREIGN.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
England.....	390	441,043	11,313	80	139,016	5,959	276	333,165	8,732	116	146,247	6,435	
Cuba.....	634	227,453	7,926	40	11,228	445	442	179,940	6,647	11	6,046	227	
France.....	131	136,408	4,542	11	3,926	163	58	74,938	2,781	9	2,743	122	
Bremen.....	14	21,265	809	86	58,561	1,993	15	21,856	998	51	30,759	1,512	
Hamburg.....	8	5,122	125	56	52,797	2,057	.....	.....	.....	42	47,257	1,878
British North America.....	44	7,315	284	279	43,890	1,746	99	41,830	1,129	400	80,215	2,806	
New Grenada.....	80	48,990	2,704	3	819	27	86	51,765	2,737	3	836	34	
British West Indies.....	133	32,335	1,295	118	17,321	748	112	28,919	1,091	99	15,549	744	
Porto Rico.....	162	35,596	1,338	30	5,715	227	73	14,192	512	9	1,537	67	
Scotland.....	15	9,299	223	24	31,231	1,460	43	23,360	629	23	21,492	1,250	
Ireland.....	101	29,997	1,064	28	7,811	284	58	15,585	590	4	1,079	51	
China.....	37	53,534	923	6	3,440	169	19	18,127	528	1	369	14	
Peru.....	24	28,010	696	1	593	16	3	9,449	76	.....	.....	.....
Bolivia.....	25	23,140	592	3	4,165	193	21	10,429	459	3	4,195	192	
British East Indies.....	29	23,912	645	5	2,897	87	18	11,041	386	12	6,406	198	
Haiti.....	111	20,849	849	8	1,717	70	53	8,926	392	5	1,347	50	
Two Sicilies.....	37	13,278	412	22	63,16	216	5	1,347	45	6	2,677	77	
Spain.....	59	13,870	480	26	5,741	231	70	26,054	655	24	6,692	256	
Venezuela.....	58	13,656	511	14	2,935	120	31	6,810	278	2	413	19	
Holland.....	14	8,731	229	11	7,657	214	11	6,365	165	22	11,525	333	
Mexico.....	58	14,932	441	.....	.....	.....	24	8,992	291	4	1,068	49
Tasmania.....	17	10,743	277	4	1,315	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philippine Islands.....	10	9,416	242	1	200	8	2	755	21	.....	.....	.....
Russia.....	10	6,333	170	5	2,235	65	5	2,188	85	1	1,715	75	
Buenos Ayres.....	22	7,436	257	1	261	10	26	10,272	331	2	636	23	
Central Republic.....	14	5,33	155	4	740	30	7	2,391	80	2	425	25	
Dutch West Indies.....	24	5,125	193	1	181	8	37	7,887	314	1	116	9	
British Guiana.....	17	4,881	171	.....	.....	.....	23	6,180	218	.....	.....	.....
Danish West Indies.....	29	4,226	152	2	375	13	36	3,432	126	1	247	9	
Africa (except Egypt and British Possessions).....	19	4,176	168	1	167	7	13	2,022	121	.....	.....	.....
British Honduras.....	15	3,829	141	1	126	5	12	3,373	119	.....	.....	.....
British Possessions, Africa.....	2	859	25	8	2,383	86	3	982	35	1	300	19	
Austria.....	14	2,333	110	2	331	14	16	6,079	294	3	987	32	
Portugal.....	2	794	26	6	2,065	70	2	821	25	4	1,359	48	
St. Domingo.....	4	1,599	44	5	1,313	49	13	5,148	154	4	1,137	41	
Sweden and Norway.....	14	2,227	94	4	569	26	13	1,619	76	5	1,021	18	
Turkey in Asia.....	2	1,073	31	4	1,644	56	.....	.....	.....	2	467	17
Egypt.....	5	2,035	68	1	355	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay.....	7	1,767	63	1	2,317	80	1	405	13	.....	.....	.....
Ireland.....	12	13	4,694	149	1	382	15
French West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,116	64	5	2,525	72	17	3,868	138
British Australia.....	2	1,087	43	25	4,629	196	6	905	45
Canary Islands.....	3	1,557	45	1	259	7	35	27,975	717	6	4,792	133	
Swedish West Indies.....	7	1,542	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	257	8	2,051	83
Chili.....	8	1,293	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	203	12	.....	.....
French North American Possessions.....	1	756	19	1	580	12	15	11,224	282	1	546	12	
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,065	68	1	120	6	5	813	46

Statistics of American and Foreign Trade.

Year ending Sept. 30	EXPORTS.		TONNAGE CLEARED.	
	American Produce.	Foreign Produce.	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.
1821	\$ 7,806,005	\$ 5,294,313	\$ 158,174	\$ 10,720
1825	20,651,558	14,907,703	255,878	19,851
1830	33,618,227	6,079,705	223,341	36,574
1835	21,707,827	8,037,397	589,855	343,078
1840	22,676,600	11,587,471	518,202	343,114
1845	25,929,004	10,245,394	926,280	414,688
1850	41,502,800	11,200,989	1,411,557	737,539
1855	96,414,808	17,316,430	1,861,682	1,140,197
1858	89,639,790	19,301,134	2,152,835	1,132,568

Value of Articles Imported for the year ending June 30, 1858.

ARTICLES.	VALUES.	
	New York.	U. States.
<i>Duty free.</i>		
Articles from B. A. duty free.....	\$ 624,060	\$14,754,255
Produce U. S. brought back.....	1,024,362	1,244,692
Bullion, gold.....	269,833	2,286,089
" silver.....	271,027	408,879
Coffee.....	6,730,168	18,341,081
Tea.....	6,414,790	6,777,295
Coin, gold.....	8,066,651	9,279,969
" silver.....	689,533	7,299,549
Dye stuffs.....	559,655	887,486
Linsed.....	940,077	3,245,174
Ground madder.....	477,087	643,642
Ginseng.....	242,648	525,576
Painting and statuary.....	380,519	504,654
Races, cotton and linen.....	696,399	971,126
Seeds, trees, and plants.....	276,639	392,440
Silks, raw or reeled.....	1,293,921	1,500,065
Tin, blocks.....	463,067	470,023
" pigs.....	327,207	594,258
Wool.....	1,173,075	3,843,320
Total duty free.....	\$33,072,680	\$80,319,255
<i>Paying duty ad valorem.</i>		
Coal.....	521,774	772,925
Cotton, piece goods, plain.....	436,948	741,077
" hosiery.....	1,025,833	2,129,868
" thread, twist, and yarn.....	751,429	1,080,671
" manufactured, not specified.....	399,425	966,017
" bleached or dyed.....	8,383,552	12,391,713
Feathers and flowers.....	549,894	654,452
Linens, bleached or unbleached.....	4,308,238	5,598,571
" manufactured, not specified.....	511,276	953,436
Currants.....	272,469	342,860
Raisins.....	762,568	1,441,471
Furs, undressed.....	247,510	321,975
" batlers.....	870,236	876,156
Glass, plate.....	388,241	397,310
" window.....	454,544	625,744
Gems, not set.....	332,606	329,241
Jewelry, real or imitation.....	332,097	385,945
Goat's hair, Angora, and other piece goods.....	488,741	515,641
Hats and bonnets, straw.....	1,128,631	1,182,837
Hemp, manufact'd, not specified.....	352,821	529,029
India rubber, not manufactured.....	567,061	660,583
Indigo.....	467,379	467,379
Iron, bar.....	1,610,970	3,318,913
Cutlery.....	1,155,761	1,489,694
Fire arms.....	281,263	382,610
Iron, pig.....	329,785	739,949
" rail road.....	1,556,538	2,987,376
" sheet.....	324,897	424,499
" other.....	677,659	945,073
Steel, shear, cast, and German.....	702,595	1,147,773
" other.....	546,596	725,338
Iron and steel, other manufactures.....	817,687	970,133
Jute and sisal grass.....	970,722	2,298,709
Laces, embroidery.....	2,274,033	2,845,029
" cotton.....	285,183	405,439
Lead.....	1,028,087	1,072,243
Gloves.....	1,292,096	1,449,672
Skins, dressed.....	475,268	806,412
Leather, sole and upper.....	1,295,711	1,259,711
" other manufactured.....	248,815	278,946
Liquorice paste.....	457,723	477,995
Molasses.....	1,411,168	4,116,759
Musical instruments.....	237,233	378,928
Opium.....	399,415	447,534
Paper, writing.....	338,492	256,322
Printed books, English.....	351,973	456,450

Value of Articles Imported, continued.

ARTICLES.	VALUES.	
	New York.	U. States.
Raw hides and skins.....	5,629,020	9,884,358
Salt.....	282,644	1,124,920
Silk, hosiery.....	341,525	41,1168
" piece goods.....	15,394,255	16,321,295
" and worsted piece goods.....	1,185,788	1,249,815
" raw.....	240,510	242,130
" manufactured, not specified.....	2,032,614	3,267,043
Soda, ash.....	513,700	1,211,295
" carb.....	297,097	373,599
Spices, cassia.....	325,041	350,614
" nutmegs.....	235,168	378,257
" black pepper.....	269,486	631,723
Spirits, brandy.....	1,410,426	2,242,452
" from grain.....	796,945	1,158,517
Sugars, brown.....	13,514,098	23,317,435
Tea and coffee from places not free by treaty.....	442,910	484,529
Tin plates.....	3,842,132	3,842,068
Tobacco, cigars.....	2,040,898	4,123,208
" unmanufactured.....	1,078,666	1,255,831
Porcelain, earthen, and stone ware.....	1,755,011	3,215,236
Wine, sherry and St. Lucia.....	286,954	345,160
" white, not enumerated.....	237,710	285,125
" champagne.....	679,421	860,942
Wood, blankets.....	976,018	1,374,716
" carpeting.....	1,136,004	1,542,000
" hosiery.....	1,378,660	1,875,361
" piece goods.....	6,719,713	7,626,830
" worsted.....	9,192,610	10,789,379
" shawls.....	1,742,396	2,092,653
" manufact'd, not specified.....	494,915	663,573
<i>Unenumerated articles.</i>		
At 4 per cent.....	908,780	1,267,425
At 15 per cent.....	1,046,698	2,144,065
At 24 per cent.....	836,425	1,465,074
Total ad valorem.....	\$137,208,207	\$292,203,875
Total imports.....	\$170,280,887	\$282,613,150

Value of U. S. products exported during the year ending June 30, 1858.

ARTICLES.	VALUES.	
	N. Y.	U. S.
Ashes, pot and pearl.....	\$ 527,867	\$ 554,744
Beef.....	1,312,267	2,081,856
Boards, planks and scantling.....	751,334	3,425,539
Butter.....	236,928	541,863
Carriages and rail road cars, &c.....	526,831	777,921
Cheese.....	561,451	731,901
Clovesed.....	232,764	332,250
Copper and brass manufactures.....	3,705,426	1,985,223
Cotton.....	8,268,590	151,286,601
Drugs and medicines.....	452,929	681,278
Gold and silver coin.....	14,917,585	19,470,040
" bullion.....	12,456,256	22,093,296
Hams and bacon.....	1,485,268	1,957,423
Hides.....	393,158	875,753
Household furniture.....	331,281	962,499
Indian corn.....	1,331,570	3,256,039
Indian meal.....	234,945	877,692
Iron castings.....	314,936	464,415
" manufactures.....	1,922,734	4,659,528
Lard.....	1,172,560	3,809,501
Leather.....	303,579	605,580
Manufactured tobacco.....	1,113,428	2,400,115
" cotton (white).....	473,838	1,598,136
" other.....	1,358,779	1,800,285
" wood.....	413,806	2,234,678
Oil, spermaceti.....	1,046,453	1,097,503
" whale.....	412,969	597,107
Whalebone.....	1,105,223	1,165,223
Pork.....	1,169,707	2,852,942
Rice.....	664,969	1,870,578
Rosin and turpentine.....	1,219,553	1,464,210
Skins and furs.....	822,986	1,002,378
Spirits from grain.....	243,118	476,722
" m-classes.....	387,084	1,267,691
" of turpentine.....	904,242	1,089,282
Staves and heading.....	960,390	1,975,852
Sugars (brown).....	251,879	375,062
Tallow.....	258,226	824,970
Tobacco (leaf).....	1,482,970	17,099,767
Wheat.....	5,451,491	9,061,504
" flour.....	7,017,790	19,328,884
Total of exports.....	\$83,463,664	\$293,758,279

Tonnage.—The size of registered American vessels engaged in foreign trade has been steadily increasing, and has more than doubled within twenty years. Steam vessels were first enrolled in 1823 and first registered in 1830. They now form 12 to 15 per cent. of the total amount of tonnage.¹

Steamboats applying for registry, enrolment, or license must be inspected under the direction of a Board of Supervising Inspectors. The United States is divided into 9 Supervising Districts, the 2d of which includes the seaboard, and the 9th the lakes of New York. Steamboats are required to be well guarded against fire, to have suitable pumps worked by hand and by steam, at least two boats, and large steamers more, in proportion to their tonnage, (except upon rivers,) one life preserver to every passenger, and a certain number of floats, and fire buckets and axes. Their boilers, engines, and hull must be examined and approved by inspectors appointed by the Collector, the Supervising Inspector for the district, and the Judge of the U. S. District Court; and every requirement of the law must be found complied with. Pilots and engineers on steamers must be examined and licensed by the Inspectors. The present steamboat law was passed Aug. 30, 1852.²

The Coasting Trade of the United States is entirely restricted to American vessels, and the share belonging to New York is very great; but from the want of official returns it cannot be definitely ascertained. Unless carrying distilled spirits or foreign goods, these vessels are not required to report their entrance and clearance; and, as they oftener leave than arrive with these articles, the number of clearances reported is disproportionately high.³

¹ Average tonnage of vessels at different periods arriving at New York.

YRS.	American.	Foreign.	YRS.	American.	Foreign.
1855	245	193	1850	427	338
1840	280	253	1835	527	223
1845	319	267	1838	559	452

Vessels built in New York for 1858.

DISTRICTS.	CLASS.					Total number of vessels.	Tonnage.
	Ships and bargues.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Ships and canal boats.	Steamers.		
Sag Harbor.....	...	...	2	2	...	4	536.58
New York.....	7	2	22	84	26	141	6,003.75
Oswegatchie.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	26.74
Cape Vincent.....	...	...	...	...	...	3	48.78
Oswego.....	...	...	6	2	2	10	1,990.79
Niagara.....	...	...	3	...	...	3	601.05
Buffalo Creek.....	1	10	4	14	29	7,215.77	
Dunkirk.....	...	...	1	1	...	2	252.26

Amount of registered and enrolled steam tonnage of U. S. at different periods.

YEARS.	Registered.	Enrolled.	Total.
1825	.....	23,061	23,061
1830	1,419	63,653	64,472
1835	340	122,474	122,814
1840	4,155	319,527	262,339
1845	6,492	481,005	525,947
1850	44,942	655,240	779,947
1855	115,045	651,363	970,890
1858	78,027	.....	.....

Vessels built in the U. S. at different periods.

YEARS.	CLASSES OF VESSELS.					Number of vessels.	Tonnage.
	Ships and bargues.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Ships and canal boats.	Steamers.		
1815	136	226	681	274	.....	1,315	154,624.39
1820	21	60	301	152	.....	524	47,784.01
1825	56	197	538	168	35	994	114,997.25
1830	25	56	403	116	37	637	58,094.24
1835	25	50	301	100	30	507	46,238.52
1840	97	109	378	224	64	872	118,309.23
1845	124	87	322	342	163	1,038	146,018.02
1850	247	117	547	240	159	1,369	272,218.54
1855	381	126	605	669	253	2,034	583,450.04
1858	122	46	431	400	226	1,225	242,286.09

² Statistics of Steamers for 1858.

	SECOND DIST. N. Y.	NINTH DISTRICT.			TOTAL U. S.
		Buffalo.	Oswego.	Barbington.	
No. of steamers inspected and approved.....	124	47	8	8	829
Tonnage of steamers inspected.....	79,065	38,314	5,465	3,565	325,292
Pilots originally licensed within the year.....	21	40	.....	.....	364
Pilots whose licenses were renewed.....	104	87	21	13	1,540
Engineers and assistants originally licensed within the year.....	90	35	.....	.....	435
Engineers and assistants whose licenses were renewed.....	302	87	18	13	1,809
Lives lost from accidents during the year.....	2	26	.....	5	126

³ Statistics of the Coasting Trade of the Port of New York.

YEARS.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1849	1,855	424,076	3,994	895,589
1850	1,928	489,395½	4,719	1,020,070
1851	1,768	455,542	4,803	1,214,942
1852	1,766	497,840	4,680	1,175,762
1853	1,733	507,531	4,789	1,310,097
1854	1,880	543,452	4,779	1,499,969
1855	1,966	614,045	4,563	1,378,888
1856	1,669	539,461	4,096	1,482,310

Tonnage of Vessels engaged in the Coasting Trade, June 30, 1858.

District.	Tonnage.
Sag Harbor.....	7,057.94
New York.....	580,487.32
Champlain.....	888.02
Oswegatchie.....	11,866.60
Cape Vincent.....	1,312.16
Sackets Harbor.....	1,321.22
Oswego.....	46,420.19
Genesee.....	3,704.31
Niagara.....	1,272.31
Buffalo Creek.....	73,478.80
Dunkirk.....	5,383.50
Total in N. Y.....	733,192.02
Total in U. S.....	2,361,595.72

The affairs of commerce relating to police, sanitary, and municipal regulations are governed by the laws of the State, and their care is intrusted to officers appointed under its authority. These officers are divided into several classes, each of which has charge of a particular department.

1. **The Board of Commissioners of Pilots** consists of 5 persons,—3 elected for 2 years by the Chamber of Commerce, and 2 for a like term by the presidents and vice-presidents of the marine insurance companies of N. Y., composing or representing the Board of Underwriters in that city. This Board appoints a secretary, has an office, meets once a month or oftener, and licenses, for such term as it may think proper, as many pilots as may be deemed necessary for the port of New York.¹

2. **The Board of Health of New York** is composed of the Mayor and Common Council of the city.²

3. **The Commissioners of Health** are composed of the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Health Officer, the Resident Physician, the Health Commissioner, and the City Inspector.

4. **The Health Officer**, appointed by the Governor and Senate, is required to board every vessel subject to quarantine or visitation, upon its arrival, to ascertain whether infectious diseases are present, and to obtain, in such case, the facts necessary to determine the period that such vessel must be detained.³

5. **The Resident Physician** for the city and county of New York is appointed by the Governor and Senate. He is required to visit all sick persons reported to the Board of Health, or to the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, and to perform such other professional duties as the Board may require.

6. **The Health Commissioner**, appointed in like manner, is required to assist the Resident Physician.⁴

7. **The Quarantine Hospital** is located in the town of Castleton, in Richmond co.; and vessels detained on account of infectious diseases are anchored in the adjacent waters, or, in sickly seasons, in the lower bay.⁵

8. **Harbor Masters** are appointed by the Governor and Senate, for the purpose of assigning piers and other stations for landing and receiving cargoes.⁶

9. **The Port Wardens of the Port of New York** are appointed by the Governor and Senate, for the purpose of inspecting vessels and the stowage of cargoes and of estimating all damages to the same. They consist of a Board of 9 members, one of whom must reside in Brook-

Enrolled Tonnage of the U. S. engaged in the Coasting Trade for different periods.

Years.	Tonnage.	Years.	Tonnage.	Years.	Tonnage.
1815	435,066.87	1855	792,391.29	1850	1,730,410.84
1820	539,080.46	1840	1,176,694.46	1855	2,491,108.00
1825	587,273.07	1845	1,190,898.27	1858	2,261,595.72
1830	516,978.18				

In June, 1858, there were, of small vessels under 20 tons licensed for the coasting trade, 189,21 tons at Sag Harbor and 71,25 tons at Greenport.

¹The licenses thus granted may express different degrees of qualification, appropriate to different branches of duty, and may be revoked at pleasure. Candidates must sustain a satisfactory examination and be found of good character and temperate habits. They must also give bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties. The board has power to regulate pilotage; and the fees of pilots are fixed by law. The masters of vessels of under 200 tons, owned by a citizen of the U. S., and licensed in the coasting trade, need not employ a pilot unless they prefer. If the master of a vessel of from 150 to 200 tons, owned and licensed as above, be desirous of piloting his own vessel, he may obtain a license from the Commissioners of Pilots for such purpose. All masters of foreign vessels and vessels from a foreign port, and all vessels sailing under register by way of Sandy Hook, are required to take a licensed pilot, or, if they refuse, they must pay the pilotage to the pilot first offering his services. Pilots licensed by other States have no privileges in this. Candidates for recommendation as Heligate pilots must have served an apprenticeship of 3 years, and, until they attain the age of 21 years, must have served 2 years after as deputy pilots and sustained repeated examinations before the Board of Wardens in the presence of at least 2 Heligate pilots.

The first act regulating the pilotage of New York was passed in 1731; and since that period this service has been conducted under rules and penalties established by the Colony or State of New York. All special laws concerning pilotage by the way of Sandy Hook were repealed in 1845. The present law was enacted in 1853 and amended in 1854-57. The pilots belonging

upon steamboats are licensed by inspectors appointed under the Treasury Department of the U. S. Those employed in conducting vessels by way of Sandy Hook are licensed by the Board of Commissioners of Pilots; and those by way of Heligate, by the Governor and Senate, upon recommendation of the Board of Wardens.

²Boards of Health are by law created in every city, incorporated village, and town, under an act of 1850; but the greater number of these have never acted officially. In towns the Supervisor and Justices of the Peace are a Board of Health, and may appoint a physician as health officer.—*Revised Statutes, 5th Edition, 11, p. 25.*

³The Health Officer resides at quarantine, has general direction of the location of vessels detained, their purification, and the discharge of their cargoes, and other duties connected with the health of vessels in quarantine. He is paid by fees, and reports to the Mayor or Commissioners of Health.

⁴This officer receives all moneys applied to the Marine Hospital, and pays all demands against the same that shall have been approved by a majority of the Commissioners of Health. He reports his accounts monthly to the Board of Health, gives a bond of \$20,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties, and receives a salary of \$3,500, to be paid by the Commissioners of Emigration. The Board of Health may from time to time appoint as many visiting, hospital, and consulting physicians as may be deemed proper, and may also fix their duties and compensation.

⁵The Hospital buildings, destroyed Sept. 1-2, 1858, (see page 565,) have been temporarily rebuilt.

The removal of quarantine to some place less dangerous to the public health has been fully shown to be necessary; but the final disposition of the important question as to whether, is not settled. The only available place for the construction of buildings seem to be upon some of the shoals in the lower bay. Old Orchard Shoal, on which the water is from 1 to 3 fathoms deep at mean low tide, has been proposed for this purpose. The East Bank and Dry Bone Shoals have about the same depth, but are more exposed to the open sea.

⁶There are 9 Harbor Masters in New York, 2 in Brooklyn, and 1 in Albany. They enforce the regulations of the city authorities relative to clearing docks and preventing nuisances or obstructions. They are paid by fees and report the amount thereof annually to the Governor.

lyn, and 3 must be nautical men. They choose one of their number President, appoint a Secretary, use a seal, and keep an office. They are exclusive surveyors of vessels damaged or wrecked, or arriving in distress, and, when called upon, judge of the fitness of vessels to depart upon voyages. They are also, upon application, required to estimate the value or measurement of vessels when the same is in dispute or libelled: and they may examine goods in warehouses that have been damaged on shipboard. The Board, or some member thereof, must attend all sales of vessels or their cargoes condemned and in a damaged state: and such sales by auction must be made under the direction and by order of the Wardens, and are exempt from auction duties.¹

The Commissioners of Health are authorized to collect of the masters of every vessel entering the port of New York a certain tax, for the benefit of the Health Office.²

The Board of Commissioners of Emigration, consisting of the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn, the President of the German Society and Irish Emigrant Society, and 6 Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Senate, have charge of the interests of immigrants when they first arrive at New York.³

The Marine Court of the City of New York has jurisdiction in civil cases arising between persons engaged in maritime affairs, where the sum in dispute does not exceed \$500.⁴

Canadian Trade.—The revenues collected on the Canada frontier, in some periods, have fallen short of the cost of collecting them. The Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 admits the greater part of articles the produce of the U. S. and B. A. into each country respectively free of duty.⁵

¹ The Wardens are paid by fees and percentages upon sales. Special Wardens are appointed to reside at quarantine. They report to the Board of Wardens of N. Y., and have jurisdiction as wardens over vessels detained in quarantine. The Board of Port Wardens reports annually to the Comptroller a statement of its receipts and expenses, with an abridgment of each member and of the Secretary that they have not received directly or indirectly any moneys except their legal fees.

² Under an act passed in March, 1801, the amount of this tax was fixed at \$1.50 for every cabin and 75 cts. for every stowage passenger, mate, and mariner. In 1813 the tax was fixed at \$1.50 for every captain and cabin passenger; \$1.00 for every stowage passenger and mariner of foreign vessels; and 25 cts. for master, mate, and sailor of every coasting vessel. The moneys thus paid, after supporting the Marine Hospital at Quarantine and contingencies and yielding \$8,000 annually to the Society for the Reform of Juvenile Delinquents, was invested by the Comptroller as the "Marine Fund." In 1831 the Board of Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat was created, under whose direction the present establishment known as the "Seamen's Retreat," on Staten Island, more particularly described on page 596, has since been managed. Of the 44,332 admitted up to Jan. 1, 1859, 80 per cent were discharged cured, 8½ per cent were relieved, 3 per cent were discharged by request, and 4½ per cent died.

³ The master of every vessel bringing passengers from foreign countries must give a bond of \$200, conditioned that such persons shall not become chargeable for support within 5 years. They may commute this bond by paying \$2 upon each passenger, of which sum ½ is set apart for the countries other than N. Y. toward the support of emigrants in the several counties. For every lunatic, idiot, deaf and dumb, blind, maimed, or infirm person, and every widow with children, or person over 60 years of age, and liable to become a public charge, a bond of \$500 is required.

The Commissioners of Emigration have a large establishment on Ward's Island for the support of the sick, infirm, and destitute, and have leased Castle Garden as a general landing place. Emigrants may here purchase tickets for any part of the Union, and procure such articles as they may stand in need of, without encountering the horde of faithless agents and mercenary runners that formerly proved the scourge of immigration and the disgrace of the city. The Marine Hospital at

Quarantine was placed under these Commissioners in 1847. See pages 116, 427, 565.

⁴ These actions may be for compensation for the performance, or damages for the violation, of a contract for services on board a vessel during a voyage performed in whole or in part, or intended to be performed, by the vessel; or for assault and battery, false imprisonment, or other injury committed on board a vessel upon the high seas, and not coming within the jurisdiction of the U. S. District Courts. The Marine Court is held daily, except on Sundays and holidays; and its Justices, three in number, are elected for a term of 4 years, and enter upon their duties on the second Tuesday of May after their election. Their Clerk is appointed by the supervisors, and their salary is fixed by the Common Council and cannot be increased during their term of office.

The State Government, before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, had instituted a court of Admiralty; but in 1789 it surrendered these powers to the General Government, and they have since been exercised by the District Court of the U. S. Suits for salvage, and other questions arising in the sale of wrecked property, are decided in this court.

The Governor appoints 15 *Wreck Masters* in Suffolk, 12 in Queens, 3 in Kings, 2 in Richmond, and 2 in Westchester cos. These officers have, with coroners and sheriffs, the custody of wrecks and property cast ashore by the sea. Such property belongs to the owners, and may be recovered by paying reasonable salvage and in due course of law.

⁵ Imports from Canada duty free for the year ending June 30, 1858.

District.	Value.
Champlain.....	\$1,499,819
Oswego.....	924,708
Cape Vincent.....	1,210,351
Sackett Harbor.....	2,892
Oswego.....	1,859,798
Genesee.....	263,374
Niagara.....	786,070
Buffalo Creek.....	1,336,820
New York.....	621,060
Total in New York.....	7,918,092
Total in United States.....	14,752,256

Statistics of the several Collection Districts upon the Canada Frontier for different periods.

COLLECTION DISTRICT.	1830 to 1848, (19 years.)		1848 to 1851, (3 years.)		1851 to 1854, (3 years.)	
	Gross Revenue.	Expenses of Collection.	Gross Revenue.	Expenses of Collection.	Gross Revenue.	Expenses of Collection.
Champlain.....	\$192,877.80	\$130,958.86	\$133,326.68	\$22,965.22	\$267,401.76	\$12,297.44
Oswego.....	63,241.74	116,874.47	42,842.41	16,002.22	98,754.11	21,448.80
Cape Vincent.....	21,649.98	78,437.26	22,410.78	14,232.58	81,577.54	22,935.52
Sackett Harbor.....	13,983.04	106,492.84	16,003.54	27,000.95	21,204.23	22,164.23
Oswego.....	206,759.84	157,519.67	273,173.92	38,210.43	389,711.03	48,211.98
Genesee.....	133,919.97	80,954.47	45,224.16	13,398.47	20,439.52	21,860.28
Niagara.....	53,527.07	117,043.82	44,070.44	21,277.69	74,411.59	25,618.04
Buffalo.....	150,437.00	197,353.80	148,740.03	49,601.19	263,222.58	49,478.89

As the only avenue to the sea which Canada possesses is closed by ice during about five months in the year, the foreign trade of that country in winter must seek other avenues; and, from the acknowledged superiority of New York as a commercial point, a large part of the trade is through that port. Over half the vessels that arrive in Quebec come in ballast; while none leave port without cargoes of timber or other commodities of the country. This renders the outward freights disproportionately high; and, although vessels may load in the upper lakes and pass without transshipment down the St. Lawrence, the difference of ocean freights makes it cheaper to send by the canals to New York.

The number of vessels and amount of tonnage employed upon the great lakes have been rapidly increasing for the last 10 years. In the several collection districts of this State, the ratio of increase has been much greater in ports where railroads terminate.¹

¹ *Arrivals and Tonnage of the several Districts bordering upon Canada during a series of nine years.*

DISTRICT.	1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Champlain.....	689	107,957	620	89,842	340	22,538	563	31,836	585	57,721
Oswegatchie.....	580	196,915	536	250,192	798	341,188	1,001	701,569	482	273,272
Cape Vincent.....	281	156,351	318	208,186	197	95,548	959	431,587	1,034	471,577
Sackett Harbor.....	279	153,169	220	166,748	218	145,169	139	87,558	77	54,670
Oswego.....	1,657	195,793	1,509	216,444	1,731	234,925	2,243	274,397	593	65,213
Genesee.....	215	40,977	222	46,924	204	38,903	295	53,660	285	51,371
Niagara.....	981	173,286	624	220,528	691	213,613	996	219,241	584	230,651
Buffalo Creek.....	722	108,237	654	96,290	759	106,464	1,057	149,356	792	137,088
Dunkirk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISTRICT.	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Champlain.....	397	25,129	832	54,597	1,053	74,710	1,100	78,256
Oswegatchie.....	500	219,909	436	326,834	644	329,505	398	170,697
Cape Vincent.....	1,278	557,840	1,240	749,787	1,128	661,925	1,018	555,408
Sackett Harbor.....	209	123,496	193	135,442	174	128,685	110	80,417
Oswego.....	1,517	166,641	1,866	314,657	1,815	263,907	1,543	163,911
Genesee.....	286	85,093	338	109,881	363	116,411	298	57,330
Niagara.....	536	200,646	563	166,893	671	238,919	616	254,195
Buffalo Creek.....	816	152,540	1,002	166,029	837	118,377	1,133	448,786
Dunkirk.....	2	476	.....	.....	3	300	6	1,180

Commerce of Canada with the United States since 1850, as shown by the Canadian Official Reports.

Commerce of United States with Canada for a series of years, as shown by the U. S. Official Reports.

YEARS.	Value of Exports from Canada.	Value of Imports into Canada.	EXPORTS.			IMPORTS.	
			Foreign.	Domestic.	Total.		
In 1850	\$4,351,450.58	\$3,594,850.49	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 1851	4,071,514.65	8,395,705.25	1852	\$3,853,919	\$6,655,097	\$10,509,016	\$6,110,290
" 1852	6,284,921.75	8,457,693.27	1853	5,736,555	7,494,987	13,146,642	7,559,718
" 1853	10,725,455.15	11,782,117.40	1854	9,536,716	15,291,144	24,566,860	8,927,590
" 1854	10,418,880.69	15,533,097.94	1855	11,399,378	15,896,642	27,896,020	15,136,734
" 1855	20,092,290.95	20,825,432.44	1856	6,314,652	22,711,697	29,029,349	21,510,421
" 1856	20,218,652.66	22,794,509.95	1857	4,326,369	19,936,113	24,262,482	22,124,296
" 1857	13,246,436.10	20,224,650.97	1858	4,012,768	19,638,959	23,651,727	15,806,519

Arrivals and Clearances for the several Collection Districts for 1858.

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF VESSELS.				TONNAGE.			
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	American.	Foreign.	American.	Foreign.	American.	Foreign.	American.	Foreign.
Champlain.....	623	477	623	477	44,590	33,696	44,590	33,696
Oswegatchie.....	150	248	153	248	119,649	54,018	131,727	54,018
Cape Vincent.....	439	579	434	579	356,972	198,436	354,943	198,436
Sackett Harbor.....	110	.....	106	.....	80,417	.....	75,191	.....
Oswego.....	410	1,133	282	1,129	60,267	133,324	60,999	132,655
Genesee.....	31	177	39	175	3,267	54,123	3,492	52,826
Niagara.....	128	488	104	488	161,817	152,378	77,349	132,318
Buffalo Creek.....	680	473	721	450	369,433	79,333	375,532	77,149
Dunkirk.....	1	5	2	3	80	1,100	117	1,100

The above indicates but a part of the commerce of these districts not entered upon the custom house books is much larger in trials. It is probable that the amount of coasting trade which is each district than that here given.

The canals and rail roads of Canada terminating upon our frontiers are intimately connected with the commercial prosperity of this State; and a notice of their extent and capacity is necessary to a full understanding of our commercial possibilities.¹

Custom Houses have been erected by the General Government at New York, Plattsburgh, Oswego, and Buffalo; and a site has been purchased at Ogdensburgh. These edifices are built of stone, fireproof, and are generally fine specimens of architecture. Efforts have been made to secure the erection of similar buildings at Rochester, Sackets Harbor, Albany, Brooklyn, and Sag Harbor, but so far without success.²

1. *The Welland Canal* extends from Port Colborne, on Lake Erie, to Port Daulhousie, on Lake Ontario. It has a feeder branch to Dunnville, on Grand River, and another from the feeder to Port Maitland. It passes sloops, schooners, and propellers of a capacity of 400 tons. In 1856 it tolls are quoted to be \$263,598.43; in 1857 to \$232,437.78; and in 1858 to \$247,771.52.

The Rideau Canal was built as a military work by the Home Government and transferred some years since to the Province. It extends from Kingston to Ottawa, most of the way along the channel of rivers. Its total length is 125 miles. It rises from Kingston to the summit 165 feet by 13 locks, and descends to the Ottawa 242 feet by 34 locks. Its total cost was \$3,960,000. *The Glorioso, Point Lepinois, Rapid Point, Ferris Point, Cornwall, De Barbarnois, and Lake de Champlain* extend around the rapids on the St. Lawrence. Steamers usually pass down the rapids, but must return by the canals and pay toll both ways. Sail vessels

pass both up and down by canal. These canals afford navigation down to Montreal, to which point ships come up from the sea. The total fall by river without locks is 201 feet to Montreal and 132 feet thence to tide water at Three Rivers. The rapids of the St. Lawrence have been surveyed with the design of deepening them to afford a channel 200 feet wide and 10 feet deep, but nothing further has been done. These surveys make Lake Erie 534 feet above tide.

Chamby Canal extends from the foot of navigation on Lake Champlain to Chamby Basin, and with a lock at St. Ours, upon Richibou River, completes the line of navigation from the lake to the St. Lawrence. A ship canal has recently been proposed between these important navigable waters.

The amount of tonnage on these canals in which this State is interested, is very large; and in the Welland Canal more than half the duties are paid by American vessels.

Statistics of the Business of the Canadian Canals for two years.

	WELLAND CANAL.		ST. LAWRENCE CANAL.		CHAMPLY CANAL.	
	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.
Total tons passing up.....	276,019	245,256	151,430	134,382	107,878	112,034
" " down.....	699,657	655,816	503,106	459,270	217,788	214,653
Canadian to American ports, up.....	31,231	67,476	5,274	4,493	96,868	107,325
" " down.....	52,100	29,128	33,888	50,336		
American to Canadian ports, up.....	34,716	137,574	6,680	9,328		
" " down.....	116,582	163,217	15,612	3,715	16,741	18,272
American to American ports, up.....	200,373	280,546	213	17	725	136
" " down.....	341,225	245,256	306	50		
Revenues from tolls on property.....	£ 59,498 10 7	£ 52,279 16 5	£ 16,813 13 5	£ 15,741 10 3	£ 2,467 9 9	£ 2,577 6 8
" " vessels.....	6,498 3 11	5,919 9 7	1,978 6 5	1,898 8 11	432 16 1	473 19 10
" " passengers.....	88 7 6	82 3 2	638 16 4	579 10 4	6 18 4	10 11 0
" " fines.....	440 1 3	155 9 0	910 7 10	293 10 4		60 10 4
" " rents.....	1,397 4 4	1,504 5 7	1,042 10 0	1,563 19 10		29 5 0

Statistics of the Canadian Canals.

CANALS.	Miles in length.	Nos. of locks.	SIZE OF LOCKS.				WIDTH OF CANAL.	
			Lockages in feet.	L. water-locks.	Width of Canals.	Depth in feet all.	At bottom.	At surface.
Welland.....	24 1/2	34	330	150	20 1/2	8 1/2	45	181
Feder.....	21	1	8	150	20 1/2	8 1/2	35	85
Branch.....	1 1/2	1		200	45	9	45	75
Rideau.....	126 1/2	47	457	154	33	5		90
Gr. L. ppe.....	12	11	8	200	45	9	50	90
Point Lepinois.....	3 1/2	1	6	200	45	9	50	90
Rapid Plat.....	4	12	11 1/2	200	45	9	50	90
Ferris.....								
Point.....	4 1/2	1	4	200	45	9	50	90
Cornwall.....	11 1/2	7	48	200	45	9	100	150
De Barbarnois.....	11 1/2	9	82	200	45	9	80	120
Lac Champlain.....	8 1/2	5	44 1/2	200	45	9	80	120
Chamby.....	11 1/2	9	74	120	24	6	50	60
St. Ours (locks)		1	5	200	45	6		

It has been proposed to build a ship canal from Lake Huron to Lake Ontario, by way of Lake Simcoe, 80 mi. A cutting to allow Lake Simcoe to pass southward would not exceed 175 ft. in depth; and in the 8 mi. surveyed the principal obstacles would not average over 10 ft. It has been estimated that the cost for a canal 120 ft. wide at bottom, and 135 ft. at surface, 12 ft. deep, with 64 double locks 50 ft. wide, and 250 ft. long, would be \$2,035,000, and that it could be constructed in 5 years.

Great Western Railway of Canada, from Suspension Bridge to Windsor, 22 1/2 mi., and thence by ferry to Detroit, was opened Jan. 27, 1854. It branches extend from Hamilton to Toronto, 38 mi.; from Harrisburgh to Guelph, 237 mi.; from Preston to Berlin, 10 1/2 mi.; and from Kamoka, near London, to Port Sarina, 60 mi.

Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway extends from Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo, to Godrich Harbor, on Lake Huron, 165 mi.

Erie & Ontario Railway extends from Chippewa to Niagara, 17 miles.

Welland Railway, from Fort Daulhousie to Port Colborne, 27 mi., is on the eve of completion.

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada extends from Portland, Me., and Quebec to Richmond, and thence to Montreal, Toronto, and Port Sarina, at the foot of Lake Huron. More than 700 mi of this road are finished. A branch extends from Belleville to Peterborough, 50 mi., and others are proposed.

Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Railway extends from Toronto to Collingwood, on Georgian Bay, 95 mi.

Colony & Peterborough Railway is 28 1/2 mi. long, with privilege of extending to Marmora Iron Works.

Ottawa & Prescott Railway extends from Prescott to Ottawa City, 54 mi.

Montreal & New York R. R. extends from Montreal to Lac-hamp, 8 mi., and thence by ferry, 2 mi., always open, to Caughnawaga, the terminus of a road leading to Plattsburgh, 52 mi. This line is now united with the *Champlain & St. Lawrence R. R.*, from St. Lambert, opposite Montreal, to Rouses Point, 44 mi.; and the consolidated company is known as the *Montreal & Champlain Rail Road Co.*

2 Custom Houses of New York.

PLACE.	Cost.	
	Total appro- priation.	Total.
New York.....	\$1,068,743	\$250,000
Plattsburgh.....	59,000	5,000
Ogdensburgh.....	118,000	8,000
Oswego.....	1,100	12,000
Buffalo.....	2,000,000	40,000
Total New York.....	\$1,507,743	\$265,000
Total U. States.....	\$24,104,799	\$3,388,827
		\$105,293,617.2

Marine Hospitals.—Since 1778, every American seaman has been taxed 20 cents per month for a Hospital Fund; and in return he is entitled in case of sickness to assistance and support from the revenues thus collected. This fund is in charge of the U. S. Government, and is entirely independent of the various State and private hospital funds of New York City.¹

Light Houses.—The United States Government has erected 62 light houses, lighted beacons, and floating lights within the State of New York, for the benefit of navigation. Of these, 3 are upon the seacoast, 15 upon Long Island Sound, 4 within the Harbor of New York, 16 upon Hudson River, 3 upon Lake Champlain, 14 upon Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River, and 7 upon Lake Erie. The Government has also erected buoys, spindles, beacons, and other signals to indicate channels or to point out dangerous localities.²

The site for the New York Custom House was purchased Jan. 9, 1823, the building was completed Feb. 22, 1842; it is used for a custom house only. The site for the Plattsburgh Custom House was purchased Nov. 22, 1855, the building was completed May 19, 1858; it is used for a custom house, post office, and courthouse. The site for the Ogdensburgh Custom House was purchased Jan. 20, 1857, the building has not been commenced; it is designed to be used for a custom house, post office, and courthouse. The site for the Oswego Custom House was purchased Dec. 15, 1854, the building was completed Sept. 1, 1858; it is used for a custom house and post office. The site for the Buffalo Custom House was purchased Jan. 25, 1855, the building was completed July 12, 1858; it is used for a custom house, post office, and courthouse.

The Custom House in New York occupied before the present one was finished was erected in 1816, at a cost of \$928,512.96. In 1850 the only custom house building in the State belonging to the United States was at New York City. On the 19th of Feb. 1857, the Federal Government purchased a site for stores at Atlantic docks, Brooklyn, for \$100,000; but as yet no use has been made of it.

¹ The Federal Government has built 34 marine hospitals, none of which are in this State. Those entitled to aid are supported in this State in private families or local hospitals. The number of seamen relieved and supported in the several

collection districts in the year ending June 30, 1858, was as follows:—

COLLECTION DISTRICT.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Deceas'd.	Total expenditures.	Hospital money collected.
Sag Harbor .....	.....	.....	.....	19.19	289.63
New York	824	924	.....	22,485.94	42,576.78
Champlain .....	.....	.....	.....	405.81	412.60
Oswegatchie .....	.....	.....	.....	15.15	544.92
Cape Vincent .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253.50
Sackett Harbor	10	12	.....	142.35	10.70
Oswego	86	98	.....	3,652.21	975.42
Genesee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98.00
Niagara	4	3	1	153.86	42.19
Buffalo Creek	76	86	.....	3,770.92	2,320.50
Dunkirk .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269.88
Total New York	1,000	1,123	3	\$90,659.23	\$47,894.13
Total U. States	10,703	9,444	381	\$98,026.53	\$161,161.82

² Light Houses.

NAME.	Location.	Distance visible in nautical miles.	Fixed or revolving, &c.	Color of tower.	Height of tower from base, in feet.	Height of light above water.	When built.	When refitted.	Order of lens.	Remarks.
Montauk	{ e. point of S. Branch, { L. I.	20	Flashing	White	85	160	1795	1837	1	{ Fresnel lens; flash { 2 min.
North Dumpling	Fishers Island Sound	12	Fixed	Red	25	70	1848	1855	6	.....
Little Gulls Island	{ s. side main en- { trance Sound.	13	"	"	56	74	1806	1837	3	Fog bell. Machine.
Gardners Island	s. point Island	6	"	Brown	27	29	1855	.....	6	.....
Plum Island	w. end Plum Island	12	Revolving	White	34	63	1827	1856	4	Flash 30 sec.
Cedar Island	Entrance Sag Harbor	10	Fixed	"	31	34	1839	1855	6	Light on keeper's house.
Hortons Point	s. side of Southold	18	"	Red	20	110	1857	.....	3	.....
Stratford Pt. Vessel	{ Middle ground of { Stratford Shoals. }	10	"	Straw col	32	40	1827	1855	.....	{ 2 reflector lights. { Fog bell.
Oldfield Point	Brooklyn	13	"	White	34	67	1823	1855	4	.....
Eatons Neck	e. of Huntington Bay	17	"	"	56	108	1798	1837	3	.....
Lloyds Harbor	Entrance of harbor	10	"	"	34	48	1857	.....	5	.....
Great Captains Island	Near Greenwich Point	12	"	"	31	62	1829	1858	4	.....
Excursion Rocks	Off Sands Point	12	"	"	42	54	1848	1856	4	Fog bell. Machine.
Sands Point	e. of Cow Bay	15	Revolving	"	41	53	1809	1856	4	Flash 30 sec.
Throggs Neck	s.e. side of Fort Schuyler	10	Fixed	"	61	66	1826	1855	6	Fog Bell Machine 7 per min.
Great West Bay	{ Penquoque Point { s. of Shinnecock Bay	20	"	Brick	150	160	1857	.....	1	.....
Fire Island	e. of Fire Island Inlet	15	Revolving	Yellow	150	166	1858	.....	1	First light house built in 1826.
Swash Channel Bea- con	Staten Island, near { Elm Tree Station. }	14	2 Fixed	White, red	59	189	1856	.....	3	.....
Princess Bay	s. of Staten Island	16	Flashing	White	33	106	1828	1857	3	.....
Fort Tompkins	w. of Narrows	15	Fixed	"	46	89	1828	1855	4	.....
Robbins Reef	Off Tompkinsville	13	"	"	51	66	1839	1855	4	Fog bell.
Stony Point	{ w. side entrance { Narrows.	29	"	"	150	22	1826	1855	5	.....
West Point	Gees Point, w. side	10	"	"	32	38	1855	.....	6	.....
Esopus Meadows	Opposite Esopus, w. side { Mud flat, s. of S. en- { trance creek w. { of river.	10	"	"	32	38	1838	1854	6	On keeper's house.
Roundout	"	10	"	"	32	38	1838	1854	6	" " "
Saugerties	{ w. of river, s. of { Saugerties.	10	"	"	37	42	1825	1854	6	" " "

Lifeboat Stations have also been established by the General Government upon the sea-coast and great lakes. On the shores of Long Island and the adjacent islands are 30 lifeboat stations, the first of which were established about 1850. Each of these consists of a house, containing a lifeboat, boat wagon, life cars, mortar for throwing lines, and every fixture that could be used in affording aid to vessels in distress. The houses are furnished with stoves for warming them when necessary, and with fuel and matches for kindling a fire on short notice. They are each intrusted to a local agent, and are under the general care of a superintendent appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Their location is indicated on the map.

Coast Survey.—A survey of the coast, with soundings of its adjacent waters, was ordered by the General Government about 50 years since; but many years were necessarily employed in making preliminary arrangements. Active surveys were begun about 1832, and during the last 15 years they have been prosecuted with great effect. The triangulations of this survey are conducted with great precision, and extend up all rivers navigable from the sea as far as tide flows.

Light Houses, continued.

NAME.	Location.	Distance visible in nautical miles.	Fixed or revolving, &c.	Color of tower.	Height of tower from base.	Height of light above water.	When built.	When refitted.	Order of lens.	Remarks.
Catskill Reach	{ Half way Athens } { and Catskill, E. of } { river. }	10	Fixed	White.....	32	38	1854	.....	6	
Prymes Hook.....	2 mi. s. Hudson, E. side { w. side, Half way } { Athens and Cox- } { sackie }	10	"	"	32	38	1851	1854	6	
Four Mile Point.....	{ w. side, S. end of } { Cow Island }	10	"	"	20	25	1854	.....	6	
Coxsackie.....	{ E. side } { of } { Cow Island }	10	"	"	32	38	1829	1854	6	On keeper's house.
Stuyvesant.....	E. side	10	"	"	32	38	1829	1854	6	
New Baltimore.....	E. side on island .....	.....	" .....	" .....	20	21	1854	.....	6	
Five Hook Island.....	Catvers Plat Island .....	.....	" .....	" .....	25	25	1857	.....	6	
Coeuyans Bar.....	S. end Poplar Island .....	.....	" .....	" .....	25	25	1857	.....	6	
Schoelck Chatmel.....	w. side Mills Plat .....	.....	" .....	" .....	25	25	1857	.....	6	
Cow Island.....	E. side near Castleton .....	.....	" .....	" .....	20	21	1854	.....	6	
Van Wies Point.....	{ E. of dike below Al- } { bany, w. side } .....	.....	" .....	" .....	15	15	1854	.....	6	
Split Rock.....	Near Essex	15	"	"	32	100	1838	1856	4	
Cumberland Head.....	Near Plattburgh	12	"	"	36	55	1837	1855	5	
Point au Roche.....	w. of Lake Champlain .....	.....	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	1857	.....	4	Building. (1858.)
Ogdensburg.....	Mouth of Oswegatchie	12	"	White.....	27	30	1834	1855	4	Light on keeper's house.
Cross Over Island.....	Above Oak Point.....	12	"	"	25	37	1847	1855	4	Light on keeper's house.
Sunken Rock.....	{ In front of Albany- } { dia Bay. }	9	"	"	28	31	1847	1855	6	
Rock Island.....	Near Mullet Creek	9	"	"	27	39	1847	1855	6	Light on keeper's house.
Tibbetts Point.....	{ Entrance of St. Law- } { rence }	14	"	"	47	67	1827	.....	4	Rebuilt 1854.
Gallop Island.....	w. side island.....	14	"	"	51	59	1820	1857	4	Shed s. w. 1 mi.
Horse Island.....	Near Sackets Harbor	11	"	"	34	42	1831	1857	5	Light on keeper's dwelling.
Stony Point.....	On Stony Point.....	11	Revolving.	"	34	39	1837	1857	5	Light on keeper's dwelling.
Salmon River.....	S. side entrance harbor.....	9	Fixed	"	46	49	1838	1855	6	Light on keeper's dwelling.
Oswego.....	w. pier harbor	14	"	"	45	59	1837	1855	4	
Big Sodus Bay.....	w. of Sodus Harbor	13	Revolving	"	50	64	1825	1858	4	Lake coast light.
Genesee.....	w. of entrance to river.....	14	Fixed	"	37	81	1822	1855	4	Lake coast and harbor light.
Genesee Beacon.....	End of w. pier.....	6	"	"	22	28	1822	1855	6	Frame. Harbor light.
Niagara Fort.....	Outlet of Niagara River.....	14	"	"	44	78	1813	1857	4	On mess house. Fort Niagara.
Black Rock Beacon.....	{ Near head Niagara } { River. }	10	"	"	13	25	1853	.....	5	
Horse Shoe Reef.....	Entrance Niagara River	14	Flashing ..	"	50	50	1856	.....	4	Lake coast light.
Buffalo.....	s. pier. Harbor	16	Fixed	"	51	65	1828	1857	3	
Cattaraugus.....	{ w. pier, Cattaraugus } { Creek. }	9	"	"	35	44	1847	.....	6	Rebuilt 1857.
Dunkirk.....	Harbor	16	Flashing ..	"	50	87	1837	1857	3	Lake coast light.
Dunkirk Beacon.....	Pier w. side harbor	9	Fixed	"	25	40	1837	1854	6	Harbor light on pier.
Barcelona.....	Portland or Barcelona.....	14	"	"	40	80	1829	1857	4	Light d with n. dural gas. No harbor at this place.

Besides the above, there are nine State lights established in 1856 in the marshy "Narrows" at the head of Lake Champlain. Big Sodus Beacon was destroyed in a gale in 1857. A flashing light has been authorized at Crown Point.

There are lifeboats on Lake Ontario at Tibbetts Point, Sandy Creek, Salmon River, Oswego, Sodus, Genesee River, and Niagara River, which were supplied by the U. S. Government in the summer of 1854. Several have also been placed on Lake Erie. None of them on the lakes have been provided with houses, except such as have been erected by the persons having them in charge.

Immigration into the U. S. for many years past has been very great; but the proportion landing in New York has been less than the relative amount of trade. Other routes in some respects afford superior facilities for immigration. The large number of ships arriving in Canada without cargoes favors immigration to a great extent; and hundreds of thousands of immigrants have crossed into this State from Canada without their names ever appearing on the U. S. Government records. These immigrants have consisted chiefly of Irish and Germans; though there has also been a large number of English, Scotch, and Norwegians. The greater part of the immigrants either locate in the cities or immediately pass on to the wild lands of the West. The English and Scotch usually prefer to settle in Canada.¹

Assay Office.—By an act of 1853, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to establish an assay office at New York, for the special accommodation of the business of the city. At this place the owners of gold or silver bullion, or of foreign coin, may deposit the same, have its value ascertained, and certificates issued payable in coin of the same metal as that deposited, either at the office of the assistant treasurer in New York, or at the Mint in Philadelphia. The metal assayed may, at the option of the owner, be cast into bars, ingots, or discs, of pure metal, or of standard fineness, and stamped with a device designating its weight and fineness. This office is under the general direction of the Director of the Mint, in subordination to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Assay Office is located on Wall St., adjacent to the Custom House, and is fitted up with every appliance for carrying on its operations upon a very extensive scale. Its lofty chimney, emitting dense, orange colored fumes of nitric acid, forms a conspicuous object in the district. About 50 men are employed upon the premises. Its officers are a superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter, and refiner, with their assistants and clerks. The site of the Assay Office was bought Aug. 19, 1853, for \$553,000, and the premises were fitted up and completed Oct. 9, 1854, at a total cost of \$761,493.62.²

The Mail Service of the State of New York forms about 5 per cent. of the whole U. S. in miles, and 7 per cent. in cost, while the receipts from postage in this State amount to 22 per cent.

¹ Passengers arriving by Sea at New York since 1820.

Years.	No. of pas- sengers.	Years.	No. of pas- sengers.	Years.	No. of pas- sengers.	Years.	No. of pas- sengers.
1820	3,874	1830	13,748	1840	161,009	1849	213,736
1821	4,038	1831	10,737	1841	55,885	1850	184,882
1822	4,411	1832	28,914	1842	74,014	1851	204,445
1823	4,247	1833	30,449	1843	38,930	1852	303,153
1824	4,899	1834	36,053	1844	59,792	1853	294,818
1825	7,662	1835	32,715	1845	76,514	1854	327,976
1826	6,908	1836	58,117	1846	98,863	1855	161,490
1827	12,602	1837	51,676	1847	145,830	1856	162,108
1828	19,869	1838	24,935	1848	169,934	1857	303,500
1829	14,814	1839	47,888				

Until 1850 these returns were made up to Sept. 30; but since 1851 they began up in Jan. 1 each year. The number between Sept. 30 and Dec. 31, 1850, not included in the above, was 38,831.

The total number of passengers who arrived in the U. S. from 1820 to 1858 was 4,482,867, of which number 3,028,225 arrived in New York.

² The establishment of a mint at New York has been repeatedly urged, and the addition of coining machinery to the existing Assay Office could be made at a moderate expense.

Amounts Assayed at the U. S. Assay Office in New York.

Years.	Fine Gold bars.	Value.	Fine Silver bars.	Value.
1854	822	\$2,888,059.18		
1855	6,182	20,441,813.63		
1856	4,727	13,296,046.80	52	\$6,762.90
1857	2,230	9,235,414.00	550	123,317.00
1858 to June 30	7,062	21,798,694.04	894	171,961.79
Total	21,033	\$73,860,024.74	1,496	\$302,071.79

	Total Prices.	Total Value.
1854	822	\$2,888,059.18
1855	6,182	20,441,813.63
1856	4,799	19,402,839.52
1857	2,780	9,458,721.00
1858 to June 30	7,946	21,970,652.83
Total	22,569	\$74,162,092.16

Amounts Deposited.

	Gold.	Silver.
From Oct. 10 to Dec. 31, 1854	\$9,200,993.60	\$76,307.00
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1855	26,987,501.24	350,150.08
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1856	17,803,922.40	474,161.38
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1857	18,997,365.40	1,397,702.99
Total	\$72,749,652.73	\$2,298,331.45
		\$74,497,652.73

Total gold and silver \$75,047,974.18

Proportion of the above payable in fine bars.....	\$17,817,597.00
coin	27,230,377.18
Total.....	\$75,047,974.18

Amounts transmitted to the Mint for Coining.

	Gold.	Silver.
From Oct. 10 to Dec. 31, 1854	\$5,342,262.60	\$41,417.89
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1855	7,722,176.47	71,687.34
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1856	5,797,652.33	412,416.06
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1857	9,377,928.89	1,842,708.71
Total	\$27,970,260.29	\$2,368,190.00

Cost of transportation from the Assay Office to the Mint and return:—	
On gold, \$1 per \$1,000.....	\$27,534.17
On silver, \$5 per \$1,000.....	7,101.98
Total.....	\$34,636.15

The Fisheries in New York, although considerable in amount, are quite subordinate to other branches of industry. The whale fisheries, formerly of great importance, are now chiefly limited to Sag Harbor, Greenport, and Cold Spring Harbor.¹ The shores and bays of Long Island support great numbers of fishermen, and the product of their labor chiefly finds a market in New York City.² The Hudson yields shad, sturgeon, and other fish in great quantities;³ and there are extensive fisheries upon the great lakes, especially near the E. end of Lake Ontario and in the waters of Chaumont Bay.⁴ The waters of Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence formerly abounded in salmon; but, from the building of dams and mills, or other causes, the tributaries of these waters now afford but very small supplies. Trout and other fish highly prized for food abound in the clear mountain streams of Northern New York. Hundreds of millions of "bony fish" are taken annually around Long Island for manure; and the manufacture of oil from sharks, porpoises, and other fish has been at various times carried on with encouraging success. Numerous special laws have been passed for the preservation of fish in certain waters and at particular seasons; but this is now made one of the subjects within the legislative jurisdiction of Boards of Supervisors.

United States Ocean Mail Lines connecting with New York, Sept. 30, 1858.

ROUTES.	Distance in mls.	Trips per an.	Annual Pay.	REMARKS.
N. Y. via Southampton, England, to Bremenhaven, Germany.....	3,700	13	\$60,000	Act of June 14, 1858.
N. Y. to Aspinwall, New Grenada, direct.....	2,000	24	} 290,000	} Contract under Acts of 1847 (and 1851.
N. Y. via Havana to New Orleans.....	2,000	24		
N. Y. to Liverpool, England.....	3,100	20	385,000	Contract Act 1847. Now under Act of June 14, 1858.
N. Y. via Cowes, England, to Havre, France.....	3,270	13	Postages	Act of June 14, 1858.

Comparative Receipts and Expenses of the Post Office in New York and all the Offices in the United States for the year ending July 30, 1858.

	New York.	United States.		New York.	United States.
Letter postage.....	\$285,207.46	\$882,122.95	Pay of Post Masters.....	\$316,297.39	\$2,349,260.49
Newspaper postage.....	90,244.30	593,467.19	Incidental expenses.....	311,893.98	1,104,183.53
Registered letters.....	2,874.65	28,146.95	Total of above.....	628,191.37	3,453,444.02
Stamps sold.....	1,080,384.98	5,692,366.63	Transportation.....	525,950.00	7,344,619.44
Total receipts.....	1,458,711.39	7,196,043.72	Total expenses.....	1,154,141.37	10,798,063.46

¹ The right to drift whales was often made a subject of special reservation or sale by the Indians of Long Island; and the capture of whales in open boats from the shore has continued from the first settlement to the present time. Scarcely a year passes without one or more being taken along the shore of the island. The whale fisheries from Hudson, Poughkeepsie, and Newburgh, once large, have ceased altogether. On the 30th of June, 1858, 5,927.92 tons were employed in the whale fisheries at Sag Harbor, 1,942.12 tons at Greenport, and 2,159.27 tons at Cold Spring Harbor. The total of whaling vessels in the U.S. at the same time was 198,593.51 tons.

² The wholesale fish mart of N. Y., on the East River, at the foot of Fulton St., occupies an entire block. The rarer kinds are oftener sold in the Washington Market. A record kept in 1856 enumerated 79 species, in 56 genera and 20 families, as found in

these markets, the majority of them being marine fish from the waters adjoining Long Island and the New England coast. A few came from the South, and many from the interior lakes and rivers.

³ It is estimated that \$100,000 worth of shad are taken annually below the Highlands. They are caught in seines nearly as far up as Albany. About \$20,000 worth of sturgeon are sold annually at the Albany market.

⁴ As many as 10,000 bbls. have been taken at Chaumont Bay in one season, although sometimes no more are taken than enough to supply the local want. The fish are chiefly lake herring and whitefish. The amount of tonnage invested in this State in the cod fisheries is quite unimportant, and amounted in June, 1858, to 131.22 tons at Greenport, and 159.34 tons at New York, consisting of licensed vessels under 20 tons.

COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES.



IN 1754 King's College was incorporated in N. Y. City by patent, and liberally endowed by a lottery and grants of land. At the commencement of the Revolution it was the only incorporated educational institution in the colony. In 1784 its name was changed to Columbia College; and in connection with it an extensive scheme of education was devised, in which the college was to be the center of the system, and subordinate branches were to be established in different parts of the State,—the whole to be under the control of a board denominated "Regents of the University." This board was to consist of the principal State officers, two persons from each co., and one chosen by each religious denomination. The number of the Regents was afterward increased by adding 33 others, 20 of whom resided in N. Y. City. This whole scheme

was found to be impracticable; and by act of April 13, 1787, it was superseded by a system which has continued without essential change to the present time.¹ By this act the Governor, Lieut.-Governor, and 19 persons therein named were constituted

Regents of the University, and required to visit and inspect all colleges and academies, and report their condition, annually. They might appoint presidents of colleges and principals of academies for one year, in case of vacancy, and incorporate new colleges and academies, providing the revenue of the latter should not exceed the value of 4,000 bushels of wheat annually. In 1842 the Secretary of State, and in 1854 the Superintendent of Public Instruction, were made *ex officio* members of the Board of Regents. Vacancies are filled by the Legislature in the same manner that U. S. Senators are appointed; and Regents hold their office during life, unless they resign or forfeit their place by removal from the State, by accepting the office of trustee in an incorporated college or academy, or by accepting a civil office the duties of which are incompatible with their duties as Regents;² but the members may be removed by concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly.³ They receive no pay. Under a special act of 1791, the Regents appoint the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of N. Y. and confer degrees upon its graduates.⁴ They confer the honorary degree of M. D. upon four persons annually, upon recommendation of the State Medical Society, and may grant any honorary degree. They have exercised this right by conferring the degree of LL. D. upon 12 persons since their first organization.⁵

In 1821 they were authorized to incorporate Lancasterian and select schools.⁶ In 1844 the Regents were made trustees of the State Library, and, with the Superintendent of Schools, were charged with the supervision of the State Normal School. In 1845 they were made trustees of the State Cabinet of Natural History, and in 1856 were intrusted with what remained of the publication of the colonial history. Their secretary and the Secretary of State are commissioners to superintend the completion of the publication of the natural history of the State.

The Regents annually apportion \$40,000 of the income of the Literature Fund⁷ among academies, in proportion to the number of students pursuing the classics or the higher English branches;

¹ The authorship of this system has been generally ascribed to Alexander Hamilton, then in the Assembly. The original drafts of the act, still preserved, and the legislative journals of that period show that Ezra P. Houdredien, then in the Senate, was prominently concerned in its passage, if not the original mover. The bill was introduced in the Senate upon a petition from Clinton Academy, in Suffolk co.

² What these offices does not appear to have been settled. On several occasions an appointment to the bench of the Supreme Court has created a vacancy. Non-attendance at the meetings of the Board during one year has also been construed to vacate the seat of a Regent.

³ This power has never been exercised by the Legislature.

⁴ A similar power existed with regard to the Western College of Physicians and Surgeons at Fairfield, during its existence.

⁵ The honorary degree of M. D. had been conferred upon 120 persons previous to 1850. Resolutions were passed, Oct. 14, 1851, for conferring the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Literature, but none have been granted.

⁶ This right has been exercised four times, viz.:—
Select School at Henrietta, Monroe co., July 2, 1827.
Lewiston High School Academy, Niagara co., April 16, 1828.
Fairfax Select School, Oneida co., Feb. 27, 1841.
Hunter Classical School, Greene co., June 23, 1851.
Lancasterian schools were incorporated by special acts, as follows:—

Albany, Lancaster School Soc., May 26, 1812.

Catskill, Lancaster School Soc., March 14, 1817. Repealed April 29, 1830.

Hudson, Lancaster Soc., April 15, 1817.

Schenectady, Lancaster School Soc., Nov. 12, 1816.

Poughkeepsie, Lancaster School Soc.

⁷ This fund originated with certain tracts of land reserved for literature, and was largely increased by four lotteries, granted April 3, 1801, by which \$100,000 were to be raised for the joint benefit of academies and common schools, but chiefly for the latter. In 1816, the avails of the Cranheim Mount on Tract, amounting to \$10,415, were given from the general fund to academies and common schools; and in 1819 the avails of other tracts, amounting to \$33,380, were also thus equitably divided. In 1827, \$150,000 was given to this fund by the Legislature; and on the 17th of April, 1838, the sum of \$28,000 was set apart annually, from the income of the U. S. Deposit Fund, for distribution among academies. The sum previously applied for this purpose was \$12,000 annually; and since 1834 a small part of the income, aside from this, has been applied, from time to time, to the purchase of apparatus.

This fund was managed by the Regents until, by act of Jan. 25, 1832, it was transferred to the Comptroller for investment,—the Legislature appropriating the proceeds annually, and the Regents designating the mode of apportionment.

The principal of the fund amounted, Sept. 30, 1858, to \$209,952.72, aside from the U. S. Deposit Fund, and was invested chiefly in stocks and Comptroller's bonds.

designate such academies as shall receive aid in establishing classes for instructing teachers of common schools; conduct exchanges of books and documents with other States and countries; maintain a system of meteorological observations at certain academies; and make full reports annually to the Legislature upon the condition of the colleges and academies of the State, the State Library, and the Cabinet of Natural History.

The officers of the Regents are, a chancellor, vice-chancellor, and secretary. They appoint a librarian and assistants to the State Library, and a curator to the State Cabinet. Six members form a quorum for the transaction of business. Their annual meeting is held on the first Thursday of January, in the Senate chamber, and is adjourned for short periods during the session of the Legislature. Most colleges report annually to the Regents, but are not uniformly subject to visitation, nor do they share in the income of the Literature Fund. They have generally been assisted by grants of land or money from the State.

Colleges and Academies are entrusted to boards of trustees, who possess the usual powers of corporations, and usually fill all vacancies occurring in their number.¹ They appoint professors and instructors, and remove them at pleasure, unless employed by special agreement. All degrees in colleges, whether honorary or in due course of study, are conferred by the trustees.

By an act passed April 12, 1853, the Regents were required to establish general rules under which colleges, universities, and academies might claim incorporation, subject to such limitations and restrictions as might be prescribed by law, or which, by the Regents, might be deemed proper; and institutions thus formed should possess, in addition to the powers thus vested in them, the general powers of a corporation, under the Revised Statutes of this State. The trustees of academies

¹ Genesee College, N. Y. Agricultural College, People's College, University of Buffalo, and University of the City of N. Y., are owned by shareholders, who elect trustees, or officers analogous, for stated terms. The principal state officers are *ex officio* trustees of Union College; and the Mayor and Recorder of cities are, in some cases, trustees of medical colleges. The principal facts concerning colleges and professional schools may be classed as follows:—

Literary and Medical Colleges.

NAME.	Location.	Date of Charter.	How Incorpor- ated.	Remarks.
Alfred University.....	Alfred	Mar. 28, 1857	Law	Seventh-day Bap., 33 trustees.
Columbia College.....	New York	Oct. 31, 1754	Patent	Prof. E., 24 trustees. Formerly King's College.
Elmira Female College.....	Elmira	April 13, 1855	Law	Changed from Elmira Collegiate Institute.
Genesee College.....	Geneva	Feb. 27, 1849	Law	Meth. E., 28 to 30 trustees, elected for 5 years by classes.
Hamilton College.....	Clinton	May 26, 1812	Regents	N. S. Presb., 24 trustees. Changed from Hamilton Oneida Academy.
Hobart Free College.....	Geneva	April 5, 1824	Regents	Prof. E., 24 trustees. Originally Medical Dep. connected. Changed from Geneva College, April 10, 1852.
Ingham University.....	Le Roy	April 3, 1857	Law	N. S. Presb., 24 trustees. Changed from Ingham Collegiate Institute.
Madison University.....	Hamilton	Mar. 26, 1846	Law	Bap., 27 trustees. Theological Dept. connected.
N. Y. Central College Assoc.	McGrawville	April 17, 1851	Law	Located on a farm. Students not excluded on account of sex or color.
N. Y. State Agric'l College	Ovid	April 15, 1853	Law	10 trustees. In course of erection. See <i>Opil</i> .
People's College.....	Hayana	April 12, 1853	Law	24 trustees. In course of erection. Capital, \$250,000.
St. John's College.....	Fontham	April 10, 1840	Law	R. C., 9 trustees. Theological Dept. connected.
St. Lawrence University...	Canton	April 3, 1856	Law	Universalist, 25 trustees. Theological Department connected. In course of organization.
Troy University.....	Troy	April 12, 1855	Regents	Methodist E., 64 trustees. Charter conditioned to \$100,000, which is obtained. Organized.
Union College.....	Schenectady	Feb. 25, 1795	Regents	15 trustees, besides those <i>ex officio</i> . Changed from Schenectady Academy.
University of Albany.....	Albany	April 17, 1851	Law	Law Department only organized.
Univ. of the City of N. Y.	New York	April 18, 1851	Law	22 trustees. Medical Department connected.
University of Rochester.....	Rochester	May 8, 1846	Law	Bap., 20 trustees. Theological Dept. connected.
University of Buffalo.....	Buffalo	May 11, 1846	Law	Medical Department only organized.
Albany Medical College.....	Albany	Feb. 16, 1839	Law	
College of Pharmacy of City of New York.....	New York	April 25, 1831	Law	For education of druggists. Does not report.
College of Physicians and Surgeons of N. Y.....	New York	Mar. 19, 1807	Regents.	
Medical Inst. of Geneva Coll.	Geneva	April 8, 1855	Trusts of G. Coll.	
Metropolitan Medical Collr.	New York	Mar. 27, 1857	Law.	
New York Medical College	New York	1850	Law	Mayor and Recorder <i>ex officio</i> trustees.
Univ. of Buffalo, Med. Dep. ^d	Buffalo	May 11, 1846	Law	Medical Dep. only organized. Full univ. charter.
University of the City of New York, Med. Dep. ^e	New York	Feb. 1, 1857	Law.	

^a Trustees elected for 6 years. Students and teachers expected to labor from 10 to 20 hours each week. Located on a farm of 200 acres.

^b Mayor and Recorder of Albany *ex officio* trustees. Building erected for Lancasterian school, and leased by the city at a nominal rent.

^c A college of similar name, incorp. March 28, 1827, did not organize. See *Regents' Report*, 1848, p. 148.

^d Capital limited to \$100,000. Proprietors elect council of 16 for 4 years, besides which each department elects one to the council to hold at their pleasure.

^e The council of the University of the City of New York consists of 32 shareholders elected for 4 years, besides the Mayor and 4 of the Common Council designated for the purpose.

possessing a capital stock, may be elected by the proprietors for such terms as shall be fixed. The capital stock of an academy may not exceed \$50,000, and that of a medical college formed under the general law cannot be less than \$50,000, nor more than \$200,000. All such charters, excepting those containing provisional conditions, are perpetual.

Theological Seminaries in the State of New York.

NAME.	Location.	Denomination.	Date of F. tab. - Year.	Number of Professors.	Students.	Number of Lib. vol.	Value of Library.
General Theological Seminary of P. E. Church.....	New York	P. E.	1817	5	58	130	11,963
Hartwick Seminary (Theological Department).....	Hartwick	Lutheran	1816	2	5	52	1,250
Martin Luther College (Theological Department).....	Buffalo	Lutheran.		1			
Rochester Theological Seminary.....	Rochester	Baptist	Nov. 4, 1850	3	36	50	5,500
St. Joseph's Theological Seminary.....	Fordham	R. C.	1846				
St. Lawrence University (Theological Dept.).....	Canton	Universalist	1858	1			
Theological Department Albion University.....	Hamilton	Baptist	1850	3	24	262	7,500
Theological Seminary of Auburn.....	Auburn	N. S. Presb.	April 14, 1820	4	50	80	6,000
Theological Seminary of Associate Reformed Church.....	Newburgh	A. R. Presb.	1830	1	11	143	3,200
Union Theological Seminary.....	New York	N. S. Presb.	1859	5	100	211	18,000

* Mostly upon authority of the American Almanac of 1859. Several of these possess liberal endowments, and defray the personal expenses of the students attending them. Tuition fees are, it is believed, in no case required from those receiving instruction. All the above are now in operation.

The following institutions have been projected, but have not been established, or have ceased to exist:—

NAME.	Date of Incorporation.	Remarks.
Albany College.....		Applications were made for a college in 1795, but refused.
Auburn University.....	Feb. 26, 1826	Provisions of charter not complied with.
Auburn Female University.....	Jan. 29, 1852	Never organized.
Brookport College.....	March 4, 1830	Never organized.
Cayuga College.....		Applications made Feb. 15, 1802. Refused.
Central Medical College and Syracuse Medical College.....	1843	(After a few courses of lectures, these institutions were abandoned.)
Clinton College, Fairfield.....	Mar. 25, 1816	Conditions not complied with.
College of Physicians and Surgeons of Western District, Fairfield.....	June 12, 1812	(Courses of lectures were held until 1840, the Regents continuing the degrees.)
Flushing College.....		Applications refused Feb. 20, 1845.
Ithaca College.....	April 10, 1822	Conditions not complied with.
Kingston College.....		Applications refused in 1779, 1804, and 1811.
Medical Department of Columbia College.....	1795	Discontinued in 1814.
N. Y. College of Dental Surgery, Syracuse.....	April 15, 1852	Discontinued in a short time.
Richmond College, Richmond co.....	April 18, 1838	Never organized.
St. Paul's College, College Point, Flushing, L. I.....	May 9, 1840	Closed in a short time.
Troy Medical College.....		Application refused, Feb. 16, 1824.
University of Western N. Y., Buffalo.....	April 8, 1836	Never organized.
Washington College, Richmond co.....	Jan. 27, 1827	Conditions not complied with.
Westminster College, Buffalo.....	April 17, 1851	Never organized.

Besides these, several institutions bearing the name of colleges have been established, but of which no general statistics have been obtained. Among them are the "Martin Luther College," at Buffalo, the "College of St. Francis Xavier," (R. C.) in New York; the "Franciscan College and Convent," inaugurated Oct. 4, 1858, at Albany; Cattaraugus co.; the "De Veaux College for Orphan and Destitute Children," incorporated April 15, 1856, and located at Suspension Bridge, Niagara co.; and the "St. Peter's College," (R. C.) in course of organization, at Troy. Most of these are unincorporated, and none possess the right of granting degrees, and they generally partake more of the character of academies than of colleges.

Tabular Summary of Colleges as reported Jan. 1859, for the year previous.

NAME.	No. of Professors and Teachers.	No. of Students during the year.	No. of Graduates during the year.	Value of college buildings and grounds.	Tuition and room rent received.	Subsidies or Prof. fees received.	Voluntary Prof. fees received.	Grants from Govt.	Value of Library.
Albany Medical College.....	9	121	56	90,000	56	0	605	\$1,129	
College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y.....	9	173	50	114,336	6,515	44,150	635	1,325	
Columbia College.....	12	153	25	24,500	5,259				
Genesee College.....	6	96	15	24,500	5,259				
Hamilton College.....	9	134	27	125,000	1,464	8,019			
Hobart Free College.....	7	92	29	35,000	Free.	4,395			
Madison University.....	9	119	23	18,700	2,402	7,285			
Medical Institute Geneva College.....	7	31	8	16,044			199	100	
Medical Department of University of N. Y.....	7	247	128	70,000			1,735	3840	
Medical Department of University of Buffalo.....	9	38	9	14,000					
Metropolitan Medical College.....	6	18	10				84	132	
New York Central College.....	9	16	4	30,000	1,497				
New York Medical College.....	12	99	37	50,000			325	1,150	
St. John's College.....	27	49	6	74,200		4,000			
Troy University.....	4	53		100,000					
Union College.....	16	297	89	70,993	10,177	12,151			
University of City of New York.....	16	125	16	200,000	12,297	11,150			
University of Rochester.....	8	119	22	38,201	3,360	10,835			

Statistics of Academies from the Regents' Report of 1859.

NAMES.	No. of Teachers.	Whole No. of Students in attendance during the year.	The Number pursued classical studies.	Annual appropriation from the Legislature.	TOTAL VALUES.			Total Revenue.	Total Expenditure.	No. of Volumes in Library.
					Value of Land and Building.	Value of Library.	Value of Appurtenances.			
Academy at Little Falls.....	3	131	92	\$178.92	\$10,200	\$261	\$674	\$1,295	\$1,195	444
Academy of Dutchess Co.....	4	181	110	215.44	11,000	210	681	2,028	2,028	339
Albany Academy.....	10	242	146	225.58	90,000	1,631	2,917	5,717	10,062	946
Albany Female Academy.....	13	260	136	263.50	33,347	1,628	3,415	6,062	7,508	1,682
Alfred Academy.....	13	224	133	258.35	7,100	606	550	2,139	2,428	429
Amenia Academy.....	13	476	359	688.84	17,246	680	1,375	12,124	10,989	757
Ames Academy.....	7	168	123	234.79	18,500	1,596	1,207	16,502	16,501	1,711
Amsterdam Female Seminary.....	4	40	35	130.21	2,440	275	200	742	712	305
Argyle Academy.....	5	90	71	137.77	9,000	400	405	740	720	281
Antwerp Academy.....	3	135	95	170.75	8,214	324	500	1,478	1,477	249
Augusta Academy.....	2	41	18	33.35	2,487	324	289	210	260	181
Balt. Sem. in V.....	2	226	101	163.93	2,909	610	400	1,561	1,412	633
Binghamton Academy.....	2	113	35	62.00	8,810	197	485	307	314	178
Binghamton Collegiate Institute.....	7	351	148	287.38	65,500	1,044	438	1,612	1,611	409
Brookfield Acad. ny.....	7	95	71	131.94	3,000	170	155	700	709	126
Brooklyn College & Polytech. Inst.....	19	507	249	461.81	667,400	267	1,875	39,535	36,313	355
Buffalo Female Academy.....	10	159	82	159.11	55,000	200	1,742	3,970	3,970	195
Cambridge Washington Academy.....	3	172	69	133.89	4,250	568	1,700	1,435	1,435	391
Canajoharie Academy.....	4	187	98	190.18	5,580	260	244	1,284	1,406	192
Canajoharie Academy.....	6	145	87	168.81	12,500	190	1,343	3,139	3,189	813
Canton Academy.....	2	129	59	114.48	5,500	449	327	1,094	1,094	293
Cary Collegiate Seminary.....	5	210	106	265.74	15,140	546	600	4,078	4,078	612
Cayuga Academy.....	6	107	87	168.81	10,000	3,027	879	13,222	13,625	2,345
Champlain Academy.....	3	148	76	147.47	5,504	342	552	1,440	1,440	263
Cherry Valley Academy.....	9	210	64	124.18	19,000	227	702	4,768	4,768	144
Chester Academy.....	3	190	29	56.26	2,950	500	284	1,180	1,196	250
Cincinnati Academy.....	2	133	98	184.34	5,185	174	206	1,222	1,006	155
Clarence Academy.....	2	111	47	91.20	5,000	151	151	826	776	213
Claybrook Academy & H. R. Inst.....	14	433	305	712.12	35,320	173	486	13,214	11,885	281
Clinton Grammar School.....	4	127	70	135.89	2,700	200	175	6,050	6,165	175
Clinton Liberal Institute.....	7	147	22	42.69	30,900	1,775	475	1,533	1,533	1,257
Cortland Academy.....	6	304	344	667.30	2,800	711	500	3,175	4,208	1,120
Cortlandville Academy.....	4	234	161	312.40	2,800	711	500	1,752	1,819	668
Danville Seminary.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5,043	164	170	674	729	67
Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	.....	.....	.....	603.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware Academy.....	10	225	186	260.61	26,000	1,183	670	2,286	8,250	898
Delaware Literary Institute.....	9	294	295	297.78	21,000	1,653	295	4,144	3,975	1,632
De Ruyter Institute.....	3	139	64	124.18	8,800	426	542	1,101	991	280
Dundas Acad. ny.....	4	229	106	265.69	2,250	297	478	2,398	2,440	291
East Bloomfield Academy.....	3	40	53	100.90	5,000	228	478	713	713	596
Ellinorin Academy.....	3	210	113	219.26	3,650	628	100	974	1,064	188
Eraismus Hall Academy.....	3	165	52	97.62	9,500	2,004	497	2,393	1,878	2,435
Fieldville Academy.....	10	389	208	597.64	20,200	1,041	1,280	14,967	13,924	963
Falloy Seminary.....	11	383	191	370.62	17,800	655	1,092	4,632	4,632	436
Farmers' Hall Academy.....	1	56	41	70.56	3,750	581	223	649	741	739
Fort Covington Academy.....	3	168	105	265.74	2,150	205	202	1,049	1,047	112
Fort Plain Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute.....	7	294	167	324.54	24,000	152	456	3,350	4,359	298
Franklin (Malone) Academy.....	3	187	145	281.36	8,900	338	415	1,767	1,819	285
Franklin (Pr.burgh) Academy.....	4	170	148	287.18	10,000	1,254	457	2,280	2,445	1,196
Fredonia Academy.....	4	281	171	331.81	4,500	2,111	732	2,177	2,459	1,741
Friendship Academy.....	3	166	91	176.88	3,125	211	168	1,198	1,198	189
Galway Academy.....	9	103	99	192.10	.....	.....	.....	3,417	3,339	98
Genesee Conference Seminary.....	4	235	146	287.00	8,800	210	152	1,361	1,475	216
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary.....	11	587	395	960.49	27,500	2,566	2,319	4,003	4,444	2,044
Genesee and Wyoming Seminary.....	7	210	104	201.80	8,581	864	762	1,966	1,885	729
Genesee Academy.....	5	218	168	325.98	11,200	708	500	3,009	3,223	.....
Genesee Union School.....	13	921	43	83.44	10,100	1,000	516	7,134	4,440	1,200
Gilbertville Academy & Coll. Inst.....	2	165	46	89.26	4,500	578	435	1,101	702	389
Glen Falls Academy.....	4	233	127	238.67	4,500	240	285	1,215	1,215	228
Glenfalls Union Seminary.....	7	295	60	119.42	17,497	160	166	2,231	2,131	161
Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary.....	6	340	156	392.70	6,800	432	939	2,449	2,444	433
Gramercy School Columbia College.....	7	90	71	137.77	.....	550	222	500	437	1,148
Gramercy School Madison Univ.....	1	42	23	36.86	.....	.....	.....	641	600	.....
Gramercy School N. Y. Cap. Coll.....	6	135	106	201.80	.....	250	250	1,165	1,104	.....
Greenville Academy.....	1	77	48	93.14	2,000	233	45	443	473	199
Greenville Academy.....	1	86	26	50.44	2,500	231	160	846	758	255
Grout Academy.....	2	103	93	180.46	5,800	411	625	1,592	1,330	332
Hamilton Academy.....	3	139	67	130.00	3,775	823	473	774	1,111	831
Hamilton Female Seminary.....	6	158	117	213.44	8,512	410	398	4,065	4,552	1,227
Harlow Seminary.....	2	88	88	170.75	7,800	1,579	22	1,845	1,734	1,050
Holley Academy.....	4	264	160	194.04	2,000	213	298	1,751	1,751	221
Hudson Academy.....	2	104	52	100.00	3,200	177	200	702	705	194
Hudson Academy.....	6	315	216	419.12	12,500	437	960	3,328	3,381	447
Jamestown Academy.....	3	185	129	238.85	4,400	283	740	1,317	1,617	308
Jefferson County Institute.....	4	165	126	244.49	11,600	1,415	1,560	2,136	2,435	1,637
Johnstown Academy.....	3	295	119	230.90	3,000	219	282	1,539	1,539	193
Jonesville Academy.....	8	216	153	296.88	9,952	441	566	5,447	5,447	495
Jordan Academy.....	2	158	125	242.52	3,800	209	350	1,583	1,584	161

Statistics of Academies from the Regents' Report of 1859, continued.

NAMES.	No. of Teachers.	Whole No. of Students in attendance during the year.	The No. that pursued classical studies.	Amount appropriated from the Laboratory Fund.	TOTAL VALUES.				Total Expenditures.	No. of Volumes in Library.
					Value of Lot and Buildings.	Value of Library.	Value of Apparatus.	Total Revenues.		
Keeseville Academy.....	4	375	246	461 81	3,500	227	200	2,328	2,328	231
Kunderhook Academy.....	4	106	67	120 00	4,000	600	524	1,294	1,294	580
Kingston Academy.....	3	66	.....	.....	3,700	417	555	570	567	285
Kingston Academy.....	5	209	114	219 26	15,000	507	400	3,176	3,058	520
Liberty Normal Institute.....	2	115	9	17 48	1,250	185	164	701	683	189
Lockport Union School.....	9	491	181	351 21	13,000	259	500	4 450	4 522	144
Lowville Academy.....	4	267	176	279 42	7,500	860	627	2,170	2,046	1,110
Lyon's Union School.....	4	128	68	131 94	15,000	745	493	1,757	1,807	986
Macedon Academy.....	4	240	170	247 33	5,955	207	736	2,482	2,471	177
Manlius Academy.....	4	99	25	48 51	3,000	410	200	978	812	417
Marion Collegiate Institute.....	5	158	74	141 65	11,500	248	592	1,546	2,503	196
Mayville Academy.....	4	78	49	95 08	3,750	194	205	889	910	186
Medina Academy.....	5	171	104	218 22	6,200	350	235	1,829	1,967	349
Mexico Academy.....	4	223	159	308 52	14,000	630	326	2,061	2,083	527
Madison Academy.....	5	229	142	275 54	5,500	930	499	2,015	1,976	852
Monroe Academy.....	4	152	75	145 55	5,465	138	159	1,369	1,208	141
Montgomery Academy.....	2	77	28	50 45	6,000	200	300	811	806	480
Monticello Academy.....	4	153	60	116 42	4,350	251	170	2,350	2 443	216
Monticello Academy.....	4	122	53	102 84	.....	2,200	362	361	830	366
Mount Morris Union Free School.....	4	98	70	135 83	.....	222	193	710	710	315
Mount Pleasant Academy.....	7	82	59	114 48	17,000	1,477	500	7,623	6 450	1,376
Munro Collegiate Institute.....	3	134	95	182 40	21,500	869	719	1,629	1,256	722
New Paltz Academy.....	3	61	33	62 09	7,900	486	553	981	980	447
New York Conference Seminary.....	11	460	226	428 53	20,000	350	250	19,039	20,473	350
New York Free Academy.....	25	613	507	1,100 70	117,224	9,226	8,988	59,788	50,571	6,528
New Granville Female Seminary.....	13	114	132	256 14	19,000	228	375	13,372	10,634	358
North Babylon Institute.....	.....	.....	.....	2 400	40	137	110	110	110	112
North Salem Academy.....	1	69	32	32 98	3,000	536	250	487	440	212
Norwich Academy.....	5	311	232	430 77	8,400	400	899	2,123	2 114	500
Nunda Literary Institute.....	5	309	241	467 94	2,900	174	184	1,902	1 703	171
Ogdensburg Academy.....	3	161	116	225 58	11,000	501	379	4 186	4 449	1,248
Ontario Conference Seminary.....	8	251	258	500 62	26,000	2,227	2,694	4 321	4 502	1,946
Ontonago Academy.....	3	.....	.....	12 700	516	206	.....	.....	.....	635
Ontario Female Seminary.....	13	128	110	211 50	20,000	931	924	4 855	4 854	895
Oswego High School.....	3	121	80	155 23	11,000	2,500	500	.....	.....	.....
Ovid Academy.....	8	273	196	350 91	15,500	350	600	3 784	3 025	470
Owego Academy.....	4	249	199	211 50	5,000	661	180	2 373	2 244	402
Oxford Academy.....	6	200	165	318 22	9,250	933	700	2 311	2 149	1,285
Packer Collegiate Institute.....	21	673	375	727 55	121,765	1,328	1,595	30,574	21 474	1,128
Palmira Classical Union School.....	5	282	194	225 58	12,000	574	250	2 428	2 385	1,094
Peekskill Academy.....	3	101	50	97 92	17,000	645	446	2 387	2 185	609
Perry Academy.....	5	127	49	85 28	16,750	567	210	1 225	1 735	347
Peterboro' Academy.....	1	42	11	27 17	4,528	297	174	334	319	184
Phelps Union Classical School.....	5	468	91	176 58	5,200	315	201	1 996	2 603	504
Phelps Union Seminary.....	10	217	176	310 46	10,200	471	212	3 074	3 673	495
Plattsburgh Academy.....	4	215	160	310 46	5,500	229	474	1 948	1 948	146
Pompey Academy.....	2	43	39	75 67	5,400	351	150	502	513	366
Poughkeepsie Female Academy.....	8	119	98	190 18	15,693	578	590	4 497	4 397	634
Prospect Academy.....	1	87	24	38 81	2,900	312	325	294	307	376
Pulaski Academy.....	3	170	61	118 26	9,928	301	175	2 587	2 314	293
Randolph Academy.....	4	184	87	198 81	6,429	388	278	1 263	1 263	320
Red Creek Union Academy.....	5	250	158	291 56	9,950	175	175	1 500	1 500	200
Reusselaerville Academy.....	2	91	29	58 21	2 010	263	155	375	455	223
Richburgh Academy.....	3	86	51	93 14	3,200	172	185	927	855	132
Rochester Female Academy.....	4	122	62	120 39	6,000	186	170	2 224	2 224	171
Rogersville Union Seminary.....	4	96	76	147 47	7,850	110	174	939	939	120
Rome Academy.....	3	233	110	213 41	10,500	429	350	2 100	2 131	506
Rural Seminary.....	3	122	77	149 41	4 100	647	237	1 081	1 081	678
Rushford Academy.....	2	201	141	273 00	5,993	283	837	1 331	1 331	162
Rutgers Female Institute.....	18	278	156	392 70	27,500	2,314	3,138	10 397	12 272	3,692
Suez Harbor Institute.....	2	320	61	118 36	2 400	187	156	1 521	1 521	266
St. Lawrence Academy.....	5	293	125	226 73	10,000	784	493	2 484	1 925	936
Saugerties Academy.....	3	179	50	97 92	5,000	132	185	1 117	1 247	180
Saugerties Academy.....	3	115	87	198 81	2,500	192	186	712	743	92
Schoharie Union School.....	5	206	145	290 51	41,000	4,000	200	19 278	19 532	2,094
Schoharie Academy.....	3	112	91	176 58	4,000	331	161	1 365	1 237	331
Schuyler's Academy.....	3	169	123	228 67	2,850	211	499	1 073	1 094	215
Seneca Falls Academy.....	4	193	98	168 81	3,000	496	600	1 879	1 863	263
Sodus Academy.....	4	129	72	131 94	3,300	184	283	919	1 106	333
Spencerstown Academy.....	5	78	62	102 84	2 750	192	210	693	971	240
Springville Academy.....	2	166	86	166 87	3,500	200	410	1 002	951	140
S. S. Seward Institute.....	6	157	101	195 98	10,000	292	130	4 045	2 108	129
Starvo Seminary.....	5	161	112	217 32	10,350	853	658	1 220	1 483	1,268
Susquehanna Seminary.....	7	232	192	364 79	37,000	138	457	2 376	2 479	138
Troy Academy.....	5	45	28	54 32	7 575	240	275	2 486	2 409	244
Troy Female Seminary.....	21	319	212	411 36	12,100	1,374	993	8 743	8 705	1,067
Transburgh Academy.....	2	158	34	65 97	4,300	193	150	756	1 051	200
Unadilla Academy.....	2	80	21	49 75	3,550	256	151	639	629	266
Union Hall Academy.....	9	220	143	277 48	15,400	634	369	3 686	3 552	667
Union Literary Society.....	6	209	173	335 69	10,500	731	481	2 778	2 414	604
Union Village Academy.....	4	215	140	271 66	4,581	305	187	1 938	1 941	373

Statistics of Academies from the Regents' Report of 1859, continued.

NAMES.	No. of Teachers.	Whole No. of Students in attendance during the year.	The No. that pursued classical studies.	Amount appropriated from the Literature Fund.	TOTAL VALUES.			Total Revenues.	Total Expenditures.	No of Volumes in Library.
					Value of Lot and Buildings.	Value of Library.	Value of Appointments.			
Utica Academy.....	7	188	159	308.52	7,000	313	760	3,947	3,944	169
Utica Female Academy.....	11	179	69	133.89	23,000	189	257	3,811	3,728	127
Vernon Academy.....	5	162	96	186.28	4,000	494	583	891	890	530
Wallkill Academy.....	3	198	110	213.44	6,510	340	190	2,811	2,811	423
Walton Academy.....	6	131	73	141.65	3,429	409	473	1,809	1,085	232
Walworth Academy.....	3	84	35	67.91	8,440	200	789	998	855	130
Warsaw Union School.....	3	150	137	265.83	4,800	279	461	1,396	1,296	231
Warwick Institute.....	3	112	62	91.20	5,300	150	150	1,382	1,320	104
Washington Academy.....	4	124	63	122.24	5,000	271	700	1,169	1,103	316
Washington Co. Seminary & C. L.....	16	777	512	993.98	14,100	646	947	9,192	9,191	549
Waterloo Union School.....	9	698	27	52.30	6,500	435	475	3,090	3,572	789
Waverly Institute.....	5	176	43	83.44	7,354	165	178	1,391	1,580	166
Webster Academy.....	3	92	47	91.20	4,300	105	168	743	738	112
Westfield Academy.....	3	250	113	219.26	4,300	540	200	1,216	1,161	510
West Winfield Academy.....	9	367	165	293.50	10,000	778	925	3,142	3,142	600
Whitehall Academy.....	3	187	77	149.31	3,500	260	503	1,658	1,040	230
Whitestown Seminary.....	9	400	286	554.95	12,500	1,305	1,236	3,635	3,612	1,193
Wilson Collegiate Institute.....	4	232	138	237.77	2,685	785	546	1,210	1,200	790
Windsor Academy.....	12	59	36	69.85	3,680	488	190	506	578	589
Yates Academy.....	7	157	43	83.44	2,750	480	519	795	840	232
Yates Polytechnic Institute.....	7	251	109	211.50	10,000	242	358	3,182	3,182	536
Total.....	949	35,009	20,812	\$39,911.66	\$2,009,976	\$111,438	\$101,603	\$595,125	\$582,135	93,969

Academies incorporated since the organization of a State Government in 1777.

NAME.	Location.	Incorp. by Legislature.	Incorp. by Regents.	Remarks.
Academy of the Sacred Heart.....	Rochester, Monroe co.....	April 11, 1849		
Academic Department of Union School.....	Warsaw, Wyoming co.....		Jan. 11, 1855	
Adams Collegiate Institute.....	Adams, Jefferson co.....		April 22, 1855	
Addison Academy.....	Addison, Steuben co.....		Feb. 8, 1849	Extinct.
Albany Academy.....	Albany, Albany co.....		Mar. 4, 1813	
Albany Female Academy.....	Albany, Albany co.....		Feb. 16, 1821	
Albany Female Seminary.....	Albany, Albany co.....		April 9, 1828	
Albany Pearl Street Academy.....	Albany, Albany co.....		April 16, 1828	
Albany Academy.....	Albany, Orleans co.....		April 23, 1836	Extinct.
Alexander Classical School.....	Albion, Orleans co.....		May 1, 1837	
Alfred Academy.....	Albion, Orleans co.....		Feb. 27, 1841	
Amenia Seminary.....	Alexander, Genesee co.....		Feb. 5, 1839	Extinct.
Ames Academy.....	Alfred, Allegany co.....		Jan. 31, 1843	
Amsterdam Female Seminary.....	Amenia, Dutchess co.....		Mar. 29, 1836	Sold, fall of 1858.
Angelica Academy.....	Ames, Montgomery co.....		April 22, 1837	
Antwerp Liberal Lit. Inst.....	Amsterdam, Montgomery co.....		Mar. 29, 1839	
Argyle Academy.....	Angelica, Allegany co.....		May 12, 1836	Not organized.
Astoria Institute.....	Antwerp, Jefferson co.....		Feb. 1, 1856	
Auburn Academy.....	Argyle, Washington co.....		May 4, 1841	
Auburn Female Seminary ^a	Astoria, Queens co.....		Feb. 13, 1844	Extinct.
Augusta Academy.....	Auburn, Cayuga co.....		Feb. 14, 1815	
Aurora Academy ^b	Auburn, Cayuga co.....		April 18, 1858	
Ball Seminary.....	Augusta, Oneida co.....		Feb. 28, 1842	
Ballston Academy.....	Aurora, Erie co.....		April 30, 1833	
Batavia Female Academy.....	Avon, Livingston co.....		Feb. 27, 1841	Extinct.
Bedford Academy.....	Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer co.....		April 30, 1836	
Berlville Acad. & Fem. Sem.....	Ballston, Saratoga co.....		Mar. 21, 1808	Extinct.
Bethany Academy.....	Batavia, Genesee co.....		Feb. 5, 1839	Extinct.
Binghamton Academy.....	Bedford, Westchester co.....		Mar. 5, 1838	
Blossing Grove Academy.....	Berlville, Westchester co.....		April 8, 1826	
Bridgewater Academy.....	Bern, Albany co.....		Mar. 8, 1833	Extinct.
Brockport Collegiate Institute.....	Bethany, Genesee co.....		Mar. 29, 1841	
Brockfield Academy.....	Binghamton, Broome co.....		Aug. 29, 1842	
Brooklyn Coll. & Polytech. Ins.....	Blossing Grove, Oneida co.....		April 1, 1811	Extinct.
Brooklyn Coll. Inst. for Young Ladies.....	Bridgewater, Onondaga co.....		April 16, 1828	
Brooklyn Female Academy.....	Brockport, Monroe co.....		Feb. 15, 1842	
Broome Academy.....	Brockfield, Madison co.....		April 17, 1847	
Brownville Female Seminary.....	Brooklyn, Kings co.....		April 7, 1854	
Buffalo Female Academy.....	Brooklyn, Kings co.....		April 23, 1829	
Buffalo Female Seminary.....	Brooklyn, Kings co.....		May 8, 1845	Merged in Packer Inst.
Buffalo Literary & Sci. Acad ^c	Union, Broome co.....		April 30, 1839	Not organized.
	Brownville, Jefferson co.....		Jan. 10, 1850	Extinct.
	Buffalo, Erie co.....		Oct. 14, 1851	
	Buffalo, Erie co.....		April 23, 1831	Extinct.
	Buffalo, Erie co.....		April 17, 1827	Diss. by act Apr. 21, 1846.

^a Jan. 29, 1852 and July 21, 1853. The Institution had become extinct under its first charter.
^b Incorpor. as the "Aurora Manual Labor Seminary." Name changed April 16, 1838.

^c Named from L. Chandler Ball, principal founder of the Institution.
^d Incorpor. as the "Buffalo High School Association." Name changed.

Academies incorporated since 1777, continued.

NAME.	Location.	Incorp. by Legislature.	Incorp. by Regents.	Remarks.
Cambridge Washington Acad.	Cambridge, Washington co.		Mar. 30, 1815	
Canajoharie Academy	Canajoharie, Montgomery co.	April 13, 1826	Feb. 26, 1828	
Canandaigua Academy	Canandaigua, Ontario co.		Mar. 4, 1795	
Canton Academy	Canton, St. Lawrence co.	April 24, 1837	Jan. 23, 1840	
Cathle Seminary	Cathle, Schoharie co.		Oct. 20, 1853	
Cary Collegiate Seminary	Caryville, Genesee co.		May 16, 1845	
Catskill Academy	Catskill, Greene co.		Mar. 12, 1864	Extinct.
Catskill Female Seminary	Catskill, Greene co.	Mar. 24, 1820		Not organized.
Cayuga Academy	Aurora, Cayuga co.		Mar. 23, 1861	
Champlain Academy	Champlain, Clinton co.		Aug. 23, 1842	
Charlotteville Seminary	Charlotteville, Schoharie co.		Jan. 15, 1857	
Chautauque Coll. Inst.	Stockton, Chautauque co.		July 9, 1857	Provisional charter.
Cherry Valley Academy	Cherry Valley, Otsego co.		Feb. 8, 1796	
Chester Academy	Chester, Orange co.		Feb. 27, 1844	
Cincinnati Academy	Cincinnati, Cortland co.		April 21, 1857	
Clarence Academy	Clarence, Erie co.		Oct. 12, 1861	
Clarkson Academy	Clarkson, Monroe co.		Mar. 17, 1855	
Claverack Academy	Claverack, Columbia co.	April 25, 1831	Feb. 5, 1839	
Claverack Acad. & Hnd. R. Ins.	Claverack, Columbia co.		June 14, 1854	
Clermont Academy	Clermont, Columbia co.	April 26, 1834	Feb. 26, 1839	Extinct.
Clinton Academy	East Hampton, Suffolk co.		Nov. 17, 1787	
Clinton Grammar School	Clinton, Oneida co.	Mar. 28, 1817	Feb. 27, 1826	
Clinton Liberal Institute	Clinton, Oneida co.	April 29, 1834	Mar. 29, 1836	
Clinton Seminary	Clinton, Oneida co.		Feb. 15, 1842	Extinct.
Clover Street Seminary	Brighton, Monroe co.	April 7, 1848	Feb. 23, 1849	
Collegiate Inst. City of N. Y.	New York City.	July 10, 1851		Not organized.
Columbia Institute	West Turin, Lewis co.	May 2, 1837		Extinct.
Columbia Academy	Kinderhook, Columbia co.		Mar. 13, 1797	Extinct.
Cooperstown Female Academy	Cooperstown, Otsego co.	April 15, 1822		
Cooperstown Seminary and Female Coll. Institute	Cooperstown, Otsego co.		June 14, 1854	Provisional charter.
Cortland Academy	Homer, Cortland co.		Feb. 2, 1819	
Cortland Female Seminary	Cortlandville, Cortland co.	April 18, 1828		Extinct.
Cortlandville Academy	Cortlandville, Cortland co.		Jan. 31, 1843	
Coxsackie Academy	Coxsackie, Greene co.	May 5, 1837	Feb. 5, 1839	
Dansville Seminary	Dansville, Livingston co.		Jan. 14, 1858	
De Lancey Institute	Hampton, Oneida co.		April 13, 1842	Extinct.
Delaware Academy	Dell, Delaware co.		Feb. 2, 1820	
Delaware Literary Institute	Franklin, Delaware co.	April 23, 1835	Jan. 29, 1839	
De Ruyter Institute	De Ruyter, Madison co.	Mar. 30, 1836	Jan. 30, 1838	Extinct.
De Ruyter Institute	De Ruyter, Madison co.		Dec. 3, 1847	
Dover Academy	Dover, Dutchess co.	May 9, 1835		
Dundee Academy	Dundee, [Starkey] Yates co.		Mar. 22, 1855	
Dunkirk Academy	Dunkirk, Chautauque co.	May 1, 1837		
Dutchess County Academy	Poughkeepsie, Dutchess co.		Feb. 1, 1792	
East Bloomfield Academy	East Bloomfield, Ontario co.	April 9, 1858	Jan. 23, 1840	
Eastern Coll. Inst. City of N. Y.	New York City.	May 7, 1844		Extinct.
Ellington Academy	Ellington, Chautauque co.		Feb. 11, 1853	
Elmira Academy	Elmira, Chemung co.		Mar. 31, 1840	Provisional Charter.
Elmira Collegiate Seminary	Elmira, Chemung co.		Oct. 20, 1853	
Erasmus Hall	Flatbush, Kings co.		Nov. 17, 1787	
Essex County Academy	Westport, Essex co.	May 1, 1834	Mar. 6, 1838	
Fairfield Academy	Fairfield, Herkimer co.		Mar. 15, 1863	
Falley Seminary ^a	Fulton, Oswego co.	May 24, 1836	Feb. 5, 1839	
Farmer's Hall	Goshen, Orange co.		Jan. 21, 1791	
Fayetteville Academy	Fayetteville, Onondaga co.	May 4, 1837	Feb. 5, 1839	Provisional Charter.
Fayetteville Seminary	Fayetteville, Onondaga co.		April 21, 1857	
Fem. Acad. of the Sacred Heart	New York City.	July 9, 1851		
Fishkill Education Society	Fishkill, Dutchess co.	May 11, 1835		
Flushing Institute	Flushing, Queens co.	April 16, 1827		
Fonda Academy	Fonda, Montgomery co.	May 13, 1845	Oct. 11, 1845	
Fort Covington Academy	Fort Covington, Franklin co.	April 21, 1831		
Fort Plain Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute	Fort Plain, Montgomery co.		Oct. 20, 1853	
Franklin Academy ^b	Malone, Franklin co.		April 28, 1831	
Franklin Academy	Prattsburgh, Steuben co.		Feb. 23, 1824	
Fredonia Academy	Fredonia, Chautauque co.		Feb. 23, 1830	
Friendship Academy	Friendship, Allegany co.		Feb. 8, 1849	
Gaines Academy	Gaines, Orleans co.	April 14, 1827	Jan. 26, 1830	Extinct.
Galway Academy	Galway, Saratoga co.	May 26, 1836	Jan. 29, 1839	Extinct.
Genesee Conference Seminary	Pike, Wyoming co.		Oct. 11, 1845	
Genesee Manual Labor Sem ^c	Bethany, Genesee co.	April 13, 1832	Feb. 1, 1856	
Genesee Seminary	Batavia, Genesee co.	May 11, 1835		
Genesee Valley Seminary			Jan. 8, 1857	Provisional Charter.
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary	Lima, Livingston co.	April 30, 1833	Mar. 9, 1836	Merged in Genesee Coll.
Genesee & Wyoming Seminary	Alexander, Genesee co.		Mar. 27, 1845	
Genesee Academy	Genesee, Livingston co.	Mar. 10, 1827	Feb. 7, 1829	
Geneva Academy	Geneva, Ontario co.		Mar. 29, 1813	Merged in Geneva Coll.
Geneva Union School	Geneva, Cayuga co.	April 15, 1853		
Geneva Academy	Geneva, Cayuga co.		Feb. 4, 1847	
Gilbertsville Acad. & Coll. Inst.	Gilbertsville, Otsego co.		May 4, 1841	
Glens Falls Academy	Glens Falls, Warren co.		Jan. 12, 1842	
Gloversville Union Seminary	Gloversville, Fulton co.		Jan. 11, 1855	
Gouverneur Wesleyan Sem ^d	Gouverneur, St. Lawrence co.	April 5, 1828	Feb. 19, 1829	

^a Incorp. as "Fulton Female Seminary;" name changed to "Fulton Academy," April 11, 1842; to the "Falley Seminary of the Black River Conference," April 11, 1849; and to the name given above, March 5, 1857.

^b Charter made perpetual June 23, 1851.

^c See act of March 27, 1834.

^d See act of March, 1836.

^e Incorp. as the "Livingston County High School." Name changed May 13, 1846.

^f Incorp. as the "Gouverneur High School." Name changed April 24, 1840.

Academies incorporated since 1777, continued.

NAME.	Location.	Incorp. by Legislature.	Incorp. by Regents.	Remarks.
Grammar School Colum. Coll.	New York City.		April 17, 1838	
Grammar School Madison Uni.	Hamilton, Madison co.		June 17, 1853	
Grammar School University of City of New York.	New York City.		April 17, 1838	
Gram. School of N. Y. Gen. Coll.	Metzerville, Cortland co.			
Granville Academy.	Granville, Washington co.	Mar. 31, 1828	April 19, 1830	
Greenbush & Schoelck Acad.	East Greenbush, Rensselaer co.	April 25, 1831	Feb. 27, 1841	Extinct.
Greenville Academy.	Greenville, Greene co.		Feb. 27, 1846	
Groton Academy.	Groton, Tompkins co.	May 6, 1837	Jan. 29, 1839	
Half Moon Academy.	Half Moon, Saratoga co.		Jan. 24, 1851	Sold in 1859.
Hamilton Academy.	Hamilton, Madison co.		Feb. 23, 1824	
Hamilton Female Seminary.	Hamilton, Madison co.		Jan. 17, 1851	
Hamilton Oneida Academy.	Kirkland, Oneida co.		Jan. 29, 1793	Merg. in Ham. Coll., 1812.
Harlem Lit. & Sci. Academy.	Harlem, New York City.	Jan. 24, 1829		Extinct.
Hartwick Seminary.	Hartwick, Otsego co.		Aug. 13, 1816	
Hedding Literary Institute.	Ashtad, Greene co.		Oct. 12, 1864	Now a private institution.
Hempstead Institute.	Hempstead, Queens co.		Jan. 14, 1858	Provisional charter.
Hempstead Seminary.	Hempstead, Queens co.	May 2, 1856	Jan. 29, 1859	Extinct.
Herkimer County Academy.	Herkimer, Herkimer co.		Feb. 11, 1840	Extinct.
Highland Grove-Gymnasium.	Fishkill, Dutchess co.	April 11, 1821		
Hogart Hall Institute.	Holland Patent, Oneida co.	Mar. 16, 1829	Jan. 23, 1840	
Holland Patent Academy.	Trenton, Oneida co.	April 24, 1824		
Holley Academy.	Holley, Orleans co.		Mar. 28, 1850	
Hollandville Academy.	Hollandville Corners, Madison co.		Feb. 14, 1850	Extinct.
Hudson Academy.	Hudson, Columbia co.		Mar. 3, 1807	
Hudson River Agricult. Sem.	Stockport, Columbia co.	May 6, 1837		Extinct.
Ingham Collegiate Institute.	Le Roy, Genesee co.	April 6, 1842	Jan. 28, 1853	Merged in Ingham Univ.
Ithaca Academy.	Ithaca, Tompkins co.	Mar. 24, 1823		
Jamestown Academy.	Jamestown, Chautauque co.	April 16, 1836	Feb. 5, 1829	
Jefferson Academy.	Jefferson, Schoharie co.	Nov. 27, 1824	Jan. 22, 1823	Extinct.
Jefferson County Institute.	Watertown, Jefferson co.	May 23, 1836	Jan. 30, 1838	
Johnstown Academy.	Johnstown, Montgomery co.		Jan. 27, 1794	
Jonesville Academy.	Clifton Park, Saratoga co.	April 1, 1850	Oct. 26, 1850	
Jordan Academy.	Jordan, Onondaga co.		Jan. 12, 1842	
Keseeville Academy.	Keseeville, Clinton co.	May 4, 1835	Feb. 5, 1829	
Kinderhook Academy.	Kinderhook, Columbia co.	April 3, 1824	Feb. 19, 1828	
Kingsborough Academy.	Kingsborough, Fulton co.		Feb. 5, 1829	
Kingston Academy.	Kingston, Ulster co.		Feb. 3, 1795	
Knoxville Academy.	Knox, Albany co.	May 9, 1837	Feb. 13, 1842	
La Fayette High School.	La Fayette, Onondaga co.	April 23, 1836		
Laurester Academy.	Laurester, Erie co.		Jan. 22, 1846	Extinct.
Lausburgh Academy.	Lausburgh, Rensselaer co.		Feb. 8, 1796	Merged in Public Schools.
Laurel Bank Seminary.	Deposit, Delaware co.		Mar. 17, 1854	Now a private institution.
Le Roy Female Seminary.	Le Roy, Genesee co.		Feb. 16, 1841	Merged in Ing. Coll. Inst.
Lewiston High School Acad.	Lewiston, Niagara co.		April 18, 1828	Extinct.
Liberty Normal Institute.	Liberty, Sullivan co.	April 10, 1849	Sept. 20, 1849	
Literary & Sci. Inst. of York.	York, Livingston co.	Mar. 27, 1829		Extinct.
Little Falls The Academy at.	Little Falls, Herkimer co.		Oct. 17, 1844	
Lockport Academy.	Lockport, Niagara co.	May 26, 1841		Extinct.
Lockport Union School.	Lockport, Niagara co.	Mar. 18, 1850	Oct. 26, 1850	
Lowville Academy.	Lowville, Lewis co.		Mar. 21, 1808	
Lyons Academy.	Lyons, Wayne co.	Mar. 23, 1837		Extinct.
Lyons Union School.	Lyons, Wayne co.			
Macedon Academy.	Macedon, Wayne co.	April 11, 1842	Jan. 30, 1845	
Manlius Academy.	Manlius, Onondaga co.	April 13, 1835	Jan. 20, 1829	
Manlius Square Female Sem.	Pongkeepsie, Dutchess co.	Mar. 15, 1849		Private School.
Marion Academy.	Marion, Wayne co.	Mar. 27, 1829		Extinct.
Marion Collegiate Institute.	Marion, Wayne co.			
Mayville Academy.	Mayville, Chautauque co.	April 24, 1834	Feb. 5, 1829	
Medina Academy.	Medina, Orleans co.	April 10, 1850	April 25, 1851	
Mendon Academy.	Mendon, Monroe co.	April 20, 1826	Feb. 5, 1829	
Mexico Academy.	Mexico, Oswego co.	April 13, 1826	Feb. 26, 1828	
Middlebury Academy.	Middlebury, Wyoming co.		Jan. 26, 1819	
Millville Academy.	Millville, Orleans co.	April 25, 1840	Feb. 16, 1841	Extinct.
Montgomery Academy.	Montgomery, Orange co.		Jan. 21, 1791	
Monticello Academy.	Monticello, Sullivan co.		April 1, 1822	Provisional charter.
Moravia Institute.	Moravia, Cayuga co.		Jan. 25, 1840	
Moravia Academy.	Moravia, Essex co.		Feb. 16, 1841	Extinct.
Mount Pleasant Academy.	Mount Pleasant, Westchester co.	Mar. 24, 1820		Extinct.
Mount Pleasant Academy.	Mount Pleasant, Westchester co.		April 3, 1827	
Mount Pleasant Female Sem.	Sing Sing, Westchester.		May 10, 1826	Extinct.
Monroe Academy.	Henrietta, Monroe co.		July 2, 1827	Extinct.
Monroe Academy.	Henrietta, Monroe co.		Feb. 7, 1843	
Munro Academy.	Elbridge, Onondaga co.		April 23, 1829	Changed to Munro Coll Inst.
Nassau Academy.	Nassau, Rensselaer co.	May 11, 1825		
New Berlin Academy.	New Berlin, Chenango co.		Feb. 13, 1844	
Newburgh Academy.	Newburgh, Orange co.		Mar. 3, 1806	Extinct.
New Paltz Academy.	New Paltz, Ulster co.	April 12, 1833	April 29, 1836	Extinct.
New Paltz Academy.	New Paltz, Ulster co.		Oct. 11, 1845	
New Rochelle Academy.	New Rochelle, Westchester.	April 13, 1826		Extinct.
Newtown Female Academy.	Newtown, Queens co.	Mar. 13, 1822		Extinct.
New Woodstock Academy.	Onesvovia, Madison co.	May 2, 1854		Extinct.
New York Conference Sem.	Charlottesville, Schoharie co.		Oct. 26, 1850	Extinct.
New York Free Academy.	New York City.	May 7, 1847	Oct. 31, 1849	

a See net of above date.

b Changed to the Ingham University, April 3, 1857.

c Entitled to share in Literato Fund, by act of April 17,

d Incorporated as the "Black River Literary and Theological Institute." Name changed May 12, 1846.

e Again incorp. by statute May 7, 1840.

f Incorp. as the "Rensselaer Oswego Academy." Name changed May 14, 1845.

Academies incorporated since 1777, continued.

NAME.	Location.	Incorp. by Legislature.	Incorp. by Regents.	Remarks.
New York Inst. Deaf & Dumb ^a	New York City.	April 15, 1817		
North Granville Female Sem.	Granville, Washington co.		Feb. 10, 1854	
North Lebanon Institute	Lebanon, Washington co.		Mar. 17, 1851	
North Salem Academy	North Salem, Westchester co.		Feb. 19, 1790	
Norwich Academy	Norwich, Chenango co.		Feb. 14, 1843	
Norwich Union Seminary	Norwich, Chenango co.	Mar. 16, 1857		Extinct.
Nunda Literary Institute	Nunda, Livingston co.		Jan. 30, 1845	
Ogdensburg Academy ^b	Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence co.	April 29, 1855	Feb. 5, 1839	Merged in Public Schools.
Olean Academy	Olean, Cattaraugus co.		April 11, 1853	
Oneida Conference Seminary ^c	Cazenovia, Madison co.	April 6, 1825	Jan. 29, 1828	
Oneida Inst. of Sci. & Industry	Whitesboro', Oneida co.		Mar. 24, 1829	Extinct.
Oneida Seminary	Oneida, Madison co.		July 9, 1857	Provisional Charter.
Onondaga Academy	Onondaga, Onondaga co.		April 19, 1813	
Ontario Female Seminary	Canandaigua, Ontario co.	April 14, 1829	Jan. 29, 1828	
Ontario High School	Victor, Ontario co.	April 6, 1839		
Orleans Academy	Orleans, Jefferson co.		Feb. 5, 1851	Extinct.
Oswegatchie Academy	Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence co.	April 26, 1855		Extinct.
Oswego Academy	West Oswego, Oswego co.	April 25, 1853		
Otsego Academy	Cherry Valley, Otsego co.		Feb. 8, 1796	
Ovid Academy	Ovid, Seneca co.	April 13, 1826	Jan. 26, 1829	
Owego Academy	Owego, Tioga co.		April 16, 1828	
Oxford Academy	Oxford, Chenango co.		Jan. 27, 1794	
Oyster Bay Academy	Oyster Bay, Queens co.		Mar. 15, 1803	Extinct.
Packer Collegiate Institute	Brooklyn, Kings co.	Mar. 19, 1853	Jan. 11, 1855	
Palmyra Academy	Palmyra, Wayne co.	April 11, 1842		
Palmyra High School	Palmyra, Wayne co.	Mar. 25, 1829	July 2, 1833	Extinct.
Palmyra Classical Union School	Palmyra, Wayne co.	April 7, 1857		
Peekskill Academy	Peekskill, Westchester co.	April 16, 1838	Feb. 5, 1839	
Pembroke & Darien Class. Sch.	Pembroke, Warren, Genesee co.	April 6, 1838		
Penfield Seminary	Penfield, Monroe co.		Oct. 8, 1857	Provisional Charter.
Perry Academy	Perry, Wyoming co.		April 7, 1854	
Perry Center Institute	Perry Center, Wyoming co.		Jan. 31, 1845	Extinct.
Peterboro Academy	Peterboro, Madison co.		Jan. 23, 1853	
Phelps Union Seminary	Albion, Orleans co.		Feb. 11, 1840	
Piermont Acad-ymy	Piermont, Rockland co.		Mar. 15, 1842	Extinct.
Plattsburgh Academy	Plattsburgh, Clinton co.	April 21, 1828	Mar. 4, 1829	
Pompey Academy	Pompey, Onondaga co.		Mar. 11, 1811	
Poughkeepsie Collegiate School	Poughkeepsie, Dutchess co.	May 26, 1836	Feb. 9, 1839	
Poughkeepsie Female Academy	Poughkeepsie, Dutchess co.	May 10, 1836	Feb. 28, 1837	
Poughkeepsie Female Seminary	Poughkeepsie, Dutchess co.	Mar. 19, 1834		
Prattsville Academy	Prattsville, Greene co.		Jan. 31, 1850	Extinct.
Preble High School	Preble, Cortland co.	April 24, 1834		Not organized.
Princeton Academy	Princeton, Schoenectady co.		Oct. 20, 1853	Extinct.
Prospect Academy	Prospect, Oneida co.		Jan. 24, 1851	
Pulaski Academy	Pulaski, Oswego co.	June 4, 1853		
Randolph Acad. Association	Randolph, Cattaraugus co.		Jan. 24, 1851	
Red Creek Academy	Red Creek, Wayne co.	Mar. 27, 1839	Feb. 5, 1846	
Redhook Academy	Redhook, Dutchess co.	April 23, 1827	Feb. 23, 1829	Extinct.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst.	Troy, Rensselaer co.	May 8, 1827	Feb. 5, 1846	
Rensselaerville Academy	Rensselaerville, Albany co.		Jan. 30, 1845	
Rhinbeck Academy	Rhinbeck, Dutchess co.		Feb. 23, 1841	Became private inst. 1855.
Richbourn Academy	Richbourn, Allegany co.		April 12, 1850	
Richmondville Union Seminary & Female Collegiate Inst.	Richmondville, Schoharie co.		Feb. 10, 1854	Extinct.
Ridgebury Academy	Manistk, Orange co.	April 30, 1839	Feb. 11, 1840	
Riga Academy	Riga, Monroe co.		May 11, 1846	
Rochester Collegiate Institute	Rochester, Monroe co.		Feb. 26, 1829	Extinct.
Rochester Female Academy	Rochester, Monroe co.	April 21, 1837	Feb. 5, 1839	
Rochester High School	Rochester, Monroe co.	Mar. 15, 1827	April 19, 1831	Merged in Rochester Collegiate Institute.
Rochester Inst. General Educ.	Rochester, Monroe co.	April 19, 1828		Extinct.
Rochester Inst. Practical Educ.	Rochester, Monroe co.	April 14, 1832		Extinct.
Rockland County Female Inst.	Orange-town, Rockland co.		Oct. 12, 1835	Provisional charter.
Rogersville Union Seminary	Rogersville, Steuben co.		Jan. 28, 1853	
Rome Academy	Rome, Oneida co.	April 28, 1835		Extinct.
Royalton Center Academy	Royalton, Niagara co.	Jan. 28, 1848	Mar. 15, 1849	
Rural Academy	Royalton, Niagara co.	April 9, 1839		
Rushford Academy	Montgomery, Orange co.		April 1, 1852	Not organized.
Rushford Female Institute ^d	Rushford, Allegany co.		Mar. 4, 1852	
Rye Academy	New York City	April 10, 1838	Jan. 23, 1840	
Siz Harbor Institute	Rye, Westchester co.	April 13, 1826		
St. Lawrence Academy	Siz Harbor, Suffolk co.		Jan. 20, 1848	
St. Paul's College, The Proprietors of.	Potsdam, St. Lawrence co.		Mar. 25, 1846	
Sand Lake Academy	Flushing, Queens co.	May 9, 1840		Extinct.
Saratoga Acad. & Sci. Inst.	Sand Lake, Rensselaer co.		Feb. 19, 1846	Extinct.
Saratoga Springs Academy	Saratoga Springs	April 28, 1835		
Saugerties Academy	Saugerties, Ulster co.		April 7, 1854	
Simquitt Academy	Simquitt, Oneida co.		April 6, 1849	
Schaghticoke Seminary	Schaghticoke, Rensselaer co.	May 4, 1836		Extinct.
Schenectady Academy	Schenectady, Schoenectady co.		Jan. 29, 1793	Merged in Union Coll. 1795
Schenectady Lyceum & Acad. ^e	Schenectady, Schoenectady co.	Mar. 21, 1837	Feb. 5, 1839	Extinct.
Schenectady Young Ladies' Sem	Schenectady, Schoenectady co.	Mar. 22, 1837	Feb. 5, 1839	
Schoharie Academy	Schoharie, Schoharie co.	April 28, 1837	Feb. 5, 1839	

^a Entitled to a share of the Literature Fund by act of April 15, 1839.
^b Merged in the Public School System of Ogdensburg by act of April 13, 1857.
^c Incorp. as the "Seminary of the Genesee Conference;" name

changed to "Seminary of Genesee and Oneida Conference" March 24, 1829, and to the present name May 8, 1855.
^d Charter amended March 16, 1838.
^e Revived by act of April 17, 1818. See also act of April 25, 1831.
^f Allowed to educate females by act of March 28, 1839.

Academies incorporated since 1777, continued.

NAME.	Location.	Incorp. by Legislature.	Incorp. by Repts.	Remarks.
Schuylerville Academy.....	Schuylerville, Saratoga co.....	.....	Jan. 25, 1840	
Scientific & Military Academy of Western District.....	Whitesboro', Oneida co.....	April 17, 1826	Jan. 9, 1829	Extinct.
Seneca Falls Academy.....	Seneca Falls, Seneca co.....	April 27, 1837	Feb. 5, 1829	
Seward Female Seminary of Rochester.....	Rochester, Monroe co.....	April 5, 1839	Feb. 11, 1840	Extinct.
Sherburne Academy.....	Sherburne, Chenango co.....	.....	Jan. 23, 1840	Merged in Public Schools.
Skaneateles Academy.....	Skaneateles, Onondaga co.....	April 14, 1829	.....
Sodus Academy.....	Sodus, Wayne co.....	.....	Jan. 11, 1855	
Southold Academy.....	Southold, Suffolk co.....	April 21, 1837	.....
Spencertown Academy.....	Spencertown, Columbia co.....	May 13, 1845	Dec. 3, 1847	
Springville Academy.....	Springville, Erie co.....	Mar. 19, 1827	Jan. 26, 1830	
S. S. Seward Institute.....	Florida, Orange co.....	May 7, 1847	Feb. 4, 1848	
Starkey Seminary.....	Starkey, Yates co.....	.....	Feb. 25, 1848	
Steuben Academy.....	Steuben, Oneida co.....	April 17, 1826	Jan. 29, 1828	Extinct.
Stillwater Academy.....	Stillwater, Saratoga co.....	.....	Jan. 29, 1839	Extinct.
Stillwater Seminary.....	Stillwater, Saratoga co.....	.....	Feb. 25, 1848	Extinct.
Sullivan County Academy.....	Bloomington, Sullivan co.....	April 5, 1828	Mar. 31, 1831	Extinct.
Susquehanna Seminary.....	Binghamton, Broome co.....	.....	April 7, 1854	
Syracuse Academy.....	Syracuse, Onondaga co.....	April 28, 1835	Feb. 5, 1839	Extinct.
Ticonderoga Academy.....	Ticonderoga, Essex co.....	.....	April 8, 1838	
Troy Academy.....	Troy, Rensselaer co.....	May 5, 1834	Feb. 5, 1829	
Troy Episcopal Institute.....	Troy, Rensselaer co.....	April 13, 1839	.....
Troy Female Seminary.....	Troy, Rensselaer co.....	May 6, 1837	Jan. 30, 1838	
Tryonburgh Academy.....	Ulysses, Tompkins co.....	.....	July 6, 1854	
Turin Academy.....	Turin, Lewis co.....	April 20, 1829	.....	Extinct.
Unadilla Academy.....	Unadilla, Otsego co.....	.....	April 3, 1852	
Union Academy.....	Stone Arabia, Montgomery co.....	.....	Mar. 31, 1795	Extinct.
Union Academy.....	Granger, Allegany co.....	.....	Jan. 11, 1855	Provisional charter.
Union Hall.....	Jamaica, Queens co.....	.....	Feb. 29, 1792	
Union Literary Society.....	Belleville, Jefferson co.....	April 13, 1826	Jan. 5, 1830	
Union Village Academy.....	Union Village, Washington co.....	.....	Jan. 23, 1840	
Utica Academy.....	Utica, Oneida co.....	.....	Mar. 14, 1814	Merged in Public Schools.
Utica Academy.....	Utica, Oneida co.....	May 26, 1853	.....
Utica Female Academy.....	Utica, Oneida co.....	April 28, 1837	Feb. 5, 1839	
Vernon Academy.....	Vernon, Oneida co.....	April 18, 1838	Feb. 5, 1839	
Victory Academy.....	Victory, Cayuga co.....	May 21, 1836	.....
Wallabout Select Gram. School of the 7th Ward in the City of Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn, Kings co.....	May 4, 1839	.....	Extinct.
Wallkill Academy.....	Wallkill, Orange co.....	May 26, 1841	Feb. 13, 1842	
Walton Academy.....	Walton, Delaware co.....	.....	Feb. 10, 1854	
Wadsworth Academy.....	Wadsworth, Wayne co.....	May 12, 1841	April 19, 1843	
Wauernville Union Seminary & Female Institute.....	Warnerville, Schoharie co.....	.....	Jan. 27, 1854	Not organized.
Warsaw Union School.....	Warsaw, Wyoming co.....	.....	Jan. 11, 1865	
Warwick Institute.....	Warwick, Orange co.....	.....	Mar. 17, 1854	
Washington Academy.....	Salem, Washington co.....	.....	Feb. 15, 1791	
Washington Academy.....	Warwick, Orange co.....	.....	Mar. 25, 1811	Extinct.
Washington County Seminary & Collegiate Institute.....	Fort Edward, Washington co.....	.....	July 6, 1854	
Waterford Academy.....	Waterford, Saratoga co.....	April 28, 1834	Feb. 5, 1839	Extinct.
Waterford Female Academy.....	Waterford, Saratoga co.....	.....	Mar. 19, 1819	Extinct.
Waterloo Academy.....	Waterloo, Seneca co.....	April 11, 1842	Aug. 23, 1842	Merged in Union School.
Waterloo Union School.....	Waterloo, Seneca co.....	.....	Oct. 11, 1855	
Watertown Academy.....	Watertown, Jefferson co.....	May 2, 1835	.....
Waverly Institute.....	Waverly, Tioga co.....	.....	Jan. 21, 1858	
Weedsport Academy.....	Weedsport, Cayuga co.....	April 18, 1838	.....
Westfield Academy.....	Westfield, Chautauque co.....	May 5, 1837	Feb. 5, 1829	
West Hebron Classical School.....	Hebron, Washington co.....	.....	Mar. 22, 1855	
Westtown Academy.....	Westtown, Orange co.....	April 18, 1839	Jan. 20, 1840	Extinct.
West Winfield Academy.....	West Winfield, Herkimer co.....	.....	Feb. 14, 1851	
Whitehall Academy.....	Whitehall, Washington co.....	April 20, 1839	.....	Extinct.
Whitehall Academy.....	Whitehall, Washington co.....	.....	Oct. 27, 1848	
White Plains Academy.....	White Plains, Westchester co.....	April 19, 1828	Jan. 26, 1830	Extinct.
Whitesboro' Academy.....	Whitesboro', Oneida co.....	.....	Mar. 23, 1813	Extinct.
Whitestown Seminary.....	Whitesboro', Oneida co.....	.....	Mar. 27, 1845	
Wilson Collegiate Institute.....	Wilson, Niagara co.....	.....	Feb. 19, 1846	
Windsor Academy.....	Windsor, Broome co.....	May 16, 1837	.....	Extinct.
Windsor Academy.....	Windsor, Broome co.....	.....	Mar. 15, 1849	
Yates Academy.....	Yates Center, Orleans co.....	.....	Aug. 23, 1842	
Yates County Academy & Female Seminary.....	Penn Yan, Yates co.....	April 17, 1828	Jan. 25, 1830	Extinct.
Yates Polytechnic Institute.....	Chittenango, Madison co.....	.....	April 11, 1853	

* Charter repealed Feb. 19, 1841. Merged in Black River Literary and Religious Institute.

libraries, free to every person in the district, generally comprise books on scientific and literary subjects and affording means of information which would otherwise be unattainable.

The State Normal School was established in 1844, for the instruction and practice of teachers of common schools in the science of education and the art of teaching. It is supported by an annual appropriation from the literature fund, and is under the immediate charge of an executive committee appointed by the Regents of the University. Each county in the State is entitled to send twice as many pupils to the school as it sends members to the Assembly. The pupils receive tuition and the use of textbooks free, and also receive a small amount of mileage. The school is located at the corner of Howard and Lodge Streets, Albany.¹

The law makes provision for the establishment of **Union Free Schools** wherever the inhabitants may desire it, and for the formation of **Colored Schools** in districts where the presence of colored children is offensive to a majority of the people of the district.²

Previous to the Revolution no general system of education was established. All the schools that had been founded were of a private character or the result of special legislation. The necessity and importance of common schools had not been recognized, and education was principally confined to the wealthier classes. At the first meeting of the State Legislature, in 1787, Gov. Clinton called the attention of that body to the subject of education, and a law was passed providing for the appointment of the Regents of the University. In 1789 an act was passed appropriating certain portions of the public lands for gospel and school purposes. In 1793 the Regents in their report recommended the establishment of a general system of common schools; and in 1795 Gov. Clinton in his message to the Legislature strongly urged the same.³ On the 9th of April of that year a law was passed "for the purpose of encouraging and maintaining schools in the several cities and towns in this State, in which the children of the inhabitants of the State shall be instructed in the English language, or be taught English grammar, arithmetic, mathematics, and such other branches of knowledge as are most useful and necessary to complete a good English education." By this act the sum of £20,000, or \$50,000, was annually appropriated for 5 years for the support of these schools.⁴

The beneficial result of this system, imperfect as it was, became at once apparent; and from time to time measures were taken to increase the funds and to improve the system.⁵ The successive Governors nearly all strongly recommended the passage of new laws for the encouragement and support of schools;⁶ but nothing definite was accomplished until 1811, when 5 commissioners were

because they incidentally and indirectly betray the religious opinions of their authors.

* 3. Works, avowedly on other topics, which abound in direct and unreserved attacks on, or defence of the character of any religious sect, or those which hold up any religious body to contempt or execration by singling out or bringing together only the darker parts of its history or character, shall be excluded from the school libraries. In the selection of books for a district library, information and not mere amusement, is to be regarded as the primary object. Suitable provision should, however, be made for the intellectual wants of the young, by furnishing them with books which, without being merely juvenile in their character, may be level to their comprehension and sufficiently entertaining to excite and gratify a taste for reading. It is useless to buy books which are not read.—*Code of Public Inst.*, 1856, p. 320.

¹ Males are admitted at 18 and females at 16 years of age; and upon entering each one is required to sign a pledge that he intends to become a teacher. The number of graduates up to the close of the thirtieth year, 1856-57, was 993, and the number of pupils at that time was 225. The school for several years occupied the building near the head of State Street, now known as "Van Vechten Hall." In 1848 the present building was erected, at a cost of \$25,000. The experimental school taught by the graduating class numbers somewhat over 100 pupils. These pay tuition, and are elected or appointed by the Executive Committee.

² Under the Union Free School law a large number of schools have been established in different parts of the State. These schools are supported by a direct tax upon the property of the district, and the rate bill system is discarded. Free schools are established in all the cities and in most of the larger villages in the State by special laws. In most cases the free schools are graded, and comprise 3 or 4 distinct departments, furnishing instruction from the primary to a full academic course. Being entirely free and within the reach of all, they afford to every child, regardless of his position in life, an opportunity to secure a thorough English education. These free schools rank among the best public schools in the country; and they have thus far proved superior to those in which the rate bill system is retained.

³ In his message Governor Clinton uses the following language:—"While it is evident, that the general establishment and liberal endowment of academies are highly to be commended and are attended with the most beneficial consequences,

yet it cannot be denied that they are principally confined to the children of the opulent, and that a great portion of the community is excluded from their immediate advantages. The establishment of common schools throughout the State is happily calculated to remedy this inconvenience, and will therefore engage your early and decided consideration."

⁴ The principal features of the system inaugurated by this act were as follows:—

1. The public money was to be appropriated to the several counties in the proportion of their representation in the Legislature, and to the towns in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in each.

2. The Boards of Supervisors were required to raise by tax one-half as much as they received from the State.

3. Each town was to elect not less than 3 nor more than 7 commissioners, to take general charge of the schools, to examine teachers, and to apportion the public moneys in the several districts.

4. The people in each district were authorized to elect 2 or more trustees, to employ teachers, and to attend to the special interests of the school.

5. The public money was to be divided among the various districts in proportion to the number of days' instruction given in each.

6. Annual reports were to be made from the districts, towns, and counties.

The returns of 1798 show a total of 1,352 schools organized and 50,400 children taught.

⁵ An act was passed in 1799 authorizing the raising of \$100,000 by 4 lotteries, \$87,500 of which was appropriated for the support of common schools. In 1801 \$100,000 more was raised by lottery for school purposes, of which sum \$50,000 was devoted to common schools. In 1800 a bill appropriating \$50,000 to the support of common schools passed the Assembly, but was defeated in the Senate.

⁶ Gov. Jay, in 1800; Gov. Geo. Clinton, in 1802; Gov. Lewis, in 1804; and Gov. and Gov. Tompkins, in several successive years, urged upon the Legislature the necessity of revising the school laws and of making more liberal appropriations for the support of schools. Several bills were introduced into the Legislature; but they were all defeated in either the Senate or Assembly. In the mean time the school moneys gradually increased, and were funded by the Comptroller, laying the foundation of the present large school fund.

appointed to report a complete system for the organization and establishment of common schools. The commissioners made a report, accompanied by a draft of a bill, Feb. 14, 1812. The report was accepted by the Legislature, and the bill became a law.¹ Under this act, Gideon Hawley was appointed Superintendent, and continued in office from 1813 to 1821. The great success which this system met with, and the firm hold which it speedily attained, is mainly due to the administrative abilities and indefatigable exertions of Mr. Hawley. Several important changes were made in the law during his administration, all of which tended greatly to improve the schools. In 1821 the office of State Superintendent was abolished, and the superintendence of schools was made an appendage to the department of Secretary of State. Every successive year the Governor and Secretary of State urged upon the Legislature the necessity of systematizing the schools and of correcting obvious defects in the existing laws.² In 1835 a law was passed providing for the establishment of teachers' departments in 8 academies, 1 in each of the Senatorial Districts of the State.³ In 1838 the District Library system was established by law;⁴ and in 1841 the office of Deputy Superintendent was created.⁵ In 1843 the Board of Town Inspectors and School Commissioners was abolished and the office of Town Superintendent was substituted. May 7, 1844, an act was passed for the establishment of a State Normal School; and the school was opened at Albany on the 18th of Dec. following.⁶

On the 13th of Nov. 1847, the Legislature abolished the office of County Superintendent,—although the act was strongly resisted by many of the best friends of education in the State.⁷ During the same session Teachers' Institutes, which had existed for several years as voluntary associations, were legally established.⁸

On the 26th of March, 1849, an act was passed establishing free schools throughout the State. By the conditions of this act the rate bill system was abolished, and the whole expense of the schools beyond the State appropriation was made a tax upon the property of the district. This act was submitted to a vote of the people and was sustained by a majority of 3 to 1. In consequence of the inequality of the laws in regard to taxes, it was found that the Free School system did not work well in practice. Remonstrances poured in upon the next Legislature from all parts of the

¹ These commissioners, appointed by Gov. Tompkins, were Jedediah Peck, John Murray, jr., Samuel Russell, Roger Skinner, and Samuel Macomb. The principal features of this bill were,—

1. \$50,000 was annually to be divided among the counties of the State.

2. The Boards of Supervisors were obliged to raise an equal sum, to be distributed among the towns and districts.

3. Three commissioners were to be appointed in each town to superintend the schools and examine teachers.

4. Three trustees were to be elected in each district to engage teachers and otherwise provide for the local necessities of the school.

5. The whole system was to be placed under the charge of a State Superintendent.

² In 1812 the office of School Commissioner was created, and from 3 to 6 school inspectors were annually elected in each town, with the same powers and duties as school commissioners. Bills were introduced from time to time to place the whole system again under the charge of a distinctive officer, to provide for more efficient supervision of schools, to secure more competent teachers, and to establish a seminary for the instruction of teachers; but they all failed of receiving the necessary support. In 1828 the number of inspectors was reduced to 3. The laws that were passed corrected the most obvious abuses; but no great step was taken in advance until 1828.

³ Erasmus Hall Academy in Kings co., Montgomery Academy, Orange co., Kinderhook, St. Lawrence, Fairfield, Oxford, Canadagua, and Middlebury Academies, were the institutions in which this department was established.

⁴ On the 13th of April of this year, the foundations of the District School Library were laid by "an act authorizing the taxable inhabitants of the several school districts to impose a tax not exceeding \$20 for the first year and \$10 for each succeeding year, for the purchase of a district library, consisting of such books as they shall in their district meeting direct." This bill was ably advocated in the Senate by Col. Young of Saratoga, and the Hon. Levi Beardsley, of Otsego; and its friends were indebted for its success to the untiring exertions and extensive influence of James Wadsworth, of Genesee. By act of July 9, 1831, the law was modified, giving to supervisors of towns a discretionary power of levying a tax for library purposes.

In 1838 an act was passed requiring \$55,000 of the school moneys to be distributed among the school districts and expended by the trustees in the purchase of suitable books for district libraries, and the residue for the payment of the wages of duly qualified teachers. An equal amount was also required to be raised by taxation on the several counties and towns and applied to the same purposes.

The first definite proposition to establish district libraries was made by A. C. Flegg, in his report of 1830.

⁵ In 1830, John C. Spencer, superintendent of Schools, recommended a plan of county supervision, which was urged upon the department and the Legislature; and under the strong recommendation of the Superintendent, backed by the exertions of several of the most eminent friends of popular education,—among whom may be enumerated the Hon. Jabez D. Hammond, who as early as 1835 had given to the public the details of a plan essentially similar; the Rev. Dr. Whitehouse, of Rochester; Francis Dwight, Esq., editor of the *District School Journal*, then of Geneva; Professor Potter, of Union College; and James Wadsworth, Esq., of Genesee,—this project became, in 1841, by the nearly unanimous action of the Legislature, incorporated with our system of common schools.—*Rivall's Common School System*, p. 44.

⁶ The establishment of a Normal School for the professional education of teachers was strongly advocated by several superintendents, and had been a favorite measure of many distinguished friends of the cause for many years. The bill for the establishment of the Normal School was introduced March 22, 1844, by Hon. Calvin T. Hurlburt, of St. Lawrence. The bill, as passed, appropriated \$9,000 for the first year, and \$100,000 per year for five years, for the support of the school, under the direction of the State Superintendent and Regents of the University. The Superintendent of Schools, (Samuel Young,) Rev. Alonzo Potter, Rev. W. H. Campbell, Hon. Gideon Hawley, and Francis Dwight, Esq., were appointed an executive committee to attend to the interests of the school. The committee proceeded to organize the school by the appointment of David P. Page, Principal; Frederick L. Halsey, Teacher of Music; and J. B. Howard, Teacher of Drawing. Only 29 pupils were in attendance the first day; but the number speedily increased to 100, and since that time the school has been an uninterrupted success.

⁷ This office had become very unpopular in some sections of the State, in consequence of appointments having been frequently made by the Board of Supervisors upon political considerations merely, without the least regard to the qualifications of the appointees. Under the supervision of the County Superintendents the schools had progressed more rapidly than ever before, in the same period; and after the abolition of that office they steadily retrograded for several years.

⁸ The first Teachers' Institute in the State was held at Ithaca, Tompkins co., April 4, 1843, under the direction of James S. Denman, County Superintendent. Immediately afterward institutes were held in other counties; and in a few years they became a fixed institution. In 1847 they were recognized by the Legislature, and appropriations were made for their support.

State; and in 1850 the law was again submitted to a vote of the people and again sustained,—though by a decreased majority. In April, 1851, the Free School Act was repealed and the rate bill system was reinstated.¹

During the session of 1853 a law was passed allowing Union Free Schools to be established under certain conditions.² On the 30th of March, 1854, the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was created,—thus substantially restoring the original system of general supervision.³ On the 13th of April, 1855, a law was passed allowing the Regents of the University to designate certain academies in the several counties in which a teachers' class might be taught free, the State allowing \$10 for each pupil so taught, to a number not exceeding 20 in each academy.

¹ At the time of the repeal of the Free School act a provision was made for raising \$800,000 annually by a State-tax, which in many of the rural districts practically made free schools. This tax was afterward made a ½ mill tax upon all the property of the State, producing a sum somewhat larger in the aggregate, and one increasing with the wealth and wants of the State.

² The law for the creation of Union Free Schools was a recognition of the free school principle and an important step in the progress of education.

³ While the School Department was a subordinate branch of the Department of State, it was impossible to give to it that character and efficiency necessary to the best interests and welfare of the schools. Since the change, every department of education has felt a new impulse and has been constantly improving. The administration of the schools has been much more perfect, the reports have been more regular and reliable, and the standard of teaching has materially advanced.

*School Statistics from the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1859.**

	No. of school-houses.	No. of districts.	No. of teachers employed.	No. of children between 4 and 21.	No. of volumes in district library.	Appropriation of State moneys for 1859.	Total receipts.	Total expenses.
Albany.....	170	169	243	39,359	27,018	\$94,755.46	\$122,068.91	\$124,673.71
Allegany.....	252	259	262	16,411	29,196	18,443.67	28,815.51	32,258.36
Bronx.....	211	214	221	15,510	17,514	15,089.58	24,129.25	27,529.59
Cattaraugus.....	253	255	255	16,121	26,859	17,569.95	27,001.80	33,362.17
Cayuga.....	245	247	278	19,438	45,109	21,647.28	48,555.41	59,294.50
Chautauque.....	308	307	318	19,635	39,260	22,637.75	46,785.66	45,410.25
Chemung.....	114	116	127	10,641	11,571	10,727.63	19,119.92	20,558.93
Chemung.....	274	277	286	14,747	31,941	18,622.61	29,541.54	32,506.47
Cleburne.....	182	182	189	18,327	18,265	16,438.91	25,529.05	26,199.34
Columbia.....	187	188	190	16,503	21,719	17,586.07	54,767.79	36,898.14
Cortland.....	182	182	193	9,254	18,588	11,586.07	17,255.54	20,957.05
Delaware.....	332	337	337	15,696	28,075	19,765.21	28,757.16	33,603.46
Dutchess.....	213	217	247	20,446	33,915	22,672.83	46,222.93	61,889.61
Eric.....	236	237	245	15,745	45,445	49,449.52	138,417.98	137,458.83
Essex.....	180	187	187	11,400	17,333	12,252.48	19,337.52	21,271.35
Franklin.....	156	157	156	11,299	11,868	11,126.18	15,637.53	20,862.87
Fulton.....	110	111	113	19,551	12,268	9,259.79	14,162.19	18,713.68
Genesee.....	146	151	151	19,841	15,242	12,512.75	33,487.48	28,726.57
Greene.....	163	164	172	11,689	21,051	12,792.84	22,016.99	27,027.94
Hamilton.....	28	33	29	1,646	1,454	1,535.11	2,105.87	2,264.82
Herkimer.....	190	190	203	14,126	24,676	17,765.02	27,295.25	33,532.29
Jefferson.....	373	373	398	25,757	41,336	28,164.96	49,183.46	58,003.32
Kings.....	47	47	355	56,752	37,329	68,798.02	216,461.75	220,877.31
Lewis.....	176	178	179	16,528	11,828	11,880.04	17,548.67	19,498.54
Livingston.....	298	296	297	14,035	28,040	15,664.48	29,527.77	34,072.68
Madison.....	224	224	254	15,554	50,445	18,430.01	31,594.17	34,847.48
Montgomery.....	244	244	236	34,376	36,518	34,972.62	112,101.11	107,489.57
New York.....	120	126	129	12,033	18,048	11,649.21	23,430.67	23,430.67
Niagara.....	96	95	1,350	200,000	4,000	267,332.95	951,178.40	951,178.40
Niagara.....	171	163	197	18,051	23,764	18,165.71	37,369.86	37,369.86
Oneida.....	397	498	458	38,455	54,588	41,891.72	72,376.15	72,575.57
Oriskany.....	297	296	309	32,478	44,978	33,291.15	80,114.54	80,114.54
Ontario.....	297	294	224	15,375	27,248	17,391.78	26,443.60	26,443.60
Oriskany.....	184	179	201	21,651	22,629	21,434.10	53,977.70	53,977.70
Oswego.....	134	132	143	10,514	16,082	11,292.71	19,239.56	19,239.56
Oswego.....	298	297	344	27,248	31,241	28,152.08	47,476.06	47,476.06
Otsego.....	319	320	329	18,027	35,009	21,994.48	32,171.15	32,171.15
Putnam.....	65	65	68	5,489	9,064	5,319.28	9,163.17	9,163.17
Queens.....	75	76	111	17,058	23,023	15,251.77	42,506.25	42,506.25
Rensselaer.....	199	210	273	28,572	30,382	28,962.54	14,029.12	14,029.12
Richmond.....	24	21	38	8,133	7,025	6,017.81	16,871.53	16,871.53
Rockland.....	39	41	43	6,629	9,295	6,311.17	12,205.09	12,205.09
St. Lawrence.....	464	464	482	31,219	42,859	33,173.93	58,231.45	58,231.45
Saratoga.....	257	230	245	18,145	31,228	19,624.40	34,626.32	34,626.32
Schoenbrady.....	43	48	83	7,281	9,537	7,281.20	17,979.08	17,979.08
Schoharie.....	263	263	264	12,624	22,578	14,565.51	21,844.73	21,844.73
Schoharie.....	112	112	112	7,108	13,092	7,912.37	13,528.71	13,528.71
Seneca.....	104	102	117	10,164	16,247	9,968.33	24,190.69	24,190.69
Saratoga.....	350	355	354	25,717	32,010	26,672.33	42,912.11	42,912.11
Suffolk.....	148	150	161	13,192	27,999	15,125.09	38,755.50	38,755.50
Sullivan.....	150	163	163	12,280	12,519	12,004.20	19,298.58	19,298.58
Tioga.....	150	159	166	10,874	17,872	11,737.21	19,627.19	19,627.19
Tompkins.....	165	165	183	11,993	21,088	13,272.50	24,285.06	24,285.06
Ulster.....	219	223	231	25,758	32,932	24,949.37	43,733.01	43,733.01
Warren.....	130	132	123	7,812	9,896	8,832.63	12,653.77	14,063.89
Washington.....	238	241	247	16,296	36,743	18,529.88	31,663.60	36,296.24
Wayne.....	219	219	252	17,052	26,240	19,361.57	37,833.48	45,294.11
Westchester.....	159	148	211	27,738	31,863	26,908.02	84,648.40	95,156.04
Wyoming.....	191	189	197	12,072	25,114	13,921.49	27,741.76	27,741.76
Yates.....	106	106	110	7,536	12,170	8,263.32	19,089.09	16,417.36
Total.....	11,566	11,617	14,286	1,240,176	1,418,113	\$1,316,607.48	\$3,277,255.11	\$3,792,948.79

* The above Table embraces returns from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1859, except the last column, which is for the year 1857.

The office of School Commissioner was created by law April 12, 1856, and by the same act the office of Town Superintendent was abolished. This substantially reinstated the office of County Superintendent, the abolishment of which in 1847 was so disastrous to the interests of education.¹ On the 15th of March, 1856, an act was passed directing that the school laws should be digested and codified.² By act of April 12, 1858, the school year was changed so as to commence Oct. 1, and the annual district school meetings were directed to be held on the second Tuesday of Oct. annually.

Mercantile Colleges, especially adapted to instruction in opening, conducting, and closing business accounts of every kind, and an elucidation of the laws and customs that have been established concerning them, have within a few years been opened in most of our cities. They depend entirely upon individual enterprise for support, and instruction is usually given by oral illustrations, lectures, and examples.³

CHURCHES.

THE various church organizations in the State are independent of each other and are supported entirely by private contributions. The aggregate amount of church property in the State, and the amount annually raised for religious purposes, is immense. The following is a list of the different denominations, arranged in alphabetical order:—

The African Methodist Episcopal (Zion) Church was formed in 1820. The State of New York forms one conference, having in 1852 1,928 members.

The American Swedenborgian Association was formed in 1857, and has its office in New York City. A Printing and Publishing Society of this denomination, formed in 1850, collected in the year ending in 1858 \$3,108.25. It owns the stereotype plates of all the theological writings of Swedenborg.

The Anti Mission or Old School Baptist, in 1855, had in the State 18 churches and 1,101 members.

The Associate Presbyterian Church, in 1855, had 26 churches and 3,926 members, and **The Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church** 38 churches and 5,634 members. These two denominations united in May, 1858, under the name of **The United Presbyterians**.

The Baptist Church has in the United States 565 associations, 11,600 churches, 7,141 ordained ministers, 1,925 licentiates, and 923,198 members. Of these 43 associations, 812 churches, 738 ordained ministers, 90 licentiates, and 84,266 members are in New York. Its general Benevolent Associations are the "American Baptist Missionary Union," "American Baptist Publication Society," "American Baptist Historical Society," "American Baptist Home Mission Society," "American and Foreign Bible Society," "American Baptist Foreign Mission Society," "Southern Baptist Convention," 1845, and "Southern Baptist Publication Society," 1847. It has in this State 2 colleges and 2 theological seminaries, and has 5 periodicals devoted to its interests.⁴

¹ The School Commissioners have generally succeeded in awakening a new interest in their respective districts by personally visiting the schools and teachers, by encouraging the formation of teachers' associations and institutes, and by requiring a higher standard of qualification on the part of teachers. The schools under their supervision are steadily improving.

² The expense of this codification of the school laws was defrayed from the library fund.

³ These institutions are almost indispensable in every mercantile community. They afford instruction upon every department of business accounts, and incidentally upon methods of conducting business generally. Courses of lectures are usually given, in which are unfolded the laws relating to all business matters, and a vast amount of information is given relating to all departments of commercial transactions. The most extensive of these colleges are those of Bryant & Stratton, 7 in number, of which 3 are in this State,—1 at Buffalo, 1 at Albany, and 1 at New York.—Eastman's Colleges, at Rochester and Oswego, and Bassett's College, at Syracuse. There are various other institutions of the kind in the State, of good local repute, and

of great value to the villages and towns in which they are established.

⁴ *The Missionary Union* was formed in 1814; its receipts for 1857-58 were \$97,808.77. It has 19 missions, 80 missionaries, and over 300 churches. The headquarters of the Society are at Boston. *The Baptist Publication Society* was formed in 1824, and has its depository at Philadelphia. It supports 3364 preachers, and its receipts for 1857-58 were \$60,588.42. *The American Baptist Home Mission Society* was formed in 1842, and has its office in New York. It employs 90 missionaries and supplies about 250 stations. Its receipts for 1857-58 were \$52,093.23. *The American and Foreign Bible Society* was formed in 1825, has its office at New York. Its receipts for 1857-58 were \$57,049.98. Madison University, at Hamilton, and the University of Rochester are Baptist institutions; and attached to each is a theological seminary. The papers published by this denomination are,—*The New York Examiner*, *New York Chronicle*, *American Baptist*, (newspapers,) and the *Home Mission Record*, and *Mothers' Journal*, (magazines,) all published in New York City.

The Christian Connexion¹ divide the State into the New York Eastern, New York Central, New York Western, Northern, Black River, and Tioga Christian Conferences, each having distinct boundaries. They have in the U. S. and Canada over 1,500 ministers and 335 communicants. The census reports 85 churches in this State and 9,825 persons usually attending them.

The Congregational Churches of the Union number about 2,900, with 2,400 ministers and 240,000 members. Of these, 425 churches, 400 ministers, and 25,000 members are claimed within the State of New York.²

The Congregational Methodists³ were first composed of seceders from the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1820. They have 3 churches in the State.

The Disciples of Christ have in the Union over 1,700 churches, 1,100 ministers, and 130,000 members.⁴ In New York they reported, in 1855, 28 churches and 2,015 members. The New York State Convention embraces, besides the State, parts of Connecticut and Vermont.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church embraces 35 synods in the U. S., of which 25 are connected with a general synod. It numbers 1,083 ministers and 1,920 congregations,⁵ and has of general societies the Parent Educational, Home Missionary, Foreign Missionary, Church Extension, Lutheran Historical, and Lutheran Publication, for the purposes indicated by their respective titles. It has within this State a Theological Seminary and Academy at Hartwick, Otsego county, and Martin Luther College, with a theological department, at Buffalo.

The Free Will Baptist Church in the U. S. has 28 yearly and 129 quarterly meetings, 1189 churches, 957 ordained and 164 licensed preachers, and 55,209 communicants.⁶ This State comprises 5 whole yearly meetings and parts of 2 others. As no attention is paid to State lines

The Fifty-First Annual Report of the Baptist Missionary Convention of the State of New York (Oct. 1855) gives the following statistics of this denomination in New York. The dates of organization are from the Baptist Almanac:—

ASSOCIATIONS.	Organized.	Churches.	Ordained Ministers.	Members.
Black River.....	1808	32	35	2,958
Broome & Tioga.....	1823	25	19	2,755
Buffalo.....	1815	21	21	2,512
Canisota River.....	1835	10	9	781
Cattaraugus.....	1835	23	18	1,534
Cayuga.....	1809	19	17	2,106
Chemung River.....	1842	29	21	1,859
Chemung.....	1852	29	21	2,571
Cortland.....	1847	19	18	2,188
Deposit.....	1854	15	11	692
Dutchess.....	1834	20	19	1,738
Essex.....	1847	19	13	1,244
Essex & Champlain.....	1834	14	7	1,079
Franklin.....	1811	17	12	1,792
Genesee.....	1811	17	16	1,908
Genesee River.....	1828	15	13	1,445
Hamony.....	1828	29	16	1,868
Hudson River North.....	1851	29	21	4,985
Hudson River South.....	1851	41	57	9,013
Lake George.....	1809	11	10	646
Livingston.....	1812	19	8	693
Madison.....	1808	19	18	2,299
Mohawk River.....	1837	10	9	751
Montez.....	1827	24	19	3,056
Montez.....	1791	35	33	5,532
New York.....	1824	14	12	1,563
Niagara.....	1829	23	28	2,549
Oneida.....	1822	21	17	1,806
Ontario.....	1814	19	19	1,544
Oswego.....	1843	11	9	1,061
Oswego.....	1822	16	13	1,670
Otsego.....	1795	17	16	1,298
Rensselaerville.....	1799	12	11	1,372
Saratoga.....	1805	23	25	3,258
Seneca.....	1821	15	13	1,797
Stephentown.....	1832	12	10	1,139
Steublen.....	1817	19	21	2,140
St. Lawrence.....	1813	23	20	2,168
Union.....	1810	15	15	2,282
Washington Union.....	1824	23	18	3,691
Watny.....	1824	16	13	1,728
Worcester.....	1820	17	12	1,286
Yates.....	1842	8	6	804

¹ Otherwise named "Unitarian Baptists." They originated between 1793 and 1801, in secessions from Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians. Each church is independent in government; and full statistics are not accessible.
² The General Association of New York includes the Oneida, Black River, Essex, St. Lawrence, Western New York, Long

Island, New York, & Brooklyn, Ontario, Susquehanna, Albany, and Partian of Wyoming & Allegany Associations. The American Congregational Union has for one of its objects the aid of feeble churches. In the year ending in 1855 it expended \$6,154.05 for this purpose.

³ Otherwise known as "Stillewites."
⁴ Sometimes known as "Campbellites," from Rev. Alexander Campbell, the founder.—*Enc. & Hoyt's Quind. Reg.*, 1852, p. 253.
⁵ From the Lutheran Almanac, 1859. The synods embraced in New York are as follows:—

SYNODS.	When formed.	Ministers.	Congregations.
New York Ministerian.....	1785	59	55
Hartwick Synod.....	1830	25	33
Frankean Synod.....	1838	24	30
Synod of Buffalo.....	1839	16	16

Of these the last two are not connected with the General Synod.

These synods have no definite boundaries, but overlap each other, and in some instances extend into neighboring States.

The Kirchliches Informations und Historische Zeitblatt, of Buffalo, and Der Lutherische Herald, of New York, are the official organs of this denomination.

⁶ The Free Will Baptist Register for 1859 gives the following statistics. To those extending partly into neighboring States a star is prefixed; and those entirely out of the State are in Italics.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.	QUARTERLY MEETINGS.	Churches.	Ordained Preachers.	Licensed Preachers.	Communicants.
Holland Purchase.....	{ Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus Center, Chautauque, Erie, *French Creek, and Genesee.....	43	43	7	2,170
Genesee.....	{ Rochester, Monroe, Union, Wayne, Freedom.....	58	30	3	1,666
*Susquehanna.....	{ *Oswego, *Gilsom, Spafford, *Walton.....	37	29	8	1,262
*New York and Penn.....	{ Yates and Steuben, *Potter Co., Bradford and Tioga, *Tuscarora.....	34	22	10	246
St. Lawrence.....	Lawrence, Jefferson.....	16	7	3	488
Union.....	{ McDonough, Chemung, Otsego.....	17	13	3	826
Central N. Y.....	{ Whitestown, Oswego, Rensselaer, *Otsego, Lake George.....	40	36	2	2,163

in these divisions, the exact numbers in the State cannot be determined from the reports. Its general institutions are 3 mission societies, an anti-slavery society, a biblical school and institution at New Hampton, N. H., and a seminary in this State.

The Friends or Quakers have, since 1827, been divided into 2 distinct branches, known as "Hicksite" and "Orthodox." The Hicksites have a general meeting for the United States and Canada, which is divided into 6 yearly, 33 quarterly, and 138 monthly meetings in the U. S., and 2 half-yearly and 6 monthly meetings in Canada. This State is embraced within the New York and the Genesee yearly meetings, the former of which extends into New Jersey and the latter into Canada. There are of the New York yearly meeting in this State 7 quarterly and 31 monthly meetings; of the Genesee yearly meeting 2 quarterly and 8 monthly meetings.

The Orthodox Friends divide the United States and Canada into 8 yearly, 1 half-yearly, 65 quarterly, and 222 monthly meetings. The New York yearly meeting comprises 1 half-yearly, 15 quarterly, and 43 monthly meetings, of which 9 entire and a part of 1 other quarterly and 28 monthly meetings are within the State, the remainder being in adjoining States and Canada.¹

The German Methodists² originated in the year 1800, and number about 20,000. They have in New York about 15 churches and 3,000 members.

The Mennonites have in the Union 300 churches and 36,280 members; of these, 6 churches and 442 members were reported in Western N. Y. in 1855.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States was divided in 1844 into the Church North and the Church South, forming two independent organizations, differing only upon the question of slavery. The Church North embraces 49 annual conferences, 5,365 traveling, 769 superannuated, and 7,169 local preachers, and 820,514 members and probationers. The total number of preachers in both divisions is 20,644, and of members 1,476,291. This State embraces 5 entire and parts of 4 other conferences, which are subdivided into districts and circuits, each with definite boundaries. The Sunday School Union of the M. E. Church North reports 11,229 schools, 120,421 officers and teachers, 639,120 scholars, and 2,054,253 volumes in S. S. libraries. Its Tract Society has auxiliaries in each conference, and distributes large quantities of tracts and a small paper called "The Good News." Its Missionary Society supports 44 foreign missionaries and 76 helpers, and 302 missionaries and 214 helpers among the Indians and foreign populations. Its "Book Concern" carries on an amount of publication equaled by that of few private firms in the country, including books, papers, and magazines. This denomination has within the State 1 college and 10 seminaries, in connection with annual conferences.³

The Methodist Protestant Church was formed Nov. 1830. It divides the Union into conferences, stations, and circuits. The census reports as belonging to this denomination in this State, in 1855, 46 churches and 1,605 members.

The Presbyterian Church existed as one body until 1837, when it was divided into "Old School" and "New School," which form two distinct organizations, with similar professions of faith but different views of discipline. The Old School General Assembly of the U. S. report 33 synods, 159 presbyteries, 2,468 ministers, 3,324 churches, and 259,335 communicants. During

¹ The missionary societies under the charge of this society are the Free Will Baptist Foreign Mission Society, which supports 3 missionaries and their families at Arris-s, India, the Free Will Baptist Home Mission Society, and the Free Will Baptist Female Missionary Society. The Whitesboro Seminary, occupying the premises erected for the Oneida Institute, formerly a manual labor school, is under the auspices of this denomination.

² The names of quarterly meetings within the State, with the number of monthly meetings in each, according to *Fooler's Friends' Almanac* for 1858, are, in the New York yearly meeting, Westbury, 6; Purchase, 3; Nine Partners, 3; Stanford, 4; Easton, 5; Saratoga, 5; Duaneburgh, 5; in the Genesee yearly meeting, Farmington, 5; Scipio, 3.

³ The quarterly meetings within the yearly meeting, according to *Ward's Book of Meetings*, 1858, are as follows, with the date of establishment and number of monthly meetings in each:—Westbury, (1676;) 2; Purchase, (prior to 1745;) 3; Nine Partners, (1783;) 3; Stanford, (1800;) 3; Ferrisburgh, (partly in Vermont, 1809;) 1; in New York, 2; in Vermont, Farmington, (1810;) 5; Butterouts, (1812, under the name of Duaneburgh, changed in 1858;) 3; Saratoga, (1793, in 1795 changed to Easton, in 1815 divided into Saratoga and Easton, and in 1835 the latter was discontinued;) 3; Scipio, (1823;) 2; Le Ray, (1830;) 3. The first meeting within New York was established at Oyster Bay, by Richard Smith and others who were banished from Boston in 1656. The persecutions of that colony drove others to Rhode Island and Long Island, and meetings were established at Oyster Bay, Gravesend, Jamaica, Hempstead, Flushing, and other places, at an early period.

² Correctly known as Evangelical Association, or Abrights.

³ The following is a summary of the Conferences in New York. Those marked with a star are partly in other States.

CONFERENCE.	PREACHERS.				MEMBERS IN SOCIETY.		Benevol. contribu- tions, in dollars.		
	Conference first held.	Traveling.	Superannuated.	Local.	Members.	Probationers.			
New York.....	297	38	161	26,666	4,477	51,143	15,245	
Genesee.....	1810	116	14	162	9,511	1,133	10,011	3,883
Oneida.....	1820	147	34	142	16,380	2,154	18,514	108
*Troy.....	1823	165	50	177	22,990	3,382	26,372	11,552
Black River.....	1836	168	30	139	16,972	3,128	20,100	35,342
*Eric.....	1836	167	26	206	20,309	2,607	22,916	6,443
East Genesee.....	1848	159	33	139	16,861	2,257	19,118	4,693
*New York East	1849	142	45	176	22,226	3,029	25,255	27,289
*Wyoming.....	1852	93	11	134	11,652	2,459	14,107	3,225

The districts within the State of New York forming the above Conferences are:—

New York—Poughkeepsie, Blinckbeck, Prattsville, Monticello, N. Y. German Mission, Rochester, and German Mission.

the year ending May, 1858, \$2,544,692 was raised for various religious and benevolent objects. Its general objects of promotion and extension are conducted by Boards; and it has various funds for special objects. The State of New York embraces the greater part of 3 synods.¹

The New School Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States reports 26 synods, 120 presbyteries, 1,612 ministers, 1,687 churches, and 143,510 communicants. During the year ending May, 1858, \$273,965.90 was raised for domestic and foreign missions, education, and publication. It has several committees for the promotion of its general objects, and has in this State 2 theological seminaries and several periodicals.²

The Primitive Methodists have 2 churches and about 500 members in this State. They have in the Union over 1,200 members.

The Protestant Episcopal Church embraces in the Union 31 dioceses and 4 missions, 1,995 parishes, 39 bishops, 1,979 clergymen, and 127,953 communicants. Total contributions for missionary and charitable purposes, \$1,265,642.96. Its general institutions are the "General Theological Seminary," New York, the "Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society," the "General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union and Church Book Society," the "Protestant Episcopal Historical Society," the "Western Church Extension Society," and the "Prot. E. Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge."

The Diocese of New York³ embraces all E. of the E. lines of Broome, Chenango, Madison, Oneida, Lewis, and Jefferson cos., and comprises 275 parishes, 321 clergymen, and 22,411 communicants.

Genesee—Buffalo, Niagara, Genesee, Wyoming, and Olean.
Oneida—Oneida, Chenango, Cortland, Auburn, and Cazenovia.
Troy—Troy, Albany, Saratoga, Plattsburgh, and 3 in Vt.
Black River—Rome, Syracuse, Oswego, Adams, Watertown, Ogdensburgh, and Potsdam.
Erie—Erieonia. The remainder in Ohio and Penn.
East Genesee—Geneva, Rochester, West Rochester, Bath, Corning, Elmira, and Lima.
New York East—New York, (E. district.) Long Island, and 2 in Conn.
Wyoming—Binghamton and Owego, in part; the remainder in Penn.

The offices of the several Missionary Societies and of the Book Concern are at 200 Mulberry St., N. Y. The periodicals issued from that establishment are the Christian Advocate and Journal, a weekly newspaper; the Quarterly Review, the National Magazine, and the Ladies' Repository, octavo magazines; and the Sunday School Advocate, the Good News, and the Missionary Advocate, small newspapers. The Northern Christian Advocate, at Auburn, is also an official publication of this denomination. Under the auspices of this Church are the Genesee College, at Lima, Livingston co.; the Amenia Seminary, Dutchess co.; Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene co.; Charlotte Boarding Academy, Schoharie co.; Falley Seminary, Fulton, Oswego co.; Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, Livingston co.; Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, St. Lawrence co.; Jonesville Academy, Saratoga co.; New York Conference Seminary, Charlotteville, Schoharie co.; Oneida Conference Seminary, Cazenovia, Madison co.; and the Susquehanna Seminary, Binghamton, Broome co. Besides these, a large number of institutions, including several of the incorporated academies, are owned and patronized mainly by members of this denomination.

¹The names of presbyteries and statistics of churches of this branch in the State are reported in the Old School Presbyterian Almanac for 1859 as follows:—

SYNODS.	Organized.	Presbyteries.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Albany.....	1803	Londonderry, Troy, Albany, Mohawk.....	99	64	7,756
Buffalo.....	1813	Ogdensburgh, Genesee R., Buffalo City, Michigan, Rochester City.....	60	62	5,028
New York....	1788	Indson, North River, Bedford, Long Island, New York, New York 2d, Canton, Nappo, Connecticut, Nassau, Western Africa.....	169	130	17,495

The Board of Domestic Missions has 610 missionaries and 900 churches and missionary stations. Receipts for the year ending March 1, 1858, \$105,277.52. Its offices are located in Philadelphia and Louisville.

The Board of Education is divided into ministerial education and education in schools, academies, colleges, and parochial

schools. Under the auspices of this denomination are 22 colleges, 60 academies, and 100 parochial schools. The receipts for 1857 were \$56,492.00. Its office is at Philadelphia.

The Board of Foreign Missions has 69 ministers, 30 male and 90 female assistant missionaries, and 23 native teachers. The receipts for 1857 were \$223,977.79. Its office is at the corner of Center and Reade Sts., N. Y.

The Board of Publication issues tracts, books, newspapers, and other periodicals in great numbers. Its receipts for 1857 were \$129,960.28. Its office is at Philadelphia.

²The following summary of the New School Presbyterian Church in New York is from the American Presbyterian Almanac for 1859, and other authentic sources:—

SYNODS.	Organized.	Presbyteries.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Albany.....	1803	Champlain, Troy, Albany, Columbia, Catskill.....	84	70	8,257
Utica.....	1829	St. Lawrence, Watertown, Oswego, Utica.....	65	72	7,106
Geneva.....	1812	Onondaga.....	109	93	9,725
Onondaga.....	1855	Onondaga.....	80	70	7,769
Susquehanna	1833	Otsego, Chenango, Delaware.....	42	51	3,989
Genesee.....	1821	Genesee, Outriro, Rochester, Niagara, Buffalo, Angelica.....	125	108	12,371
N. Y. & N. J.	1788	Hudson, North River, Long Island, New York 3d, New York 4th, Brooklyn, and 4 others not in the State.....	220	155	24,905

The various societies under the care of this denomination are in charge of the Presbyterial Publication Committee, Foreign Mission Committee, Permanent Committee on Education, and Church Extension Committee. Young men preparing for the ministry are educated at the Union Theological Seminary, of New York City, and Auburn Theological Seminary, of Cayuga co. The newspapers of the denomination are the Evangelist, of New York, and the Genesee Evangelist, of Rochester.

³Its institutions are the "Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning," the "Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen," the "Prot. E. Tract Society," the "New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society," the "New York Prot. E. City Mission Society," the "Prot. E. Christian Mission Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New York," the "Prot. E. Brotherhood of New York," the "Northern Missionary Convocation," the "Bible and Common Prayer Book Society of Albany and its Vicinity," the "Brotherhood of St. Barnabas," (Troy.) "Columbia College," "Trinity School," (N. Y.), "St. Luke's Hospital," (N. Y.), "St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females," the "Church Charity Foundation," (Brooklyn,) and the "Pastoral Aid Society."

The Diocese of Western New York¹ embraces the remainder of the State, comprising 149 parishes, 129 clergymen, and 10,551 communicants.

The Reformed Methodists originated in 1814, in Vt. Their church government is Congregational. They report in the State 8 churches and about 500 members.

The Reformed Presbyterians, or Covenanters, is derived from the church of the same name in Scotland. In 1855 it numbered in the State 15 churches and 2,274 members.

The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the State belongs to the General Synod of the Ref. Prot. Dutch of N. A. It is subdivided into the particular Synods of New York and Albany, the former embracing 16 and the latter 14 classes, of which 19 are entirely within the State and 1 partly in New Jersey. In 1855 it reported 364 churches, 348 ministers, 130,120 persons attending congregations, and 38,927 communicants. Of these, 260 churches, 259 ministers, 21,027 families, 97,553 total of congregations, and 31,208 communicants, were in this State.

The Roman Catholic Church divides the Union into 7 Provinces, 43 Dioceses, and 3 Vicarates Apostolic. The Province of New York comprises the New England States, New York and New Jersey, and the dioceses of New York, Portland, Burlington, Boston, Hartford, Brooklyn, Albany, Buffalo, and Newark. Four of these are within this State. There are 3 theological seminaries, 1 preparatory seminary, 2 colleges, and a large number of benevolent and educational institutions belonging to this denomination within the State, and 9 periodicals devoted to its interests.²

The Seventh Day Baptists have in the United States 67 churches, 70 ordained ministers, and 7,250 members. Of these 36 churches are in New York. In 1835 the denomination was divided into associations, of which the Eastern, Central, and Western are embraced wholly or in part in this State. De Ruyter Institute and the Alfred Academy are under the patronage of this denomination.

Shakers, or the "United Society of Believers," otherwise called the "Millennial Church," numbers in the Union 18 communities and about 6,000 members. They live in "families," and in New York they are principally located at New Lebanon, Watervliet, and Groveland.

The Unitarians number in the Union 293 clergyman and 250 societies, mostly in Massachusetts. They have within this State 10 societies. Their only periodical within the State is the "Christian Inquirer," a weekly newspaper in New York City, published under the auspices of the "Unitarian Association of the State of New York."³

The Universalists United States Convention is composed of clerical and lay delegates from each State and Territorial Convention, and meets on the third Tuesday of Sept. annually.⁴ The denomination has a Historical Society, composed of all preachers and laymen in good standing who sign the constitution. It also has a General Reform Association, that meets in Boston on the

¹ Its institutions are Hobart Free College, at Geneva; and De Veaux College, at Suspension Bridge. There are besides several incorporated and private academies supported by members of this denomination.—*Church Almanac* for 1859, pp. 32, 47.

² The following statistics are upon the authority of the Catholic Almanacs of 1859.

General Statistics for 1858.

	Diocese of New York.	Diocese of Brooklyn.	Diocese of Albany.	Diocese of Buffalo.
Churches.....	69	34	113	102
Chapels.....	9	...	5	.....
Stations.....	30	7	50	30
Clergymen on missions.....	80	.....	84	98
" otherwise employed.....	35	.....	84	114
Ecclesiastical institutions.....	.....	.....	13	2
Seminaries.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Clerical students.....	49	18	13	14
Literary institutions for young men.....	4	.....	2	2
Literary institutions for young ladies.....	12	.....	1	9
Charitable institutions.....	.....	.....	10	14
Hospitals and infirmaries.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Houses of protection.....	1	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Orphan asylum.....	2	2	.....	.....
Parochial and other schools.....	27	.....	9	.....
Religious communities.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Religious institutions.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Catholic population.....	380,940	.....	.....	100,000

The Diocese of New York, formed in 1808, comprises Delaware, Dutchess, New York, Orange, Putnam, Richmond, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester counties. *The Diocese of Brooklyn*, formed in 1833, comprises Kings, Queens, and Suffolk counties. *The Diocese of Albany*, formed in 1847, comprises the remainder of the State E. of the west lines of Cayuga, Tompkins, and Tioga counties. *The Diocese of Buffalo*, formed in 1847, comprises the counties W. of the west lines of Cayuga, Tompkins, and Tioga.

The distinctive schools under the patronage of this denomination are the St. John's College, at Fortham, Westchester Co.; College of St. Francis Xavier, New York City; St. Joseph's Theological Seminary, Fortham; Ecclesiastical Seminary, Buffalo; Franciscan Convent, Allegany; and Preparatory Seminary of Our Lady of the Angels, Niagara.

The Catholic papers in the State are The New York Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register, The New York Tablet, The Pilot, (N. Y. and Boston,) Katholische Kirchen Zeitung, weekly, of N. Y.; The Buffalo Sentinel, weekly; Catholic Institute Magazine, Newburgh; Brownson's Quarterly Review, N. Y.; American Catholic Almanac and Clergy List; and the Six Cent Catholic Almanac and Laidy's Directory, of N. Y.

³ *Year Book of the Eastern Cong. Churches*, 1857.

⁴ *The New York State Convention* embraces the Central, Niagara, Cayuga, Buffalo, Mohawk River, Ontario, Genesee, Black River, St. Lawrence, Otsego, Allegany, Steuben, Chautauque, Chenango, Hudson River, and New York Associations, and contains 220 societies, 194 church edifices, and employs 107 preachers. It has a State Educational Society, with \$40,000 subscribed, and has a State Educational Society, with \$40,000 subscribed, and has in charge the Theological School in Canton; and has in charge the Clinton Liberal Institute. The Universalist Paper and Book Establishment has assets amounting to \$13,700, and unpledged stock to the amount of \$1,160. The profits of the concern are applied to the purchase of the shares, which will thus become the property of the State Convention. It has a relief fund for aged and disabled preachers. The Young Men's Christian Union, formed Jan. 1856, and the

last Tuesday in May. This denomination has organizations in 32 States and Territories, in 19 of which State Conventions are held. It has 4 educational, 9 missionary, 1 tract, and 4 Sunday school associations, 1 relief fund, and 1 book and newspaper establishment,—all of which are of a State character. It has 85 associations, 1,334 churches or societies, 913 church edifices, 655 preachers, 18 periodicals, and 9 institutions of learning.

The Wesleyan Methodists.¹ This denomination in the United States was formed by seceders from the M. E. Church, May, 1843.

Besides these, there are churches in the State known as *Bethels, Evangelical, German Evangelical Reformed, Jewish, Calvinistic Methodists, German Methodists, Moravians, French Evangelical Presbyterian, Protestant Community of Inspiration, Second Advent, True Dutch, Free, and Union*, numbering in the aggregate a large number of church edifices and communicants.²

RELIGIOUS, LITERARY, AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

SOCIETIES of a religious, humane, and benevolent character began to be formed in considerable numbers about 1822-25. The objects of these societies enlisted the co-operation of members of the different religious denominations and of other philanthropic persons, and annual meetings were held in New York for the several objects.

The time of meeting has been usually in the second week in May, and the appointments were so made that the same persons could attend several of them in succession. These societies have become numerous, and "Anniversary week" thus becomes a season of interest to thousands. The assembling of so large a number of persons from distant sections of the Union has led reformers of every degree to appoint the anniversary meetings of their societies at the same time and place; and there is scarcely a society for the promotion of religion, morality, charity, or civil and social reform that is not thus annually brought to public notice, its operations exhibited, and its claims urged.

The societies exclusively under the control of a single denomination are noticed under the religious sects.

The principal societies of a general character are as follows:—

The American Bible Society, formed by a convention of 60 persons, mostly clergymen, May 8, 1809, has for its object the publication and distribution of the Bible and parts

N. Y. City Missionary Society are connected with this denomination. Its periodicals are the Christian Ambassador, at Auburn and New York, and a monthly periodical by the female department of the Clinton Liberal Institute.

The church of this name in the U. S. differs from the others in rejecting the classification of the ministry as bishops, elders, and deacons. Their official organ is the True Wesleyan.

¹The M. E. Church in England and Canada is thus known.

²The following table shows the general statistics of churches in the several counties:—

Church Statistics.

COUNTIES.	Number of churches.	Value of church property.	COUNTIES.	Number of churches.	Value of church property.	COUNTIES.	Number of churches.	Value of church property.
Albany.....	129	\$1,272,025	Fulton.....	39	6,963,350	Ontario.....	84	22,857,730
Allegany.....	75	122,260	Genesee.....	61	184,200	Orange.....	112	443,855
Bronx.....	63	297,564	Greene.....	74	168,225	Orleans.....	51	228,600
Cattaraugus..	61	112,370	Hamilton..	5	1,400	Oswego.....	84	234,715
Cayuga.....	100	311,620	Herkimer..	85	173,500	Otsego.....	117	231,952
Chemung.....	105	225,250	Jefferson..	127	346,785	Putnam.....	20	85,000
Chemung.....	105	154,750	King.....	149	2,840,700	Queens.....	73	4,421,335
Clinton.....	41	232,020	Lewis.....	54	65,845	Rockland.....	114	7,166,940
Columbia....	45	137,975	Livingston.	86	263,250	Richmond..	29	285,100
Delaware....	85	276,650	Madison... Monroe....	94 141	202,580 804,230	Rockland... St. Lawrence.	41 117	136,300 292,485
Dutchess....	92	182,555	Montgomery.	52	141,300	Saratoga....	103	313,975
Dutchess....	122	691,650	New York... Schenectady.	252 26	12,092,750 173,710	Schoharie... Schuyler....	26 50	129,820 99,125
Essex.....	51	121,600	Oneida.....	201	635,060	Total.....	5,077	31,480,144
Franklin....	35	66,135	Oranoga.....	142	563,610			

thereof without note or comment.¹ Auxiliary to the American Bible Society are numerous county and local societies, through which the greater part of the funds are raised.²

The American Tract Society was instituted in 1825, by the several evangelical denominations, for the purpose of disseminating tracts and books upon moral and religious subjects.³ Several of the religious denominations have tract societies of their own.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was formed in 1809, for the purpose of supporting missions in foreign lands. Its central office is in Boston; but it has auxiliary societies throughout this State. It is chiefly supported by the Congregational and New School Presbyterian societies.⁴

¹ The first society within the State for the gratuitous distribution of the Scriptures was the N. Y. Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, formed in 1809. A large number of co. societies was formed within the next five years. The present society, formed in 1816, has gradually increased in wealth and influence, until its operations have extended to almost every section of the globe. It has a Bible house in New York,—one of the most extensive publishing houses in the world. Its books are gratuitously distributed, or sold at cost; and the total number of volumes issued up to May, 1858, was 12,804,014. These are produced in great varieties of style and in upward of forty different languages. The society has also published the Bible in English with raised characters for the blind.

The Baptist and Protestant Episcopal denominations have separate societies for publishing the Scriptures, although many members belonging to both of these co-operate with the American Bible Society.

² The following table gives the names of these societies, the date of their organization, and the amount of their donations and remittances up to May, 1858:—

NAME.	Date.	Donations.	Remittances for Bibles.
Albany Co.	May, 1816	\$19,621.00	\$16,385.26
Allegany Co.	April, 1825	1,528.49	3,326.92
Anuity Female	Sept. 1816	329.15	130.85
Ansville Valley	Dec. 1815	370.04	804.05
Brooklyn City	Feb. 1849	5,683.76	10,054.75
Broome Co.	Feb. 1817	1,260.01	5,171.46
Buffalo City	Nov. 1847	2,332.91	3,529.05
Caledonia	April, 1818	3,306.72	111.28
Caledonia Female	May, 1817	1,673.97	232.50
Carlton	Jan. 1855		61.53
Cattaraugus Co.	Aug. 1823	127.06	1,879.62
Cayuga Co.	June, 1817	3,738.99	7,807.61
Chautauque Co.	April, 1820	1,307.13	1,547.60
Chemung Co.	July, 1828	2,242.23	3,404.26
Chemung Co.	Nov. 1826	5,538.99	6,634.13
Clinton Co.	April, 1821	718.36	4,291.26
Cold spring	Aug. 1828	101.61	324.39
Columbia Co.	Oct. 1817	10,835.20	6,131.77
Cortland Co.	Aug. 1816	4,320.90	5,830.78
Delaware Co.	July, 1816	1,450.75	5,341.42
Dutchess Co. Female	Oct. 1817	4,754.87	3,985.20
Dutchess Co.	Oct. 1829	15,930.45	3,355.39
Eric Co.	April, 1848	698.06	4,163.76
Essex Co.	Jan. 1817	909.14	4,244.35
Floyd and Western Welsh	April, 1854	50.59	81.70
Franklin Co.	June, 1821	381.95	3,385.60
Fulton & Hamilton Co.	Dec. 1816	21,182.49	11,237.37
Geneva	April, 1846	1,117.86	2,280.75
Genesee Co.	July, 1818	3,169.47	6,950.40
Genesee Co.	April, 1823	672.15	1,072.20
Greene Co.	Sept. 1816	6,477.23	5,746.56
Greene Co.	Mar. 1855	25.00	175.90
Herkimer Co.	May, 1817	3,268.27	4,609.15
Hudson Female	Oct. 1816	1,970.50	805.32
Jasper	Aug. 1815		87.00
Jefferson Co.	Jan. 1817	3,036.27	12,274.47
Lewis Co.	April, 1828	544.51	2,307.44
Lewis Co. Welsh	May, 1850	341.66	147.65
Livingston Co.	May, 1824	6,542.59	5,452.53
Long Island	Sept. 1817	20,780.67	30,785.72
Madison Co.	Oct. 1816	5,701.51	6,814.87
Montgomery Co.	Dec. 1816	300.00	1,345.11
Monroe Co.	Oct. 1821	22,828.47	19,252.30
Newburgh	Sept. 1818	3,784.74	3,768.00
New York Female	June, 1816	102,926.12	17,369.47
New York Calvinistic Welsh	Sept. 1844	546.23	72.86
New York Marine	Feb. 1817		6,043.89
New York	Mar. 1829	42,091.43	264,911.73
Niagara Co.	May, 1830	2,457.41	5,401.51
North Brooklyn	May, 1816	1,726.16	1,726.20
North Seneca	July, 1852	582.19	767.73
Nyack Ref. D. Ch. Female	May, 1842	74.80	7.20
Oneida Co.	Jan. 1817	15,226.06	26,521.48
Onondaga Co.	April, 1822	7,594.00	12,805.50

NAME.	Date.	Donations.	Remittances for Bibles.
Ontario Co.	Mar. 1817	\$ 8,405.15	\$ 4,870.93
Orange Co.	June, 1816	24,141.22	6,426.71
Orleans Co.	July, 1830	3,230.82	4,058.68
Oswego Co.	Mar. 1826	2,488.15	7,286.94
Otsego Co.	June, 1816	3,116.79	7,573.77
Peekskill Female	Feb. 1817	713.59	106.76
Poughkeepsie Fein. Union	Sept. 1859	1,080.61	
Putnam Co.	May, 1828	120.00	316.16
Rensselaer Welsh and Vicinity	Jan. 1817	3,893.68	2,141.06
Rensselaer Co.	June, 1816	35,452.61	22,289.21
Rockland Co.	July, 1816	1,985.72	2,289.64
Sandy Hill and Fort Edward	Nov. 1845	164.64	243.93
Saratoga Co.	July, 1816	12,779.61	7,277.96
Schenectady Co.	May, 1823	2,741.56	4,454.40
Seneca Co.	Jan. 1817	3,934.40	3,982.19
Schuyler Co.	Feb. 1856	358.50	613.23
Seneca Associate Ref.	May, 1846	319.71	16.98
South Seneca	Feb. 1846	1,735.67	1,077.02
South Steuben	June, 1848	1,297.85	1,264.36
Steuben Co.	Feb. 1817	2,185.38	5,201.24
St. Lawrence Co.	April, 1829	2,055.40	14,136.70
Sullivan Co.	Aug. 1826	2,888.90	3,156.15
Tioga Co.	June, 1823	4,273.81	5,673.82
Tompkins Co.	May, 1828	4,044.04	6,249.34
Ulster Co.	Nov. 1816	11,145.91	2,191.24
Utica Welsh and Vie.	Jan. 1817	4,179.71	2,450.12
Warren Co.	Sept. 1821	194.44	2,300.28
Washington Co.	Mar. 1817	19,092.11	7,458.51
Watervliet	Jan. 1849	3,720.58	2,117.34
Wayne County	April, 1847	3,731.43	4,775.31
Welsh B. S. of Nelson	Sept. 1836	12.00	53.35
Welsh B. S. of Rome	Mar. 1855	228.08	122.73
Welsh B. S. of Holland Patent	May, 1855	184.48	77.40
Westchester Co.	Aug. 1827	19,614.17	6,957.71
Wyoming Co.	Feb. 1850	2,310.82	4,634.73
Yates Co.	Dec. 1827	4,372.10	3,468.60

³ This society has a large property vested in a publishing house and grounds, corner of Nassau and Spruce Streets, New York, and in the stock, machinery, and materials used in the manufacture of books and tracts. Its fiscal affairs are managed by a finance committee. It has 31 auxiliaries in the State of New York. The receipts up to May, 1858, were \$5,556,711.05,—about three-fifths of which were derived from sales, and the remainder from donations. Previous to May, 1858, this society had circulated 13,098,012 volumes, 188,371,408 publications, 4,753,741,573 pages; including 149,761 volumes (9,831 sets) of the Evangelical Family Library, 94,026 volumes (2,089 sets) of the Christian Library, 48,628 volumes (1,990 sets) of the Religious or Pastor's Library, 39,323 volumes (4,557 sets) of the Youth's Library, and 160,921 volumes (20,044 sets) of the Youth's Scripture Biography. The society publishes an Almanac, the American Messenger, (in English and German,) and Child's Paper, in large editions; and issues books and tracts in the English, German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Welsh, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, and Hungarian languages. It operates through branch and auxiliary societies, general agents and superintendents, and paid and volunteer colporteurs. The American Tract Society of Boston, which formerly co-operated with this, is now a distinct organization.

Societies of kindred character were formed in the State previous to this,—the more important of which was the New York Religious Tract Society, formed in 1812, with auxiliaries in various parts of the country.

⁴ This society has established 27 missions, 121 stations, and 101 out stations in Africa, Greece, Western and Southern Asia, China, Sandwich Islands, Micronesia, and among the North American Indian Tribes. It employs 373 missionaries and assistants, and 524 native pastors and assistants, has 8 printing presses, and up to 1858 had issued 1,080,481,083 pages of tracts and religious books. These missions numbered 318 churches, and 27,749 members; and the educational department embraced

The American Home Missionary Society was formed May 12, 1826, for the purpose of supporting the ministry in feeble and destitute Presb. and Cong. churches in the U. S.¹

The American Sunday School Union was formed in 1824, for the purpose of encouraging the establishment of Sunday schools and of supplying them with books. Its central office is at Philadelphia. The New York Sunday School Union, auxiliary to this, was established in 1816, and has numerous local subordinate societies in different parts of the State.²

The American Seamen's Friend Society was formed in 1828, and endeavors to carry out the intentions expressed in its title by distributing Bibles and tracts, supporting the ministry, and otherwise promoting the moral welfare of seamen.³

The American Bethel Society was instituted in 1836, for the purpose of opening chapels for boatmen and mariners, distributing tracts, and extending other means for their moral improvement. It established a magazine named the "Bethel Flag;" and has auxiliaries in many places on the lakes, rivers, and canals.

The American and Foreign Christian Union was formed in 1849, for the special object of counteracting the influence of the Romish and other churches opposed to the class usually denominated "evangelical."⁴

The Central American Education Society was formed for the purpose of assisting young men preparing for the ministry. In 1858 the society aided 111 students.

The American Colonization Society was formed at Washington, Jan. 1817, for the colonization of free colored persons in Africa. **The New York State Colonization Society** was formed at Albany, April 9, 1829, and has had numerous auxiliaries in the State.⁵

The National Compensating Emancipation Society, formed in 1857, has for its object the purchasing of slaves for the purpose of giving them freedom.

The American Anti Slavery Society was organized Dec. 4, 1833. Auxiliary societies were formed throughout the State.⁶

The American Missionary Association was formed Sept. 1846, as a Home and Foreign Missionary Society. Business office in N. Y. City. Receipts for first 12 years of its existence, \$421,001.98. Present and monthly income, \$3,000 to \$5,000. It has a slaves' Bible fund. The assoc. publish *The American Missionary* (paper) and *American Missionary Magazine*, both monthly.

Young Men's Christian Associations have been formed in most of the cities and

6 seminaries, 17 other boarding schools, 619 free schools, (of which 312 were supported by the Hawaiian Government,) and 17,029 pupils. The receipts in the year ending July 31, 1858, were \$334,918.48, the principal part of which was derived from donations.—*Party-Ninth Report A. R. C. F. M.*, 1858.

This society was formed by the union of two societies previously formed by the Presbyterian and Reformed Protestant Dutch Churches. It is supported by the Congregationalists and New School Presbyterians, and to some extent by the Reformed Protestant Dutch, Lutheran, and German Reformed Churches. In 1858, 1,012 persons were connected with this society or its agencies and auxiliaries, of which 133 are within this State. The number of congregations and stations fully or partially supplied is 2,034; Sabbath school scholars, 65,599; contributions to benevolent objects, \$24,272.28. The receipts in 12 months were \$175,971.37; the payments in the same time were \$190,735.70. Total receipts in 32 years, \$3,456,982; total years of labor, 18,871; total additions to churches, 159,275.

There is a central and a western agency in this State.—the office of the former of which is at Utica and of the latter at Geneva. The number of missionaries aided within the year was 123. Total contributions, \$39,347.96.

This movement was supported by most of the evangelized denominations; but several of them have since established Sunday school organizations among themselves. The American Sunday School Union had, in 1858, expended about \$2,500,000 in books and \$1,000,000 more in organizing Sunday schools. Its receipts for the last year were \$5,076,14; and it had formed 1,623 new schools, with 57,787 pupils and 9,994 teachers. The New York Sunday School Union had, in 1858, 210 schools, reporting 69,000 pupils, 4,825 teachers, 82,294 books in libraries, and \$13,089 received in contributions. Sunday schools in some form are supported by nearly every religious denomination, and are chiefly for Bible and instruction. A State Sunday School Teachers' Convention, formed in 1855, meets annually. Its third report, made Oct. 1858, gave a total in the State of 1,895 schools, 22,263 officers and teachers, and 212,312 pupils.

This society has 15 stations in various parts of the world, and grants aid to various Bethel operations not connected with it. The receipts for the year ending in 1858 were \$25,256.29; and the total expenses in the seamen's cause about \$100,000; 2,257 mariners had been received at the Sailors' Home in New York, and the whole number received into that institution from its establishment was 32,353.

⁴The association has 61 home laborers; and its receipts in the year ending in 1858 were \$76,603.22. Its expenses in the same time were \$79,604.33. It has agents, and supports chapels in several foreign countries.

⁵The slave trade was abolished in 1807, and after Jan. 1, 1808, the cargoes of captured slaves were to be sold for the benefit of the State where they might land. By an act of March 3, 1819, the General Government appropriated \$100,000 for the restoration of a large number of Africans to their native country. By the co-operation of the Government with this Society a purchase was made in Dec. 1821, in the neighborhood of Cape Montserado, on the W. coast of Africa, from which has grown the present Republic of Liberia, under the special patronage of this society. Formal possession was taken April 28, 1822.

Several of the subordinate State societies have been merged in anti-slavery and other more radical societies for the termination of slavery. In the year ending in 1858 the receipts of the New York Colonization Society were \$15,624.02.

⁶The expenses of the society for the year ending in 1858 were \$17,052, including those of the Anti Slavery Standard, its principal organ. Receipts, \$15,200 from the paper and donations, and \$17,355 by auxiliaries.

A New York State Anti Slavery Society, with numerous auxiliaries, was formed about 1834-36, and its friends soon organized themselves into a political party. The highest State vote of this party was in 1814, when it amounted, on the Governor's ticket, to 15,126. Slavery existed under the Dutch, and was continued through the English period of our colonial history. An act was passed March 31, 1817, declaring that every child born of a slave in this State after July 4, 1790, should be free at the age of 28 if a male, or at 25 if a female. Every child born after the passage of the act was to become free at the age of 21, and men-servants were ordered for the education of children held in service. The importation of slaves was prohibited. The first emancipation under this law, therefore, took effect July 5, 1827, as the law fixed the period as *after* instead of *upon* the 4th of July, as was perhaps intended. The 5th of July has sometimes been celebrated as their anniversary of independence; and hence arises the slang expression of "Fourth of July one-day after." Those born before the above date remained slaves till their death, and the census of 1855 reported one such as living in the State. The number of slaves in New York at different periods has been as follows:—

1790.....	21,321	1810.....	15,017	1820.....	10,016	1840.....	4
1800.....	20,613	1814.....	11,480	1830.....	75	1850.....	—

large villages in the United States and British Provinces. They form a general confederation, the State of New York forming the fourth district. These associations embrace within their objects a library, reading room, lectures and prayer meetings.¹

The Young Men's Christian Union of New York is supported by the Unitarian and Universalist denominations principally.

Young Men's Associations for mutual improvement have been formed in various parts of the State and under various names. The plan of organization is essentially alike: and it usually includes a library, reading room, cabinet, lecture course, and debating club. Most of these associations have been organized by special acts, and their affairs are managed by executive committees chosen annually by the members. They can hold a limited amount of property for the special objects of their organization.²

In most of the large villages, associations have been formed for the support of lectures at stated intervals in the winter months. They are generally of a temporary character, are re-organized every season or are attached to academies or other existing institutions.

The New York State Temperance Society was formed April 2, 1829. Its objects were to suppress intemperance and limit the traffic in intoxicating liquors. It received the support of a large number of the best and most philanthropic citizens, and its influence spread rapidly throughout the State.³ Since the formation of the first society, efforts to suppress intemperance have been made upon an extended scale, and the strong arm of the law has been invoked to prohibit the traffic in alcoholic liquors.

Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons. "The Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons" of the State of New York is under the government of a Grand Lodge, composed of its Grand Officers and the representatives (the Master and Wardens) of every lodge in the jurisdiction. As at present constituted, the Grand Lodge dates from 1785, when Chancellor Robert R. Livingston was elected Grand Master, and continued in office till 1801.⁴ In 1859 there are 430 chartered lodges in the State, (numbered to 474,) with about 33,000 members, numbering among them a very respectable class in all the walks of life. There is at least one lodge in every county in the State, (except Hamilton;) 93 of the lodges are in the city of New York: and a lodge is located in every considerable town and village. The annual receipts of the

¹ In July, 1858, associations of this kind were in active operation in Albany, *Albion*, Black Rock, *Brooklyn*, *Buffalo*, Catskill, Flushing, Hudson, Jamestown, New York, *Oswego*, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Saratoga Springs, *Stuyveson*, Troy, *Utica*, and Watford. Those in italics belonged to the confederation.

² The first organization of this kind in the State was the Albany Young Men's Association, formed Dec. 13, 1823, and incorp. March 12, 1835. The following is a list of these associations in the State formed under special acts:—

NAME AND LOCATION.	Date of incorporation.	Remarks.
Albany, Albany co.....	March 12, 1835	Fully organized. Library 7,000 vols.
Buffalo, Erie co.....	March 3, 1843	Library in 1855, 7,500 vols.
" " (German)	May 12, 1846	Library in 1855, 1,800 vols.
Elmira, Chemung co.....	April 11, 1842	
Fulton, Oswego co.....	May 13, 1846	
Geneva, Ontario co.....	April 17, 1839	
Fort Byron, Cayuga co.	April 19, 1844	
Sackett Harbor, Jefferson co.....	March 2, 1843	Closed.
Saratoga Springs, Saratoga co.....	May 14, 1840	
Franklin Institute, Syracuse, Onondaga co.....	Dec. 1849	{ Library in 1859, about 3,000 vols.
Schenectady, Schenectady co.....	March 9, 1839	
Troy, Rensselaer co.....	April 10, 1835	Fully organized.
Utica, Oneida co.....	March 25, 1837	Closed.
Watertown Jeffersons.	April 17, 1841	Burned out in 1849.

³ The fourth report of the State Society, in 1838, gave 1,533 societies and 231,074 members. Its principal organ, the Temperance Recorder, was begun March 6, 1832, at Albany, and issued many years. It also published almanacs, tracts, and circulars to a large extent. The American Society for the Promotion of Temperance, formed in 1827, was in 1836 absorbed by the "American Temperance Union." The latter, in the year ending in 1858, received \$1,987,200. Its principal organ is the Journal of the American Temperance Union, at New York. Both this

and the State Society are still in operation. About 1841-45 the "Washingtonian" temperance movement, originating among reformed inebriates, spread over the State, and several thousand independent societies were formed under it,—most of which, however, died out with the enthusiasm under which they were created. The secret orders of "Ichabites" and "Sons of Temperance" originated in New York about 1842 and subsequently those of "Cadets of Temperance," "Daughters of Temperance," "Good Samaritans," "Daughters of Samaria," "Knights Templar," "Social Circles," and other associations of a similar class were formed for the avowed purpose of promoting temperance reform. Numerous lodges or encampments were formed, and these societies at one time embraced large numbers of members. Several of them have been given up entirely; and it is believed none of them are increasing. They required a form of initiation and pledge of secrecy, had fixed dues payable at regular intervals, provided money to assist the sick and bury the dead, and gave certificates of membership, which, with passwords and other tokens of recognition, might enable a person to claim assistance among strangers belonging to the order.

The license question was submitted to the popular vote May 5, 1846, with the result of 111,854 *for*, and 177,683 *against*, license. The operation of the law was deemed by many to be unequal; and its effect upon the temperance cause was unquestionably adverse. In 1847 the majorities *for* license were large in most of the towns. The "Maine Law," or prohibition movement, began in 1831, and was urged by its friends with great force during several sessions of the Legislature. A prohibitory law was passed, but was declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. The present law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, passed April 16, 1857, provides a Board of Excise Commissioners in each county for granting licenses and prosecuting violations of the law.

⁴ At the close of his term there were 94 lodges in the State of which the oldest was St. John's, No. 1, (yet in active existence) established in the city of New York in 1757. Gen. Jacob Morton was Grand Master from 1801 to 1806, De Witt Clinton from 1806 to 1820, and Daniel D. Tompkins from 1820 to 1822, when the Grand Lodge became divided. In 1826, at the commencement of the Anti-Masonic excitement, (see Genesee co.) there were about 500 lodges in the State, (numbered to 507,) with about 22,000 members. In 1836 the number of lodges had been reduced below 75, with a corresponding membership,—say 4,000.

Grand Lodge are about \$16,000; and during the year ending in June, 1859, the amount expended for charitable relief by the Grand Lodge and its immediate agents was about \$3,000; and probably three times more than that sum was expended for the same purposes by lodges and individual Masons. There is in the Hall and Asylum Fund, raised for charitable and educational purposes, about \$25,000, controlled by trustees chosen by the Grand Lodge, (it not being incorporated;) and this sum is constantly being increased from various sources,—a portion of it arising from the stated revenues of the Grand Lodge. The fraternity are now all united in one body, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge and its subordinates, and are in a sound and flourishing condition. The office of the Grand Secretary and place of business of the fraternity is in Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Grand and Center Sts., New York. The Grand Lodge is in correspondence and direct communication with all the Grand Lodges and Masonic fraternity throughout the world.¹

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. This order was introduced into the United States from Manchester, England; and the first regular lodge was opened at Baltimore, in 1819. The Grand Lodge of the U. S. includes 42 subordinate Grand Lodges in the States and Territories, Canada, and the Sandwich Islands. There are 2 Grand Lodges and 623 subordinate lodges in this State.²

Sons of Malta. This order embraced in this State, on the 1st of July, 1859, the Grand Lodge of the State and 8 subordinate lodges, with an aggregate membership of 12,680.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

THE formation of County Medical Societies was authorized by an act passed April 4, 1806. They were empowered to grant licenses to practice medicine in the State and to collect of the members a sum not exceeding \$3 annually. Delegates sent from each co. society, in number equal to the representation of the co. in Assembly, were to constitute a State Medical Society, which had the power of granting diplomas to practice medicine and to decide upon cases appealed from the co. societies. Although local societies were formed under this act in most of the counties then existing, several of them have ceased to exist; and there are at present but about 40 county societies that are represented by delegates. The State Society was formed Feb. 5, 1807, and is

¹ The stated festivals of the fraternity are on the 24th of June and 27th of December, usually styled St. John's days. The officers of the Grand Lodge and of the subordinates are elected annually; and the time and place for the "Annual Communication" of the Grand Lodge is on the first Tuesday of June, in the city of New York.

The elective Grand Officers of the Fraternity are Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden, Junior Grand Warden, Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary, and 5 Grand Chaplains.

² *Statistics of the Odd Fellows for the year ending Jan. 30, 1858.*

	LODGES.				ENCAMPMENTS.			
	Total number U. S. Grand Lodge.	Grand Lodge Northern New York.	Grand Lodge Southern New York.	Total, New York.	Subordinate Encampments, United States.	Subordinates, Northern New York.	Subordinates, Southern New York.	Total, New York.
Lodges, or Subordinate encampments.....	3,390	493	120	623	651	71	13	54
Number of initiations.....	16,549	690	418	1,138	2,755	56	60	116
“ “ rejections.....	1,713	51	27	78	79	2	.....	2
“ “ decl.....	1,739	82	118	200	226	8	4	12
“ “ members.....	176,700	11,783	8,475	20,258	22,319	979	487	1,466
“ “ re- lieved.....	23,151	715	1,345	2,060	902	22	32	54
No. of widows and fam- ilies relieved.....	2,705	113	303	506	93	.....	1	1
Amount paid for relief of members.....	\$294,992.91	\$11,263.80	\$29,663.62	\$40,927.42	\$28,171.10	\$211.00	\$363.00	\$574.00
Amount paid for relief of widowed families.....	66,644.55	3,185.18	6,545.17	9,730.35	3,111.60	.....	3.00	3.00
Amount paid for educa- tion of orphans.....	11,284.06	207.29	388.69	595.98	10.00	10.00	.....	10.00
Amount paid for burying the dead.....	67,364.70	2,250.00	5,091.17	7,341.17	5,277.24	40.84	90.00	90.54
Amount of annual re- ceipts.....	1,223,685.93	44,756.78	69,981.18	114,737.96	110,156.54	2,619.92	2,426.75	4,446.67

now composed of delegates from co. societies, 1 delegate from each medical college, 5 from the New York Academy of Medicine, honorary members by virtue of office or by election, and permanent members elected after 4 years' service as delegates. The annual meetings of the society are held on the first Tuesday of February. The State Society has maintained a regular organization from the beginning; and since 1848 its proceedings have been reported annually to the Legislature and published with their documents.¹

Homeopathic Medical Societies may be organized in the several counties under an act of April 13, 1857; and such have been formed in Kings, Livingston, New York, Oneida, and perhaps other counties.²

County Medical Societies.

COUNTY.	Date of Organization.	First President.	First Secretary.	First No. of Members.	Present No. of Members.
Albany.....	July 29, 1806	Wm. McClelland.....	Charles D. Townsend.....	9	45
Allegany.....					
Broome.....	Nov. 6, 1823	Chester Lusk.....	Ammi Doubleday.....	7	20
Cattaraugus.....					
Cayuga.....					
Chautauque.....					
Chemung.....	1856	Lemuel Hudson.....	Asa R. Howell.....	17	15
Chemungo.....	Aug. 5, 1806	Tracy Robinson.....	Geo. Mowrey.....	6	40
Clinton.....					
Columbia.....	June, 1806	Wm. Wilson.....	Wm. Bay.....	11	27
Cortland.....	Aug. 10, 1808	Lewis S. Owen.....	Geo. W. Bradford.....	8	22
Delaware.....	1806	Joshua H. Brett.....	Adam J. Doll.....	20	40
Dutchess.....	1806	Samuel Bard.....	Van Kleek.....	10	35
Eric.....	1815	Josiah Trowbridge.....		8	95
Essex.....					
Franklin.....	Oct. 1809	Records lost.			
Fulton and Hamilton.....					
Genesee.....					
Greene.....					
Herkimer.....	Aug. 5, 1806	Westel Willoughby, jr.....	Andrew Farrell.....	9	
Jefferson.....	Dec. 17, 1806	John Dunckee.....	Hugh Henderson.....	13	
Kings.....	March 2, 1822	Cornelius Low.....	Andrew Vanerze.....	9	65
Lewis.....		Records burned.	Organization abandoned.		
Livingston.....	May 23, 1821	Charles Little.....	Cyrus Wells.....	9	32
Madison.....	July 27, 1806	Israel Farrell.....	Elyah Pratt.....	20	46
Monroe.....	May 9, 1821	Alexander Kelsey.....	Fredrick F. Backus.....	20	94
Montgomery.....	July 3, 1806	Alexander Sheldon.....	Stephen Reynolds.....	8	20
New York.....	July 1, 1806	Nicholas Romayne.....	Edward Miller.....	106	450
Niagara.....					
Oneida.....	1806	Amos G. Hull.....	David Hasbrouck.....	29	90
Ontonaga.....	July 1, 1806	John H. Frisbie.....	Walter Colton.....	11	62
Ontario.....					
Orange.....	July 1, 1806	Jonathan Sweezy.....	Nathaniel Elmer.....	22	59
Orleans.....					
Oswego.....	July 17, 1821	Benjamin Coe.....	Luther Cowen.....	7	36
Otsego.....	July 1, 1806	Joseph White.....	Calch Richardson.....	14	37
Putnam.....					
Queens.....					
Rensselaer.....	July 18, 1806	Benjamin Woodward.....	Ira M. Wells.....	20	
Richmond.....					
Rockland.....	May 18, 1850	John Demarest.....	Charles Whipple.....	11	11
St. Lawrence.....	Oct. 14, 1807	Joseph W. Smith.....	W. Noble.....	5	
Saratoga.....					
Schoenectady.....					
Schuyler.....	Oct. 1857	S. B. Wells.....	C. C. Van Dyck.....	10	14
Schoharie.....	Dec. 29, 1857	Nelson Winton.....	Thomas Shannon.....	7	7
Schenectady.....					
Seneca.....					
Steuben.....					
Suffolk.....	July 22, 1806	David Conklin.....	D. Moses Blachely.....		
Sullivan.....					
Tioga.....					
Tompkins.....					
Ulster.....					
Warren.....					
Washington.....	July 1, 1806	Andrew Proudfit.....	Wm. Livingston.....	23	28
Wayne.....					
Westchester.....	May 8, 1797	Archibald Macdonald.....	Watson Smith.....	...	41
Wyoming.....					
Yates.....	March 4, 1823	Joshua Lee.....	John Hatmaker.....	12	25

¹The first act regulating the practice of physic and surgery in New York was passed June 10, 1790. It was amended in 1792 and 1797, and under the latter the judges of State courts and courts of Common Pleas and Masters in Chancery were, upon proof of two years' study of medicine, authorized to license persons to practice as physicians. By the act of 1806, medical societies might be formed in each co. by securing five or more members; and where there were less than five physicians in a co. they might unite with the society of a neighboring co.

The restrictions upon practice without a diploma were finally abolished in 1844; and the law now makes no distinction between the different classes of practitioners. Those assuming to act as physicians become responsible for their practice, and if not licensed by a county or the State Society or regularly graduated

at a medical school, can collect pay according to the time employed, but they cannot collect the specific fees, implying professional skill, which are recognized by the established usages of the profession.

²The number of homeopathic practitioners in the State is about 600, of whom 150 are in New York and Brooklyn. The Central Bond St. and Northern Homeopathic Dispensaries in New York, the Homeopathic Dispensary of Brooklyn, the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine of New York, and the Homeopathic Medical Society of Northern N. Y., are sustained by this class of physicians, and the North American Homeopathic Journal, (quarterly,) the Homeopathic Review, (mo.) and the Homeopathic, (semi-mo.) all published at New York, are devoted to their interests.

Population, Classified by Color, Political Relation, Nativity, &c., according to the State Census of 1855.

COUNTIES.	Total Population.	COLOR.		POLITICAL RELATIONS.		NATIVITIES.			Over 21 who cannot Read or Write.	Deaf and dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Idiotic.
		White.	Black and Mulatto.	Voters.	Aliens.	New York State.	United States.	Foreign Countries.					
Albany.....	105,681	102,842	839	18,616	29,282	64,705	70,407	33,247	3,291	18	25	46	46
Albany.....	42,910	42,729	181	9,884	2,032	32,826	39,150	3,153	536	18	11	29	46
Broome.....	36,650	36,195	515	8,282	2,056	27,874	32,921	3,225	611	18	5	32	35
Cattaraugus..	39,530	39,491	129	8,637	2,645	28,918	34,929	4,066	496	21	16	31	26
Cayuga.....	53,571	53,171	399	11,526	4,863	40,720	46,033	6,854	890	17	14	39	45
Chemung.....	53,580	53,271	109	11,912	4,795	37,965	46,444	6,797	749	14	11	21	38
Chenango.....	27,288	26,825	463	5,850	1,191	19,933	24,075	2,876	675	8	5	11	11
Chemung.....	39,915	39,701	214	9,700	977	32,402	37,728	1,747	273	17	19	34	46
Clinton.....	42,482	42,351	131	6,374	804	25,222	30,279	13,021	4,449	20	18	18	28
Columbia.....	44,341	44,137	1,254	9,412	3,800	36,500	39,141	5,107	1,069	20	11	34	28
Columbia.....	24,575	24,547	28	5,902	704	19,699	23,139	1,689	243	7	13	25	34
Delaware.....	39,749	39,555	194	9,005	1,532	33,375	36,072	3,564	283	18	6	29	25
Dutchess.....	60,635	58,806	1,829	12,498	6,861	61,965	59,724	9,707	1,567	19	15	43	17
Eric.....	132,331	131,473	858	17,743	37,274	66,945	77,929	54,237	2,315	35	32	66	43
Essex.....	28,529	28,403	136	5,652	2,394	19,057	23,799	4,684	1,134	7	10	16	15
Franklin.....	28,897	28,490	17	4,462	3,733	14,583	19,258	6,622	1,323	15	15	17	29
Fulton.....	23,284	23,124	160	5,066	1,559	19,632	20,811	2,448	591	12	10	20	20
Genesee.....	31,532	30,948	86	6,477	4,107	20,339	24,920	6,427	436	16	9	20	35
Greene.....	31,137	30,325	812	6,932	1,522	27,338	28,755	2,261	516	11	8	27	27
Hamilton.....	2,543	2,539	4	599	168	1,908	2,225	310	35	—	—	1	4
Herkimer.....	28,566	28,394	172	5,578	3,955	30,283	32,697	5,893	608	21	26	37	36
Jefferson.....	65,429	65,223	197	14,206	5,377	50,163	56,471	8,630	901	41	28	62	66
King.....	216,355	211,875	4,480	32,627	65,536	94,122	115,245	100,266	8,924	45	41	16	27
Lewis.....	25,229	25,186	43	5,284	2,751	17,583	19,669	5,470	722	8	7	21	13
Livingston.....	37,943	37,734	209	8,136	4,329	26,141	31,185	6,549	275	13	9	14	13
Madison.....	43,687	43,362	325	9,974	3,232	34,060	39,356	4,351	848	27	18	43	41
Monroe.....	96,924	95,855	498	17,272	22,837	53,929	63,484	33,276	2,105	27	30	56	30
Montgomery..	36,808	36,407	401	6,786	2,688	25,762	26,714	3,880	625	26	14	14	21
New York.....	629,810	618,064	11,840	88,877	232,678	262,156	303,721	322,469	25,858	411	316	655	52
Niagara.....	48,282	47,880	402	8,257	10,327	27,753	33,295	14,717	976	11	14	25	24
Oranget.....	107,749	107,134	615	20,946	18,472	68,202	76,868	30,354	3,062	48	42	517	56
Ontario.....	86,575	86,073	502	16,933	73,549	57,589	65,126	20,949	2,150	24	28	22	40
Ontario.....	42,672	42,088	584	9,147	4,757	30,666	35,639	6,806	570	21	10	26	32
Orange.....	60,898	58,721	2,148	11,391	7,955	45,339	49,718	10,761	1,241	18	14	42	36
Orleans.....	28,435	28,325	110	5,704	3,813	19,841	23,363	4,966	736	13	4	10	8
Oswego.....	69,398	69,029	368	14,609	7,372	50,731	56,595	12,024	1,778	33	24	41	62
Otsego.....	49,735	49,518	217	12,177	1,640	42,295	46,674	2,770	569	24	18	54	60
Putnam.....	14,934	14,805	129	3,037	1,215	11,628	12,228	1,694	425	5	2	5	13
Queens.....	46,266	45,216	3,050	8,187	8,618	33,092	34,800	11,135	1,588	21	9	46	8
Rensselaer.....	79,234	78,349	894	14,933	14,921	51,667	57,447	21,445	3,080	19	13	42	32
Richmond.....	21,389	20,799	599	3,795	5,078	14,094	15,441	5,882	245	3	12	12	2
Rockland.....	19,511	19,014	497	3,580	3,457	13,512	15,039	4,436	980	7	2	7	16
St. Lawrence..	74,977	74,875	102	13,984	9,915	47,991	59,667	15,016	2,272	26	23	39	51
Saratoga.....	49,379	48,737	642	10,377	5,748	37,423	41,305	7,927	1,271	18	13	35	43
Schenectady..	19,572	19,261	311	3,790	2,943	14,506	15,217	4,303	269	7	8	8	16
Scholarie.....	33,510	33,063	456	7,376	874	31,195	32,117	1,294	601	9	9	7	19
Schuyler.....	18,777	18,701	76	4,377	587	15,377	17,648	966	219	4	4	10	24
Seneca.....	25,358	25,190	168	5,395	2,153	19,253	22,498	2,763	365	5	8	19	18
Steuben.....	59,999	62,557	468	14,151	3,605	48,737	56,489	2,196	870	21	7	28	29
Suffolk.....	41,066	39,018	1,888	7,939	3,083	34,983	36,807	4,211	681	12	6	26	13
Sullivan.....	29,487	29,377	110	5,727	3,696	24,508	23,185	6,128	655	8	7	11	20
Tioga.....	26,962	26,732	230	6,181	979	20,760	25,028	1,397	436	11	13	16	13
Tompkins.....	31,516	31,297	219	7,456	1,160	25,587	29,538	1,849	271	6	5	28	43
Ulster.....	67,936	66,510	1,426	13,197	9,487	53,336	54,735	13,162	2,057	26	21	23	28
Warren.....	19,669	19,589	70	4,165	1,643	14,632	17,122	2,479	348	9	1	10	12
Washington..	44,405	44,185	220	9,355	4,822	32,297	37,482	6,791	1,030	22	12	44	44
Wayne.....	46,769	46,515	245	10,265	4,767	35,977	39,580	7,303	668	21	15	22	36
Westchester..	80,678	78,750	1,928	14,245	16,741	52,035	57,401	23,132	3,130	14	20	56	41
Wyoming.....	32,148	32,119	29	7,064	2,827	22,438	26,978	5,066	266	17	11	21	30
Yates.....	19,812	19,715	97	4,474	942	16,082	18,277	1,408	281	9	16	13	23
Total.....	3,466,212	3,426,926	45,286	652,322	632,746	2,232,321	2,528,444	917,708	96,489	1,422	1,136	2,742	1,812

Percentages of the Several Classes to the Total Population.

White males.....	49.23	Aliens.....	18.54	Aged 20 and under 30, males.....	9.43
" females.....	49.47	Owners of land.....	10.41	" females.....	10.44
Colored males.....	0.61	Over 21 years who cannot read and write.....	6.78	Aged 30 and under 40, males.....	7.28
" females.....	0.69	Ages under 5, males.....	2.85	" females.....	6.78
Total males.....	49.84	" females.....	6.74	Aged 40 and under 50, males.....	4.79
" females.....	50.16	Aged 5 and under 10, males.....	5.73	" females.....	4.39
Single.....	69.08	" females.....	5.64	Aged 50 and under 60, males.....	2.91
Married.....	30.15	Aged 10 and under 15, males.....	5.46	" females.....	2.76
Widowers.....	1.92	" females.....	5.35	Aged 60 and under 70, males.....	1.55
Widows.....	2.75	Aged 15 and under 20, males.....	4.31	" females.....	1.56
Native Voters.....	14.90	" females.....	5.45	Aged over 70, males.....	0.84
Naturalized voters.....	3.91	" females.....	5.45	" females.....	0.85

Summary of Population at different periods in the several Counties, as now organized.

COUNTIES.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1814.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.
Albany.....	13,717	25,155	34,661	33,885	38,116	42,821	53,520	59,762	68,593	77,268	93,279	105,681
Allegany.....			1,443	2,207	6,520	13,184	20,298	27,255	30,254	51,402	57,808	42,760
Broom's.....	45	2,730	6,481	7,423	11,100	13,893	15,759	20,199	22,778	25,808	30,660	35,650
Cattaraugus.....			458	537	4,080	6,643	10,724	24,986	28,872	30,166	38,550	39,550
Cayuga.....	10,817	29,843	33,660	38,897	42,743	47,948	49,262	50,338	49,663	55,458	55,571	
Chautauque.....			2,381	4,239	12,508	20,639	34,671	44,489	47,976	46,548	50,435	53,580
Chemung.....	2,351	1,848	2,852	5,115	4,272	8,911	11,562	14,459	15,485	17,742	21,737	27,288
Chenango.....		6,590	21,704	24,221	31,215	34,215	37,238	40,762	46,785	39,000	40,311	39,915
Clinton.....	1,035	3,916	8,802	7,754	12,670	14,486	19,344	20,742	28,137	31,278	40,647	42,482
Columbia.....	27,732	55,322	52,330	53,979	58,350	57,970	39,997	40,746	43,252	41,976	43,673	44,341
Cortland.....		982	8,879	10,893	16,507	20,271	25,731	24,168	24,667	25,081	25,149	21,675
Delaware.....	2,745	10,228	20,369	21,200	26,587	29,565	33,024	34,192	35,396	36,930	39,834	39,749
DeWitt.....	36,334	37,009	41,000	43,707	49,615	46,698	50,926	50,704	52,398	55,124	58,992	60,635
Essex.....			4,067	6,201	10,854	24,216	35,719	37,394	62,465	78,635	100,993	132,531
Franklin.....	578	4,157	9,477	9,949	13,811	15,993	19,287	20,669	23,634	25,102	31,148	28,539
Franklin.....		443	2,719	2,568	4,439	7,978	11,312	12,591	16,518	18,692	24,192	25,897
Fulton.....		6,631	15,048	14,191	15,723	17,006	20,451	21,597	18,049	18,579	21,171	23,284
Genesee.....			3,660	9,455	18,578	20,708	26,008	20,145	28,765	28,485	28,488	31,592
Greene.....	7,028	12,584	19,535	20,210	22,990	26,229	29,525	30,173	50,416	51,657	63,126	61,147
Hamilton.....			465	536	1,251	1,296	1,325	1,654	1,907	1,882	2,188	2,543
Herkimer.....	2,827	16,352	24,742	23,725	31,017	33,040	35,879	36,291	37,477	37,424	38,244	38,665
Jefferson.....		262	15,149	18,564	22,652	41,650	48,493	33,988	60,934	64,999	68,153	63,620
Kings.....	4,435	5,740	8,263	7,565	11,187	14,679	20,535	32,657	47,613	78,691	168,882	210,355
Lewis.....		1,362	6,433	6,848	9,227	11,699	15,239	16,693	17,830	20,218	24,564	25,220
Livinston.....		2,448	10,236	13,811	21,060	26,751	27,729	35,685	42,498	58,289	40,875	57,942
Madison.....		8,036	25,141	26,276	32,208	35,646	39,028	41,741	40,008	40,987	43,672	43,687
Montgomery.....	18,261	13,015	23,067	22,795	21,846	22,660	28,294	25,108	35,818	24,645	31,992	39,808
New York.....	53,151	60,489	96,373	95,519	125,756	165,089	197,112	268,989	312,710	371,227	515,547	629,810
Niagara.....			1,465	1,276	7,522	14,069	18,482	26,490	31,132	34,550	42,276	48,282
Oneida.....	1,861	20,839	30,634	45,627	59,997	57,847	71,326	77,518	83,510	84,776	99,566	107,749
Onondaga.....		6,434	23,435	30,629	41,467	48,435	58,975	60,208	67,911	70,175	85,890	86,575
Ontario.....	1,075	8,416	22,088	22,812	35,292	37,422	49,288	49,288	43,591	42,592	43,921	42,672
Oran.....	22,809	29,368	34,347	34,908	41,213	41,732	45,566	45,096	50,739	52,227	57,145	60,880
Oswego.....			1,164	1,524	5,349	14,460	17,792	22,893	25,127	25,845	28,561	28,435
Oswego.....		348	3,889	4,382	12,364	17,875	27,199	38,245	43,619	48,411	62,108	69,998
Otsego.....	1,702	21,636	38,802	41,887	44,856	47,898	51,372	50,428	49,628	50,509	48,638	49,735
Peterson.....	8,362	9,836	10,235	9,233	11,268	11,866	12,628	11,550	12,825	13,258	14,138	15,264
Queens.....	16,014	16,893	19,536	19,269	21,519	20,331	22,469	25,330	30,324	31,849	36,835	46,206
Rensselaer.....	22,428	30,442	36,309	36,835	40,133	44,065	49,424	55,515	60,259	62,338	73,633	79,264
Richmond.....	3,835	4,593	5,947	5,502	6,135	5,932	7,682	7,491	10,965	13,673	15,961	21,389
Rockland.....	6,601	6,353	7,588	7,817	8,857	8,016	9,388	9,696	11,975	13,541	16,992	13,411
St. Lawrence.....		454	7,583	8,212	10,937	27,596	36,354	42,407	55,706	62,554	68,617	74,977
Saratoga.....	17,077	24,883	33,147	31,139	36,652	36,235	33,679	38,012	40,553	41,477	45,646	43,759
Schenectady.....	5,698	8,888	10,215	11,263	13,081	12,876	12,347	16,230	17,387	16,630	20,634	19,572
Schoharie.....	2,073	9,808	18,943	19,223	23,154	25,226	27,902	28,568	32,338	32,488	33,548	35,319
Schoyler.....		206	3,609	5,552	10,411	13,773	19,754	16,163	16,388	17,257	18,519	18,777
Seneca.....		4,057	11,390	13,655	17,779	20,169	21,041	22,627	24,874	24,972	25,441	25,358
Steuens.....		1,788	6,665	8,983	18,068	20,282	28,012	34,901	40,651	46,236	58,588	50,004
Suffolk.....	16,440	19,494	21,113	21,598	24,272	23,695	26,780	28,274	32,439	34,579	36,922	41,006
Sullivan.....	1,763	3,222	6,108	6,233	8,900	10,573	12,394	13,755	15,629	18,725	25,088	29,487
Tioga.....		2,054	5,890	5,188	7,965	9,988	13,425	16,334	20,527	22,456	24,880	26,992
Tompkins.....		927	5,153	9,816	22,167	27,851	31,936	32,545	32,296	32,294	32,604	31,616
Ulster.....	16,297	21,637	26,576	26,428	59,634	32,015	36,550	32,004	45,822	48,997	59,284	67,596
Warren.....	1,080	4,225	7,565	7,838	9,453	10,906	11,796	12,034	13,422	14,908	17,169	19,699
Washington.....	20,437	30,982	36,724	36,339	38,831	39,289	42,635	39,326	41,080	40,554	44,730	44,405
Wayne.....		1,410	6,575	11,229	20,309	25,761	33,643	37,788	42,637	42,515	44,953	46,760
Westchester.....	24,003	27,347	30,272	29,267	32,638	33,131	36,436	38,789	48,686	47,394	58,263	80,678
Wyoming.....			2,736	5,411	16,149	22,307	29,047	32,771	34,245	30,691	31,981	32,148
Yates.....		1,702	4,897	5,434	18,025	15,313	19,009	19,796	20,444	20,777	20,500	19,812
Total.....	340,120	588,603	991,888	1,055,910	1,372,812	1,614,458	1,913,131	2,174,517	2,428,921	2,600,435	3,007,394	3,466,212

Abstract from the Census of the Indians residing on Reservations in 1855.

RESERVATIONS.	Where located.	Males.	Females.	Families.	Schools.	Children (tot. 5 & 16).	Children at school.	Churches.	Christians.	Acres of improved land.	Cattle.	Oxen and cows.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.
Allegany.....	Cattaraugus co.	376	378	138	5	242	100	2	117	1,714	389	263	96	9	526
Cattaraugus.....	Cattaraugus, Erie, & Chautauque cos.	575	604	228	6	200	200	2	56	3,032½	729	389	197	91	1,054
Oneida.....	Madison and Oneida cos.	88	73	21	2	52	50	1	31	354½	43	20	18	...	36
Onondaga.....	Onondaga co.	173	176	57	1	73	50	1	38	2,063½	141	49	42	44	142
St. Louis.....	Franklin co.	206	207	87	2	132	34	1	...	1,425½	161	95	108	...	142
Shawangunk.....	Suffolk co.	89	71	32	1	54	...	1	...	...	16	14	6	...	32
Tonawanda.....	Genesee, Erie, and Niagara cos.	290	312	106	2	153	...	1	40	2,515	261	144	97	...	409
Tuscarora.....	Niagara co.	156	166	66	2	91	...	1	63	3,992	349	186	109	92	464
Total.....		1,947	1,987	735	21	997	464	10	350	13,867½	2,089	1,094	679	236	2,895

* The total number reported was from neglect of the marsh, too small. In May, 1855, 1,388 were returned as entitled to share in annuities.

† The returns of civil condition are too indefinite to be relied on.

• The larger part of this village is in Canada.

‡ In the returns of the last State census 235 Indians (102 males and 133 females) not residing on reservations were enumerated and reported with the population of the towns in which they live. These, added to the numbers in the above table, make 2,049 males and 2,120 females, or a total of 4,169 Indians residing in the State in 1855.

Persons engaged in the various Professions, Trades, and Occupations

COUNTIES.	Blacksmiths.	Boot and Shoe Makers.	Wagon Makers and Trainers.	Carpenters and Joiners.	Printers, Copyists, and Accountants.	Clergymen.	Coach and Wagon Makers and Wheelwrights.	Coppers.	Dress Makers, Sewers, and Seamstresses.	Farmers.	Grocers.	Hood and Bonnet Makers.	Laborers.
Albany.....	561	869	214	1,202	1,148	87	244	294	727	5,728	498	122	4,216
Allegany.....	242	218	59	465	167	80	165	52	164	7,364	49	66	892
Broome.....	196	177	33	422	137	67	70	87	92	5,851	34	25	477
Cattaraugus.....	160	163	44	326	79	64	57	52	58	6,855	36	39	643
Cayuga.....	289	335	167	647	238	89	137	148	156	8,233	98	49	1,362
Chautauque.....	290	238	115	691	292	104	166	121	176	9,249	50	85	1,200
Chemung.....	156	126	44	413	140	38	69	50	108	2,848	67	26	652
Chemung.....	206	200	52	353	122	86	104	103	51	7,457	32	48	442
Clinton.....	185	182	39	266	127	47	71	30	58	3,925	30	32	2,065
Columbia.....	221	232	49	490	204	67	113	33	158	5,260	49	60	2,021
Cotland.....	135	159	57	372	77	56	60	46	48	4,835	12	26	250
Delaware.....	183	143	35	377	64	72	67	48	58	7,448	16	39	571
Dutchess.....	292	351	147	763	299	82	155	90	252	5,591	30	52	2,408
Eric.....	764	1,659	237	2,023	1,085	167	289	311	385	10,182	379	108	5,397
Essex.....	159	165	19	233	72	31	54	32	29	3,782	17	21	918
Franklin.....	169	97	26	212	60	37	42	37	30	4,410	4	15	254
Fulton.....	111	117	24	267	61	24	44	43	36	2,899	11	21	1,156
Genesee.....	195	159	37	382	98	61	144	53	64	5,507	18	35	1,057
Green.....	132	153	43	234	82	58	63	36	66	4,190	26	34	587
Hamilton.....	10	3	1	14	2	1	1	1	2	511	...	...	49
Herkimer.....	249	249	41	404	156	52	78	53	86	6,321	51	33	855
Jefferson.....	356	379	95	763	213	116	144	144	134	7,000	63	89	1,045
Kings.....	735	1,816	466	2,665	4,708	313	265	533	1,734	4,476	1,199	226	7,044
Lewis.....	84	102	29	218	54	35	46	59	44	475	5	27	364
Livingston.....	224	236	76	427	145	76	106	102	119	4,774	46	55	2,167
Madison.....	243	259	73	484	136	86	129	101	144	7,019	9	51	1,238
Monroe.....	618	878	183	1,381	668	141	277	519	418	7,957	265	95	4,901
Montgomery.....	165	168	27	352	163	37	67	34	111	3,131	166	50	1,722
New York.....	2,611	6,745	2,606	7,204	13,897	393	757	1,018	7,436	163	4,079	709	19,748
Niagara.....	239	235	50	441	272	61	77	125	87	5,505	104	63	2,592
Oneida.....	579	726	221	1,487	683	174	258	184	483	11,890	139	131	4,487
Ontonaga.....	451	560	167	1,132	551	133	216	384	265	9,979	129	102	3,198
Ontario.....	268	243	48	410	163	103	112	101	82	6,333	53	34	1,259
Orange.....	349	299	60	667	238	102	198	78	298	5,455	78	85	2,065
Orleans.....	153	157	23	269	111	54	75	83	118	4,067	41	19	1,618
Oswego.....	303	338	97	768	308	112	191	698	147	8,667	110	53	1,976
Otsego.....	332	281	66	589	129	93	154	88	167	9,285	16	78	642
Putnam.....	92	133	9	239	37	25	18	19	36	1,967	7	4	539
Queens.....	189	255	37	679	198	53	104	21	132	3,598	67	46	2,316
Rensselaer.....	404	565	112	947	624	98	151	126	480	5,824	298	86	3,477
Richmond.....	80	86	34	386	134	31	19	16	8	374	54	68	728
Rockland.....	133	178	20	289	50	32	41	20	41	1,323	12	15	423
St. Lawrence.....	319	324	62	700	267	110	109	169	98	11,427	56	59	1,349
Saratoga.....	298	183	39	508	185	79	86	69	87	5,930	53	56	1,293
Schenectady.....	132	149	37	212	137	26	42	8	94	2,234	41	31	2,012
Schoharie.....	160	161	39	379	90	42	79	81	41	5,372	8	42	1,613
Schuyler.....	113	89	16	218	37	33	41	36	27	3,409	22	17	174
Seneca.....	125	133	26	289	89	42	74	114	72	3,633	47	31	608
Steuben.....	325	264	66	632	155	104	147	68	64	9,696	37	43	629
Suffolk.....	149	231	57	602	117	89	82	48	213	3,942	4	26	1,179
Sullivan.....	164	127	24	365	49	35	45	14	32	3,616	19	43	1,455
Tioga.....	139	146	25	318	91	43	62	60	35	4,145	27	20	692
Tompkins.....	172	169	53	387	97	52	107	62	82	5,038	22	35	502
Ulster.....	352	270	31	698	297	68	171	283	164	5,703	92	96	3,451
Warren.....	79	63	16	198	27	39	26	54	14	2,088	10	18	520
Washington.....	237	229	45	455	171	87	121	61	119	7,204	50	32	1,258
Wayne.....	226	265	65	591	126	83	126	156	146	7,494	66	47	1,172
Westchester.....	342	1,555	182	1,389	399	138	294	78	322	4,239	142	97	4,151
Wyoming.....	162	181	45	324	75	64	93	39	60	6,328	22	32	320
Yates.....	117	124	33	212	73	41	72	69	82	2,794	15	14	491
Total.....	16,948	24,894	6,656	40,731	30,359	4,810	7,135	7,539	16,939	321,930	9,056	3,755	115,800

Nativities of the Population of New York.

The following Table shows the nativities of the population of the State, as reported by the census of 1855.—

Where born.	Number.	Per cent.	Where born.	Number.	Per cent.
New York.....	2,222,321	64.077	Ohio.....	5,256	.151
Connecticut.....	63,601	1.863	Michigan.....	3,413	.098
Massachusetts.....	57,086	1.648	Illinois.....	1,255	.036
Vermont.....	54,226	1.565	Wisconsin.....	1,163	.033
New Hampshire.....	14,941	.431	Indiana.....	696	.017
Rhode Island.....	11,737	.339	Southern States.....	13,124	.378
Maine.....	5,818	.168	Other States.....	183	.005
New Jersey.....	49,291	1.464	Foreign Countries.....	922,019	26.585
Pennsylvania.....	31,472	.907	At sea and unknown.....	17,749	.512

in the several Counties, as reported by the State Census of 1855.

Lawyers.	Mechanicks.	Masons, Plasterers, and Bricklayers.	Merchants.	Millers.	Millners.	Painters, Glaziers, and Varnishers.	Physicians.	Printers.	Railroad Employes.	Saddlrs, Harness, and Trank Makers.	Stone and Marble Cutters.	Tailors.	Tanners and Carriers.	Teachers.	Trumbers.	Washers.	Writers.
212	338	468	634	88	183	339	174	178	103	137	136	1,070	64	354	162	92	400
52	25	82	184	59	64	23	85	23	46	45	11	156	74	171	43	29	24
46	28	133	200	56	56	65	68	26	134	45	22	185	110	136	31	52	9
33	22	54	137	34	37	27	74	11	59	29	4	112	55	99	27	17	14
73	151	192	176	96	99	132	114	73	77	73	17	428	45	158	31	39	98
67	90	168	226	62	111	88	125	41	145	55	12	309	72	239	36	59	50
46	62	128	93	45	68	71	52	22	66	36	8	203	44	160	14	23	20
54	19	68	164	40	63	46	77	17	...	43	2	156	53	124	4	28	24
36	36	86	170	34	32	28	44	18	57	39	7	105	35	86	115	16	11
65	80	105	216	71	77	98	83	43	65	39	15	271	24	155	47	35	148
20	8	57	99	51	42	36	49	8	12	33	4	117	54	116	9	21	8
46	6	61	200	37	67	26	70	14	3	30	2	118	97	295	20	12	17
71	171	205	385	124	67	166	163	42	104	53	8	288	54	201	72	59	185
196	156	687	714	141	131	438	218	216	118	146	180	1,063	187	313	100	137	58
44	17	56	112	33	31	24	34	10	1	22	3	48	34	76	99	14	3
12	2	35	88	23	19	20	29	8	28	16	3	57	14	72	1	14	26
25	2	75	112	29	36	49	32	3	...	22	4	99	193	71	44	15	11
33	13	128	149	74	27	73	75	19	45	55	22	124	31	108	5	14	8
29	19	54	156	53	62	36	47	6	3	26	46	141	60	115	36	15	55
...
33	32	99	123	53	61	52	62	20	23	51	32	132	111	125	23	26	47
68	84	173	328	129	153	104	125	28	56	86	27	414	109	210	40	50	39
354	546	1,628	2,649	37	411	1,150	336	676	102	163	543	2,481	122	280	147	340	69
11	3	54	74	25	32	37	42	...	...	28	11	88	8	89	9	12	5
64	36	97	137	86	44	67	73	15	16	60	13	150	18	128	20	16	10
43	61	105	175	60	84	97	88	22	13	67	15	301	41	189	38	32	79
140	401	565	394	234	183	358	197	109	248	109	70	858	88	281	149	100	43
44	15	78	162	60	44	42	47	14	23	35	61	139	24	99	39	14	28
1,112	1,714	3,634	6,001	136	1,585	3,400	1,252	1,901	523	884	1,755	12,600	228	1,268	160	867	580
41	41	250	165	75	58	99	75	17	32	50	67	207	20	113	27	39	12
147	225	412	412	116	190	200	200	115	136	117	97	988	146	334	118	163	121
118	122	365	342	142	123	275	131	68	146	126	92	488	42	230	76	55	53
49	56	137	164	101	51	95	102	23	67	55	6	183	5	108	40	32	11
50	87	239	308	92	99	109	89	37	225	64	42	537	47	191	118	61	77
32	9	76	99	66	59	61	60	21	12	32	12	104	20	94	9	19	5
74	92	231	241	171	84	125	113	38	14	65	25	281	75	242	87	33	24
32	32	94	197	68	100	82	89	26	1	78	7	263	38	176	23	23	17
13	84	34	68	26	18	25	12	1	12	9	18	54	2	44	21	12	86
36	76	174	187	45	25	105	49	17	12	40	16	137	2	125	2	78	...
99	301	330	529	77	108	226	121	46	424	90	55	512	98	232	210	70	18
12	72	62	67	14	18	40	23	7	87	25	9	88	5	36	...	25	11
86	40	120	245	79	91	82	61	23	87	67	10	216	54	243	17	39	19
54	105	89	218	45	68	90	101	37	62	30	19	150	29	141	28	21	74
30	189	63	120	8	32	51	37	11	96	15	4	216	12	56	16	7	12
39	13	81	138	61	53	33	68	10	32	32	2	147	28	159	9	18	12
18	12	48	69	42	39	33	46	10	26	16	...	107	32	95	21	3	12
33	97	67	107	58	54	55	49	6	14	26	18	124	16	77	17	19	47
51	50	154	229	79	65	74	75	27	97	55	11	152	68	117	32	28	9
24	5	95	268	41	51	75	48	23	28	24	8	234	7	133	8	27	17
15	1	55	102	24	33	15	36	7	13	17	4	91	129	82	42	13	3
16	25	60	88	40	28	31	49	10	64	23	5	106	33	94	4	19	2
23	46	78	128	81	57	85	61	15	43	38	8	148	26	124	17	7	17
56	27	186	315	102	73	95	76	30	3	47	96	326	163	154	133	35	24
12	6	33	59	15	16	20	32	4	29	15	10	52	90	52	11	5	5
62	36	97	202	49	99	86	76	16	30	61	34	214	36	148	62	31	23
43	44	161	186	67	103	83	116	14	39	85	21	257	45	203	17	49	7
127	113	525	631	54	102	304	114	62	121	58	314	457	39	593	108	87	241
36	14	72	147	55	42	53	69	13	28	56	9	127	34	114	4	20	8
21	9	41	82	45	37	35	39	13	8	32	5	126	20	95	6	8	9
4,542	6,309	13,781	20,664	3,917	5,892	10,081	6,010	4,339	4,066	3,895	4,076	20,236	3,416	9,959	2,825	3,160	3,141

The total number of persons reported in 1855 as engaged in pursuits other than the foregoing was as follows:—

Actors.....	325	Barkeepers.....	987	Booksellers and Stationers.....	783	Calico Printers.....	28
Agents.....	2,340	Basket Makers.....	8	Calkers.....	544	Calfs.....	659
Agri. Implement Makers.....	386	Bell Founders.....	8	Card Makers.....	14	Carpenters.....	47
Apothecaries and Druggists.....	1,428	Bellsmiths and Locksmiths.....	659	Box Makers.....	379	Carpet Makers and Dealers.....	390
Apprentices.....	1,421	Beltows Makers.....	24	Brass Workers.....	756	Carters and Draymen.....	7,350
Architects.....	201	Bilford Makers.....	5	Brewers and Distillers.....	1,176	Carvers and Gilders.....	1,125
Artificers Flower Makers.....	257	Bill Posters.....	7	Brickmakers.....	1,927	Cattlemen.....	32
Artists and Designers.....	751	Bird Cage Makers.....	7	Bridge and Dock Builders.....	142	Cave Makers.....	13
Artificers.....	229	Blacking Makers.....	32	Britannia Ware Makers.....	13	Cement Makers.....	264
Authors.....	58	Black Makers.....	391	Broom Makers.....	1,233	Chandlers and Soap Makers.....	622
Ax Makers.....	283	Boarding House Keepers.....	1,680	Brushmakers.....	622	Chemical Burners and Dealers.....	556
Bakers.....	5,136	Boat Builders.....	693	Builders.....	1,081	Chemists.....	183
Bankers.....	432	Boatmen and Watermen.....	9,136	Butchers.....	6,308	Chimney Sweeps.....	12
Bank Officers.....	539	Boiler Makers.....	708	Button Makers.....	61		
Barbers.....	2,142	Bookbinders.....	2,121	Cadets.....	201		

Professions and Occupations, concluded:—

Chronometer Makers.....	4	Grindstone and Millstone		Naturalists.....	10	Sandpaper Makers.....	3
Civil Engineers.....	249	Makers.....	23	Needle Makers.....	1	Shah and Blind Makers.....	1,004
Civil Officers.....	1,427	Gunsmiths.....	496	Newsboys.....	197	Saw Filers.....	45
Clock Makers and Re-		Gutta Percha Manufac-		Nurserymen.....	240	Saw Makers.....	228
puters.....	164	turers.....	3	Nurses.....	268	Sawyers.....	3,724
Clothers.....	1,084	Hair Cloth Makers.....	17	Oculists.....	17	Seald Makers.....	69
Cloth Manufacturers not		Hair Workers.....	89	Oilcloth Makers.....	133	Seavoyagers.....	41
specified.....	123	Ham Makers.....	69	Oil Makers.....	124	Scrap Makers.....	8
Coal Dealers.....	138	Hardware Dealers.....	426	Opticians.....	63	Sculptors.....	86
Coffee, Spice, and Mus-		Hat and Cap Makers.....	2,928	Organ Builders.....	81	Scaling Wax Makers.....	41
tard Makers.....	25	Hemp Dressers.....	11	Ostlers.....	948	Servants.....	58,441
Collectors.....	222	Horse Dealers.....	102	Overseers and Superin-		Sextons.....	147
Comb Makers.....	229	Hasse Makers.....	6	tentents.....	475	Shingle Makers.....	217
Confectioners.....	1,088	Hatters.....	28	Oyster Men and Dealers.....	458	Ship Carpenters, Mast	
Contractors.....	609	Hunters.....	59	Packers.....	112	and Spar Makers.....	3,692
Cooks.....	1,424	Ice Dealers.....	152	Paint and Color Makers.....	21	Shirt and Collar Makers.....	434
Coopers.....	7,529	Importers.....	490	Paper Dealers.....	29	Shoe Peg Makers.....	7
Coppersmiths.....	409	India Rubber Manufac-		Paper Hangers.....	196	Shoe Makers.....	9
Cork Cutters.....	45	turers.....	73	Paper Makers.....	914	Showmen.....	15
Cotton Manufacturers.....	75	Ink Makers.....	61	Paper Stainers.....	87	Silk Workers.....	81
Custom House Officers.....	246	Inspectors.....	295	Patent Leather Makers.....	10	Soldiers and Military	
Cutlers.....	249	Instrument Makers.....	172	Patent Medicine Makers.....	59	Officers.....	709
Dairywomen and Milk		Insurance Officers.....	319	Pattern Makers.....	427	Speculators.....	487
Dealers.....	1,050	Intelligence Officers.....	3	Pavers.....	341	Spinners.....	463
Dealers not otherwise		Inventors and Patentees		Pawnbrokers.....	20	Spring Makers.....	26
specified.....	1,068	Iron Mongers.....	44	Peal Workers.....	4	Stage Proprietors.....	174
Dentists.....	761	Iron Workers.....	990	Peddlers.....	4,131	Starb Makers.....	40
Duck Keepers.....	54	Ivory Black Makers.....	17	Pen Makers.....	61	Stave Makers.....	20
Drivers, Coachmen, &c.		Ivory Workers.....	5	Penal Makers.....	49	Steel Makers.....	0
Brovers.....	3,253	Japanners.....	73	Perfumers.....	53	Stereotypers.....	47
Dyers and Bleachers.....	470	Jewellers.....	2,055	Photographers and Da-		Stevadores.....	280
Editors.....	384	Junkshop Keepers.....	321	guerreroists.....	380	Stewards.....	281
Electricians.....	11	Keepers and Wardens of		Piano Makers.....	1,076	Storkkeepers.....	1,120
Embroiderers.....	218	Prisons, &c.....	284	Pickle and Preserve Ma-		Stove Makers.....	160
Engineers.....	3	lace Makers.....	61	kers.....	11	Straw Workers.....	131
Engineers.....	3,180	Lampblack Makers.....	6	Pilots.....	387	Students.....	4,184
Engravers.....	761	Lampgliders.....	18	Pin Makers.....	5	Sugar Refiners.....	144
Envelope Makers.....	292	Lamp Makers.....	51	Pipe Makers.....	26	Surgeons.....	48
Expressmen.....	422	Landscape Painters.....	17	Plaster Figure Makers.....	41	Surgical Instr. Makers.....	38
Factory Operatives.....	2,477	Last Makers.....	98	Plate Printers.....	31	Surveyors.....	382
Farriers.....	136	Lath Makers.....	11	Platers.....	260	Telegroph Operators.....	258
Feather Dressers.....	6	Laudresses.....	3,557	Plumbers.....	958	Tobacconists.....	3,744
Ferrymen.....	6	Leathers.....	35	Pocket Book Makers.....	212	Tool Makers.....	404
File Cutters.....	258	Librarians.....	5	Polhemers.....	1,513	Toy and Fancy Dealers	
Fire Engine Makers.....	4	Light-house Keepers.....	39	Polishers and Burnishers		and Makers.....	164
Firemen.....	416	Line Burners.....	129	Porcelain Makers.....	12	Traders.....	115
Fish Dealers.....	416	Linguists.....	10	Porters.....	3,916	Trimmers.....	308
Fishermen.....	965	Lithographers.....	176	Port Folio Makers.....	6	Turners.....	909
Fishing Tackle Makers.....	14	Livery Stable Keepers.....	741	Portrait Painters.....	37	Turpentine Makers.....	5
Flax Dressers and Work-		Loading Glass Makers.....	53	Postmasters.....	184	Type Cutters.....	21
ers.....	66	Lumbermen and Dealers		Pot and Pearl Ash Ma-		Type Founders.....	155
Fortune Tellers and As-		tral Agents and Carriers		kers.....	36	Umbrella Makers.....	374
trologists.....	274	Manufacturers (not spe-		Potters.....	287	Undertakers.....	213
Forwarders.....	164	cified).....	1,448	Powder Makers.....	27	Upholsterers.....	1,106
Frame Makers.....	155	Map Makers.....	11	Produce Dealers.....	526	Varnish Makers.....	267
Fringe, Tassel, and Gimp		Marble Dealers.....	66	Professors.....	188	Victualers.....	37
Makers.....	8	Market Men and Women		Publishers.....	160	Vinago Makers.....	25
Fruit Dealers.....	222	Mat and Rug Makers.....	83	Pump Makers.....	40	Watchmakers and Re-	
Furmen.....	1,807	Match Makers.....	223	Purses.....	10	jaegers.....	813
Gambler.....	227	Matrons of Asylums, &c.		Pyrotechnists.....	22	Watchmen.....	412
Gardeners and Florists.....	3,209	Mechanics (not other-		Quarrymen.....	1,051	Wax Bleachers.....	2
Gas Fitters and Fixture		wise specified).....	3,887	Ragpickers.....	250	Whalebone Workers.....	122
Makers.....	527	Military Equipment Ma-		Razor Strap Makers.....	5	Whip Makers.....	51
Gas Makers.....	132	kers.....	5	Reed Makers.....	16	White Lead Makers.....	46
Gas Meter Makers.....	499	Miner's Lights.....	1,262	Refiners and Assayers.....	91	White-washers.....	262
Gab-keepers.....	499	Mineral Water Makers.....	117	Repetiers.....	59	Window Shade Makers.....	31
Geologists and Mineralo-		Miners.....	415	Restaurant Keepers.....	288	Wine and Liquor Dealers	
gists.....	5	Mold Makers.....	8	Riggers.....	469	Wire Drawers.....	15
Glass Cutters.....	80	Molders.....	1	Roaders and Shalers.....	175	Wire Workers.....	91
Glass Makers.....	466	Morocco Dressers.....	250	Rope and Cord Makers.....	643	Wood Cutters.....	240
Glass Stainers.....	52	Moulders.....	3,114	Rummers.....	150	Wood Dealers.....	75
Gloves.....	166	Mould Makers.....	42	Safe Makers.....	88	Wooden Ware Makers.....	41
Glue Makers.....	134	Musical Instr. Manufac-		Sailmakers.....	573	Wood Carders and Comb-	
Goldbeaters.....	820	turers.....	120	Sailors and Mariners.....	9,720	ers.....	282
Gold and Silver Smiths.....	820	Music Teachers.....	621	Saleratus Makers.....	15	Wood Dealers.....	49
Grade Makers and Set-		Musicians.....	1,177	Salesmen.....	723	Wooden and Worsted	
ters.....	98	Music Teachers.....	621	Saloon Keepers.....	871	Workers.....	147
		Nail Makers.....	433	Salt Makers.....	302		

ALBANY COUNTY.

THIS was an original county; formed Nov. 1, 1683, and confirmed Oct. 1, 1691.¹

Tryon and Charlotte (now Montgomery and Washington) counties were taken off in 1772, Columbia in 1786, Rensselaer and Saratoga in 1791, a part of Schoharie in 1795, a part of Greene in 1800, and Schenectady in 1809. The Manor of Rensselaerwyck was erected into a district March 24, 1772, and subdivided into east and west districts soon after the Revolution. The county lies on the west bank of Hudson River, about 150 miles from its mouth, and contains an area of 544 square miles. Its surface is undulating and hilly, and it has a general inclination toward the southeast. A narrow intervalle extends along

the course of the river, bounded by a series of steep bluffs from 100 to 180 feet high, from the summits of which an undulating and slightly ascending plateau stretches westward to the foot of the Helderberg² Hills, where it reaches an elevation of about 400 feet above tide. This range of hills rises from 400 to 800 feet above the plateau, and 800 to 1200 feet above tide. Their declivities are very steep, and sometimes precipitous, on the east, but more gradually sloping upon the west. Several other ranges of hills, inferior to them in height, extend in a general northerly and southerly direction through portions of the county. The highest point is the summit of the Helderbergs, in the northeast corner of the town of Bern, and is 1200 feet above tide. All these ranges of highlands may be considered as outlying spurs of the Catskills, which, in turn, are but a northerly continuation of the Alleghany Mountains, and a part of the great Appalachian system.

The geological formations of this county belong to the Upper Silurian system, and comprise nearly all the rocks of the "New York System," from the Utica slate to the corniferous limestone. Above the rocks, in the eastern part of the county, are thick deposits of drift, consisting of sand, gravel, and clay; and along the river intervalles are rich alluvial deposits. The lowest rock, cropping out on the Hudson, Normans Kill, and Mohawk, is the Utica slate. Next above is the graywacke and shales of the Hudson River group, appearing in the valleys of all the streams that flow into the Hudson, and apparently underlying the entire eastern part of the county. This stone is quarried for building stone and flagging.³ The red rocks that form the base of the Helderbergs evidently belong to the Medina sandstone series, though they have sometimes been confounded with the red shales of the Onondaga salt group. Next above, forming the first terrace of the mountains, is the water-lime group, from 50 to 200 feet in thickness, furnishing both water and quicklime. Next in order is the pentamerus limestone, 50 feet in thickness, consisting of impure gray and black limestone mixed with slate and shale. Overlying this is the Catskill limestone, from 50 to 180 feet in thickness, consisting of thick, compact masses of limestone alternating with thin layers of shale. It is used for building stone and lime. The Oriskany sandstone is next developed, in a strata of only 2 feet in thickness, followed by the cauda-galli grit, from 50 to 60 feet in thickness. This last has a fine grit, and resembles black or gray slates, but is easily disintegrated, and crumbles upon exposure to the air. Next in order come the Onondaga and corniferous limestones, the latter crowning the summits of the mountains. These rocks furnish both a superior quality of lime and an excellent building stone. The surface of the eastern part of the county is covered with immense beds of clay, gravel, and sand. The highlands west of Albany City are covered 40 feet deep with sand, which rests upon a bed of clay estimated to be 100 feet deep. In this drift are found small beds of bog ore and numerous chalybeate and sulphuretted springs. In the limestone regions are numerous caves, sink holes, and subterranean water courses, forming a peculiar and interesting feature of the county.

The principal streams are,—the Hudson River, which forms the eastern boundary; the Mohawk, which forms a part of the northern boundary; the Patroon Creek, Normans Kill, Vloamas, Coey-

¹ The county by these acts embraced "the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, Schenectady, and all the villages, neighborhoods, and Christian plantations on the east side of Hudson's River, from Roeloffe Jansen's Creek; and on the west side, from Sawyer's Creek to the outermost end of Saratoga." The Manor of Livingston was annexed to Dutchess co. May 27, 1717, and by subsequent statutes the county of Albany was also made to com-

prise every thing within the colony of New York north and west of present limits, and at one time the whole of Vermont.

² Signifying "Clear Mountain," from the fine prospect from their summit.

³ Several of the intermediate series of rocks, including the gray sandstone, Clinton, Niagara Falls, and Onondaga salt groups, are not found in the county.

mans, Haanakrois, and Catskill Creeks, and their branches. Nearly all the streams that flow into the Hudson have worn deep gulleys in the sand and clay. Many of these gorges are 100 feet deep, and extend from one-fourth of a mile to one mile from the river. The streams farther west generally flow through narrow, rocky ravines bordered by steep banks. These streams are mostly very rapid, and subject to extremes of flood and drowth. There are several small lakes among the hills, but none of special importance.

The soil upon the intervalles is a deep, rich alluvial loam. In Watervliet, Albany, and the eastern parts of Guilderland and Bethlehem, it consists of almost pure sand, with strips of clay along the banks of the streams. A belt of land lying between the sandy region and the foot of the Helderbergs is principally a clayey and gravelly loam, and very productive. Upon the Helderbergs, the soil consists of alternate layers of clay, slate, and gravel, generally with a sub-soil of tenacious clay called "hard-pan." Patches in this region are also stony, and much of it is wet and cold, and only moderately productive. Pitch pine, oak, and chestnut are the principal kinds of timber that grow upon the sandy region. In the most barren parts these trees are mere dwarfs, and the region has much the appearance of a desert. In the southeast corner of the county is a limited amount of red cedar. West of the sandy tract are found the usual trees of this northern climate, including both the deciduous and evergreen.¹

In the farming districts the people are principally engaged in raising spring grains, dairying, the raising of stock, and in gardening for the markets of Troy and Albany. The people of Albany, West Troy, and Cohoes are principally engaged in manufactures and commerce.

The city of Albany is the county seat and State capital. The county buildings are commodious, and the county institutions are well organized. The City Hall² at Albany, erected at the joint expense of the city and county, contains the principal city and county offices. The Albany County Penitentiary³ is a fine building in the western part of the city. Persons convicted of certain crimes, and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, are confined here; and prisoners are received from Dutchess, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Saratoga, and Schenectady counties. The county has no poor-house, but contracts with the city for the support of its paupers.

Albany is 145 miles above New York, upon the Hudson. The tide rises about one foot in the river.⁴ In low water, navigation is obstructed, except for vessels of light draught, by the "overslaugh," or bar, near Castleton, and at other points; and considerable sums have been expended in attempting to deepen the channel, by dredging, and building a long stone dyke below Albany.⁵ The most important works of internal improvement in the county are,—the Erie Canal,⁶ the New York Central, and the Albany, Vermont, and Canada Railroads, all terminating in the city of Albany. Connected with these lines, and terminating at Greenbush, directly opposite Albany, are the Hudson River, Albany and West Stockbridge,⁷ Harlem, and Troy and Greenbush Railroads. A company has been chartered to build a R. R. from Albany in a s. w. direction to Binghamton, and the work upon it is now in progress. A pier has been built in the river in front of Albany, for the benefit of navigation.⁸

Hendrick Hudson is supposed to have ascended the river as far as Albany in 1609. During the next three or four years, several Dutch traders commenced a traffic with the Indians, and small trading houses were built at Manhattan and Albany. In after years these stations were fortified, the one to protect from invasion by sea, and the other against incursions from the French settlements in Canada. The principal military work at Albany (built in 1623) was known as Fort Orange. The station at Albany remained a mere trading post until 1630, when agricultural improvements began. The Dutch West India Co. was formed in 1621, for promoting settlement in "New Netherlands," as the Dutch possessions in America were then called. In 1629, this company granted to Killian Van Rensselaer, one of the commissioners, (a pearl merchant of Amsterdam,) a charter conferring upon him privileges similar to those enjoyed by the feudal barons of Europe. His

¹ A geological and agricultural survey of Albany co. was made, in 1829, by Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, for the Co. Ag. Soc., and was the first enterprise of the kind in the state.—*Mem. Bd. Ag.*, i. 367.

² See page 161.

³ This penitentiary was built in 1845-46, and opened for prisoners in April, 1846. It was organized under the direction of Amos Pillsbury, in 1848, and has since continued under his direction and that of his son, Louis D. Pillsbury. It has 300 cells, and the average number in confinement has been 220. The convicts are principally employed in the manufacture of cement clinkers and saddlery hardware. During the first 8 years the total receipts were \$115,982, and the total expenditures \$104,680.

⁴ The tide rises here 6 h. 34 m. behind time of the moon's southing

⁵ The Erie Canal terminates in a basin at Albany, and communicates with the Hudson at West Troy. It crosses the Mohawk River, above Cohoes Falls, upon a stone aqueduct. A company has been incorp. for building a ship-canal from Albany to New Baltimore, a point below the bars which obstruct navigation.

⁷ Leased by the Western (Mass.) R. R. Co.

⁸ The pier is built across a curve in the west shore, and opens into the river at both ends. It is divided for the accommodation of the railroad ferries, and is 1½ miles long. It was formerly closed by locks. The basin enclosed within the pier affords a secure harbor, during winter, for river vessels and canal boats, which otherwise would be exposed to destruction from ice. The pier is owned by an incorporated company.

⁶ Senate Doc. 40, 1857, p. 171.

agents¹ made large purchases of land lying on both sides of the Hudson, near Albany,² in 1630-37, at which last date the manor embraced a territory 24 mi. N. and S. and 48 mi. E. and W., including nearly all of the present counties of Albany and Rensselaer.³ By the terms of the grant the charter would be forfeited unless the lands were settled in 7 years by at least 50 persons over 15 years of age. A ship load of emigrants was forwarded in 1630, and others in each of several succeeding years. The emigrants were furnished with stock, seeds, and farming implements, and the land was leased at an annual rent, payable in grain, beaves, and wampum, or a share of the products.⁴ The proprietor received the title of Patroon, and in him was vested authority in civil and military affairs subordinate only to the West India Co. and the States General. He had his forts, soldiers, cannon, and courts of justice; and, although the laws allowed an appeal from the decisions of the local courts, he required every person who settled within his jurisdiction to pledge himself never to exercise this right. Altercations soon arose between the agents of the patroon and the officers of the garrison at Fort Orange, in regard to the land immediately around the fort; and the controversy was not settled until after the English conquest.⁵ The settlement formed under Van Rensselaer gradually acquired importance as a trading post, and a considerable hamlet was built under the guns of Fort Orange.⁶ Mills were built on several of the streams, and a church was erected. By the surrender of the colony to the English, in 1664, the personal rights of the colonists were secured, and a new charter was granted to the patroon, restricting his civil power, but confirming the relations existing between landlord and tenant.⁷ The feudal tenure was finally abolished in 1787.⁸

The leasehold tenures, from an early period, excited discontent among the tenants.⁹ The late patroon, by his indulgence, had secured their regard; and when he died, in 1839, the course that would be pursued by his successor became a matter of solicitude. A committee of respectable men, appointed by the tenants to wait upon him and confer upon subjects of mutual interest, were treated with marked coldness and disdain, which quickly led to the organization of armed resistance to the enforcement of civil processes in the collection of rent. In Dec. 1839, the excitement was so great in the W. part of the county, that the Governor issued a proclamation, and sent an armed force to assist the civil officers. The people finally dispersed, and no collision ensued. For many years the anti-rent question greatly excited the public mind in all sections of the State where the leasehold tenure prevailed.¹⁰ Within a few years, much of the land has been conveyed in fee to the lessees; and probably in a few years the whole question will be amicably arranged in this manner.¹¹ There are 17 newspapers and periodicals now published in the county.¹²

¹ Jan-son Krol and Derick Cornelissen Duyster, commissary and under commissary at Fort Orange.

² The tract first purchased, W. of the Hudson, extended from Beeren (Bear) Island—called by the Indians "Passagenek"—up to Smeekyk Island, and "of a breadth of two days' journey."

³ On the 1st of Oct. 1630, a copartnership was formed between Van Rensselaer on the one part, and Saul, Godlyn, Johannes de Laet, Saul, Bloemwaert, Adam Bissels, and Toussaint Mossart on the other, by which the latter were constituted co-directors of Rensselaerwyck, and were bound to do homage and fealty to the lord of the manor.

⁴ The patroon reserved the right to trade with the Indians. For several years this trade was carried on by the settlers, who received goods from the patroon's store, and sent the peltries which they received to be sold by him in Holland. This business afterwards fell into the hands of local traders.

⁵ So active did this controversy become, that at one time Gov. Stuyvesant sent an armed force to Albany to support the rights of the company against the proprietor.

⁶ This place soon became the seat for holding all great councils with the Indian tribes. Among the curious things mentioned in the annals of the "old colony" is the fact that, during an almost unprecedented freshet in the spring of 1646, a whale 40 feet long came up the river and stranded on an island near the mouth of the Mohawk. Four others stranded the same season, 40 Dutch mi. above New Amsterdam.

⁷ For a concise view of the changes made by this charter, see *Barnard's Hist. Sketch of Rensselaerwyck*, p. 107.

⁸ The manorial title has descended as follows:—KILLIAN VAN RENSSELAER, first Patroon, died in 1647, at Amsterdam, leaving the property with his two sons, JOHANNES and JEREMIAH. Each of these had a son named KILLIAN, the former of whom died without issue in 1687, leaving the title with

KILLIAN, son of JEREMIAH. Dongan's patent was confirmed to the two cousins Nov. 5, 1685, and all other claimants released to the survivor in 1695; to whom also Queen Anne's patent of confirmation was granted May 20, 1704. He willed the property to his son,

JEREMIAH, and to the male heirs of his body; but, dying without issue, the title passed to his younger brother,

STEPHEN, who had a son (sole heir under the will above mentioned,) named

STEPHEN, who died in 1769, leaving the title with

STEPHEN, the late patroon, who was born in 1704, and died in 1839. The entail ended with this person, who, in his will, gave the W. part of the manor to his son, STEPHEN, the present proprietor, and the E. part to his son, WILLIAM P., of New York.

⁹ The "Quarter Sales," as they were technically called, in which the landlord claimed a part of the purchase money at each transfer of a lease, was particularly obnoxious. In 1850 the Quarter Sales were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

¹⁰ This movement led to the adoption of Art. I, Sec. 14, in the constitution of 1846, prohibiting the lease of agricultural lands for a longer period than 12 years.

¹¹ The relative amount of the land held by lease and in fee in the county is now nearly as follows:—In Waterliet, nearly all held in fee; in Guilderland, three-fourths; in Bethlehem, Coxsack, and New Scotland, two-thirds; in Knox, Rensselaerville, and Westerlo, half; and in Bern, one-third,—the remainder being held by lease.

¹² The following list is imperfect, but is supposed to include all the more important newspapers ever published in the Co. We are indebted to Joel Munsell, printer, for assistance, and the use of his immense collection of specimen numbers, in the preparation of this class of statistics.

The Albany Gazette was first issued in Nov. 1771, by Alex. and James Robertson, who joined the loyalists in N. Y. in 1776.

The New York Gazette or Northern Intelligencer, in 1782, by Solomon Blandine and Charles K. Webster. In 1784 the name was changed to

The Albany Gazette, and in 1788 a semi-weekly edition was issued. In March, 1817, united with the *Albany Daily Advertiser*, and took the name of

The Albany Gazette and Daily Advertiser, continued until 1845, *The Albany Journal*, or *Montgomery, Washington, and Columbia Intelligencer*, semi-w. in winter and w. in summer was started in Jan. 1788, by Chas. K. & Geo. Webster, and published in connection with the *Gazette*.

The Albany Daily Advertiser, Sept. 1815, by Theodore Dwight.

- In 1817 W. L. Stone united it with the Albany Gazette.
- The Albany Register* was published by John Barber from 1788 till 1808, and by S. Southwick till 1817.
- The Federal Herald*, by Claxton & Babcock, brought from Lansingburgh in Feb. 1788, and again returned thither.
- The Albany Gazette*, semi-w., 1796. In Nov. 1806 changed to *The Republican Crisis*. Backus & Whiting and Isaac Mitchell were successively publishers.
- The Albany Chronicle* was commenced in 1797 by John McDonald. Joseph Foy and Henry C. Southwick were afterward its editors. It was discontinued in 1799.
- The Guardian*, 1807. Van Benthuyzen & Wood, 2 years.
- The Balance*, and *New York State Journal*, semi-w., 1808-11. Crosswell & Frary; removed from Hudson.
- The Albany Republican* was started in April, 1812, by Samuel K. Brown—Romaine succeeded the next year, and after several years it merged in the Saratoga Patriot.
- The Stranger*, 1813-14, 8vo. John Cook, pub.
- The Albany Argus* was established as a semi-w., tri-w., and w., Jan. 1, 1813, by Jesse Buel; and da. semi-w., and w. editions were issued in Oct. 1825. Edwin Crosswell was many years its publisher. Feb. 15, 1836, merged in *The Atlas and Argus*, da., semi-w., and w. Comstock & Cassidy, pub.
- The Albany Atlas*, da., semi-w., and w., was started in 1841 by Vance & Wendell; in 1856 it was united with the Argus.
- The Christian Advocate*, 4to, was begun June 3, 1816, by S. Southwick, and continued 2 years.
- The Friend*, 8vo, mo., was begun in 1815 by D. & S. A. Abbey. 1 vol. published.
- The Statesman*, pub. by — Carter; removed to N.Y. in 1818.
- The Plough Boy* was started 1819, by Solomon Southwick, under the non-de-plume of Henry Honespun.
- The Albany Microscope*, 1820, by Chas. Galpin, continued till 1842.
- The National Democrat*, published at Albany and N.Y., was started in 1823 by Wm. McDonald, and continued 1 year.
- The Religious Monitor*, mo., was commenced in May, 1824, by Chauncy Webster. It is now published in Philadelphia.
- The Esquire, or Masonic and Miscellaneous Album*, was started in 1826 by E. B. Child. Its name was changed to *The American Masonic Record*, and was pub. by E. B. Child for 4 or 5 yrs.
- The American Masonic Register* was pub. 5 y. by L. G. Hoffman.
- The National Observer*, w. and semi-w., was started in 1826 by Geo. Galpin, and continued 4 years; S. Southwick, ed.
- The Albany Telegraph and Christian Register* was started in 1826, and in 1827.
- The Albany Christian Register*, L. G. Hoffman, pub., and J. R. Boyd, ed., May 19, 1827.
- The Albany Daily Chronicle* was started April 22, 1826, and published a short time by Galpin & Cole.
- The Comet* was begun Aug. 4, 1827. D. McGlashan, ed.
- The Standard* was published in 1827 by Matthew Cole.
- Signs of the Times* was started Oct. 13, 1827, and discontinued Nov. 8, 1828. D. McGlashan, pub., S. D. Wood, bloodgood, ed.
- The Antislave* was pub. in 1827. Webster & Wood, pub. S. Southwick, ed.
- The Mercury Chronicle*, da., and *The Albany Chronicle*, semi-w., were published in 1828 by Beach, Denio, & Richard.
- The Age* was published in 1828 by Galpin & Sturtevant.
- The Albany Times and Literary Writer* was started Dec. 27, 1828, by Jas. McGlashan; Bloodgood & Van Schaick, eds.
- The Albanian*, semi-mo., was started Jan. 30, 1828, by Arthur N. Sherman.
- The Albany Mirror* was published in 1828 by J. Munsell.
- The Albany Evening Journal** was commenced March, 1830. It was published by B. D. Packard & Co., Thurlow Weed, ed. A w. and a semi-w. journal are now issued from this office by Weed, Dawson & Co.
- The Farmers, Mechanics, and Working Men's Advocate*, da., was started in 1830 by McPherson & McKecher. The following year it appeared as
- The Daily Freeman's Advocate, and Farmers, Mechanics, and Working Men's Champion*, and was pub. 1 or 2 yrs.
- The Albany Bee*, da., was started in April, 1830, by J. Duffey, W. S. McCulloch, and Charles Angus.
- The Temperance Revue*, mo., was published in 1831 by the State Temperance Society.
- The Albany quarterly*, 8vo. Commenced in 1832 by the Alb. Hist. Soc. Jas. R. and Sam'l M. Wilson, eds. 1 vol. pub.
- The Daily Craftsman* was removed from Rochester in 1831. L. J. Roberts & Henry James, publishers.
- American Temperance Intelligencer*, mo., was started in Jan. 1831.
- The Seaboard*, 8vo, mo., begun May, 1835. The 3d vol. was changed to
- The Silk Worm and Sugar Annual*, devoted in part to sugar beet culture. It was discontinued in 1838.
- The American Quarterly Hemp Magazine* was commenced Feb. 1831. 2 vols. published.
- The Albany Transcript*, da., the first penny paper in Albany, was started Oct. 12, 1835.
- The Albany Democrat and Literary Spectator*, mo., was published in 1835 by Geo. Trumbull.
- The Albany Whig* was commenced in 1834, by J. B. Van Schaick & Co., as the weekly of *The Daily Advertiser*. It was soon merged in *The Albany Gazette*, a semi-w. paper issued from the same office.
- The Common School Assistant*, mo., was published in 1836 by J. Orville Taylor.
- The Associate Presbyterian Magazine*, 8vo, mo., Rev. P. Bullions, ed. Pub. from 1838 to 1842.
- Southwick's Family Newspaper* was published in 1838.
- The Jeffersonian* was published by Horace Greeley during the campaign of 1838.
- The Cultivator**, mo., was commenced in March, 1839, by Jesse Buel. It was afterward published by W. Gaylord and L. Tucker, and now by L. Tucker & Son.
- The Tomback and Sculpting Knife* was published a short time.
- The Albany Patriot* was started in 1840 by Jas. C. Jackson, and continued 4 years.
- The Unionist*, da., was published by J. Munsell, and
- The Rough Haver* by Theo. M. Burt, during the campaign of 1840.
- The District School Journal*, mo., was established at Genes in 1840. Francis Dwight, ed. Removed to Albany in 1841, and continued by the State School Dep. until 1852.
- The Examiner* was published in 1841 by G. Galpin.
- The American Magazine*, 8vo, mo., started in 1841 by J. S. & B. Wood. 3 vols. pub.
- The Irishman* was published seven weeks in 1842 by H. O'Kane, J. Munsell, printer.
- The New York State Mechanic* was started in 1842 by J. Munsell, and continued eighteen months.
- The Northern Star and Freeman's Advocate* was started in 1842 by J. G. Stewart and Charles S. Morton.
- The Sunday Ticker* was published in 1842 by C. W. Taylor.
- The Albany Specter* was commenced in 1842 by H. J. Hastings. In 1855 Edward Leslie became its editor.
- The Youth's Temperance Enterprise*, mo., started Nov. 13, 1842, by J. Stanley Smith, ed. and pub., and continued 3 years.
- The American Citizen*, da. and w., was started in 1843 by Stone & Henley, and ed. by J. S. Smith.
- The Albany Knickerbocker**, da., and w., was commenced in 1843 by H. J. Hastings, and is still continued.
- The Albany Daily Patriot* was published in 1843 by C. T. Torry.
- The Subterranean* was started Mar. 23, 1843, by Jas. Duffey.
- The Albanian*, da., was published in 1844.
- The Albany Religious Spectator* was started in 1844 by J. Munsell and E. H. Pease. The next year it passed into the hands of B. F. Romaine, who continued it until 1857.
- The Birney Advocate*, semi-mo., was pub. during the campaign of 1844 by E. W. Goodwin.
- The Anti-Renter* was started by Thos. A. Deyrer Aug. 16, 1845.
- The Albany Freeholder* was started April 9, 1845, by Thos. A. Deyrer, and continued until 1854.
- The American Quarterly Journal of Agriculture and Science*, 8vo, was commenced Jan. 1845, by E. Emmons and A. T. Prime. Jan. 1846 it was pub. monthly by E. Emmons and A. Osborne. It was sold to Ch. Bennett in 1848, and discontinued in Dec. of the same year.
- The Gavel*, mo., published in 1845 from Munsell's press.
- The Squire* was published in 1845 by Woodward & Packard.
- The Vesper Bell*, da., a few numbers pub. by Abbott & Crosby.
- The Albany Herald*, da. and tri-w., was commenced in 1846 by A. B. Van Olinda, and in Dec. it took the name of
- The Morning Telegraph*, and in March, 1847, of
- The Statesman*, edited by W. M. Watson.
- The Balance* was published in 1846.
- The Mechanic's Advocate*, 1846, J. Tanner, pub., continued 1 yr.
- The Mechanic's Journal*, 1846, Munsell & McFarlan, pub., was issued 1 year.
- The Horticulturalist, and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste*, was commenced in July, 1846: A. J. Downing, ed. L. Tucker, pub. The 8th vol. was removed to Rochester. In 1855 it was pub. at Philadelphia by R. P. Smith; John J. Smith, ed. In Jan. 1858 removed to N.Y.; Saxton, pub. J. J. Smith, ed.
- The Mechanic's Mirror*, 8vo, was published in 1846 from Munsell's press.
- The Son of Temperance and Reclitah*, 8vo, mo., was pub. in Aug. 1846 by J. Stanley Smith & Co.
- The Albany Vestigator* was issued in 1847 by M. J. Smith.
- The American Literary Magazine*, mo., started July, 1847, T. Dwight Sprague, pub.; removed to Hartford, June, 1848.
- The Christian Palladium*, J. Hazen, ed., was brought from Fulton co. in 1847 or '48, and removed to Irvington, N.J., Oct. 1856.
- The Busy Bee*, E. Andrews, ed., was pub. from 1848 to 1850.
- The Odd Fellow's Literary Magazine* was pub. in 1848. W. K. Cole, ed.
- The Telegraph and Temperance Journal*, mo., was commenced in 1848 by S. Myers, and continued 4 years.
- The Daily Argus* was pub. a short time in 1849 by Tanner & Stow.
- The Albany Daily Messenger* was pub. 1849 by B. F. Romaine.
- The American Christian Messenger* was commenced by Jasper Hazen Jan. 17, 1841.
- Transactions of N.Y. State Institute of Civil Engineers*, 4to, with plates, was pub. Feb. 1849. Two nos. issued.
- The Christian Herald and Messenger* was issued Feb. 10, 1849, by J. Hazen, and afterward removed to Irvington, N.J. It was in part successor to the Ch. Messenger, pub. at Newburyport, Mass., many years, and is the oldest religious newspaper in the country.
- The Courier and Journal** was started Feb. 10, 1849, and is now published by J. T. Hazen.
- The Albany Dutchman and The Albany Sunday Dutchman*



ALBANY CITY¹—was incorporated by patent July 22, 1686,² having previously enjoyed divers rights and privileges, under the names of "*Beverwick*," "*William Stadt*," and Albany. The Dutch styled it "*Near Oranget*." The part of the city north of Patroon and Quackenboss Streets, known as the "*Colonie*," was incorp. March 31, 1791; and again, March 30, 1801. It was made a village April 9, 1804; and was erected as a town April 11, 1808. The town was divided, and merged in Albany and Watervliet, Feb. 25, 1815. The city lies upon the w. bank of the Hudson River, a little s. of the center of the county; and embraces a strip of land about one mile wide, extending 13½ miles in a n. w. direction to the n. boundary of the county. A narrow interval of low land lies along the

course of the river, bounded by steep banks from 150 to 250 feet high, where a barren region commences, rising toward the w., and broken by numerous sand hills and ridges. The banks which form the declivities of this tract are separated into several distinct ridges by the deep gulleys worn in the clay by the streams which flow through them. The soil, except near the river, is a light sand, not adapted to cultivation without the aid of costly artificial means. A mineral spring was obtained on Ferry St. in 1827, while boring for water.³ Albany is situated near the head of navigation upon the Hudson, and at the eastern terminus of the Erie Canal.⁴ The several railroads before mentioned render it a place of considerable commercial importance.⁵ It is the largest barley market in the U.S., and immense

were started in 1849 by Griffin & Farnsworth, and subsequently removed to N.Y.

The Temperance Courier was commenced Feb. 10, 1849, by J. T. Hazen, and subsequently pub. by J. Hazen & Son.

The Washingtonian and Rehebele was issued in 1849 by J. T. Hazen, and in 1855 united with *The Courier*.

Florence Oneida Telegraph was printed at Albany in 1849.

The Albany Morning Express was started in 1850 by Stone & Henley. In 1854 it passed into the hands of Munsell & Co., and in 1856 its title was changed to

The Daily Statesman, now published by J. B. Swain & Co. *The Albany State Register*, da., semi-w., and w., was started in 1850 by Fuller & Seward. S. H. Hammond and C. D. Brigham were afterward eds., and in 1856 it was removed to N.Y.

The Albany Daily Times commenced Feb. 16, 1859. Five nos. were issued.

The New York Reformer, John Abbott, ed., Munsell, pr., was pub. 10 mos.

The State Military Gazette, C. G. Stone, pub., was commenced in 1858, and was soon after removed to N.Y.

The Half-Dollar Monthly was pub. in 1859 by B. F. Romaine.

The Journal of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, mo., was started in May, 1850.

The Daily Albany Eagle was started Sept. 1, 1851, by John Sharts, and continued 4 months.

The American Mechanic was started Jan. 4, 1851, by J. M. Patterson.

The Carson League, published by J. T. Hazen & T. L. Carson, was removed from Syracuse in March, 1851.

The Albany Mirror and Literary Cabinet was published in 1851 by J. H. Canoll and W. M. Collburn.

The Catern was started Oct. 11, 1851, Warner & Rooker, pub.

The Northern Light, mo., conducted by Dix, Hawley, Dean, Beck, Olcott, and Delavan, and subsequently by A. B. Street, was started in 1851, and continued about 3 yrs.

Deutsche Freie Blätter, tri-w., was started in 1852. Henry Bender and Augustus Miggel, present pub.

The Family Intelligencer was commenced by Jasper Hazen, Sept. 11, 1852, now pub. by J. T. Hazen.

The New York Teacher, mo., the organ of the N. Y. State Teachers' Association, was started in 1852, and is now conducted by James Czukshank.

The Evening Transcript, da., and w., commenced Jan. 31, 1853, by Cuyler & Henry, was last published by Snyder & Ellis.

The Country Gentleman, started by J. J. Thomas and L. & L. H. Tucker in 1853, is now pub. by L. Tucker & Son.

The Probationist, mo., ed. by A. McCoy, the organ of the N. Y. State Temperance Society, was started in 1854, and in 1857 united with the Jour. of the Am. Temp. Union.

The Family Dental Journal, mo., was pub. in 1854 by D. C. Estes.

The State Police Tribune was started July 21, 1855, by S. H. H. Parsons and E. M. Griffin. Removed to New York.

The Albany Morning Times was started in 1856, and is published by Barnes & Godfrey.

The Albany Evening Voice, edited by J. McFarlan, and subsequently by John New, begun 1856, and ended 1857.

The Albany Volksblatt was published in 1856 by Geo. Herb.

The Albany Morning Express was started in 1856 by Stone & Henley, and edited by J. C. Cuyler.

The Almanac, semi-mo., boys' paper, commenced June, 1857.

The Hour and the Minute, da., and w., Geo. W. Clarke, pub., John Thomas, ed., commenced Aug. 1858.

The Mercantile Horn, w., was pub. gratis Oct. 1858.

The Voice of the People—Republican campaign of 1858.

The Albany Evening Standard, da., was begun Dec. 1858. R. M. Griffin & Co., pub.

The Independent Press, da., started Dec. 1858, was pub. a few nos.

Astronomical Notices was started at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1858. Since the 7th no. it has been pub. at Albany. Prof. Brunow, ed.

The American Magazine, mo., by J. S. & R. Wood, was pub. 11 yrs.

The Gospel, mo., was published by John Tamer 2 years.

The Albany Literary Gazette was published by John B. Germain.

The Rural Echo was started at Rousesville in Jan. 1848, by C. G. & A. Palmer, and continued 2 years. An Anti-Rent paper has also been published.

The Zebra, mo., was published about 1856 by Gen. De Courcy Holstein.

The West Troy Advocate was commenced at West Troy in Oct. 1857, by Wm. Hollands, and is now published by his widow and son.

Watervliet Daily Democrat was started at West Troy Jan. 20, 1859. Allen Corey, ed.

The Cohoes Advertiser was started at Cohoes in 1847, by Wilants & Agnes. In 1849 its name was changed to

The Cohoes Cataract. J. H. Masten, publisher.

¹ The name Albany was derived from the Scotch title of the Duke of York, to whom the province was granted.

² The charter conveyed municipal jurisdiction over the territory bounded e. by the low water mark on the Hudson; s. by a line drawn from the southernmost end of the pasture at the s. end of Martin Gerritsen's island, and running back due s. w. 16 miles into the woods to a certain creek called Sandkik; s. by a line parallel to the former, about 1 mile distant; and w. by a straight line drawn from the western extremities of the s. and s. lines. This charter embraced the right of certain public buildings and fields, the ferry, all waste land within their boundaries, the right of fishing in the Hudson within the county, and of purchasing of the Indians 500 acres of meadow land at "Schaatsgez" on the s., and 1000 acres at "Tionnondeog" (Fort Hunter) on the w., in the Mohawk country, on which to plant colonies as barriers against hostile incursions. The quit-rent was fixed at one beaver skin, payable at Albany on the 25th of March annually forever.

³ This boring was commenced to obtain water for a brewery. At a depth of 480 feet, sparkling water, of a saline taste and impregnated with carbonated hydrogen gas, was obtained. The boring was continued to a depth of 637 feet without any change in the character of the products. A few rods distant a second well was bored, with similar results. One of the wells was ruined by placing a pump in the other. (See page 146.)

⁶ Besides the river, canal, and railroads, there are 5 plank roads and 2 turpikes terminating in the city.

quantities of this grain are here manufactured into malt and beer.¹ Albany, Troy, and West Troy are the largest lumber markets in the State. "The Lumber District" in Albany is along the canal above the little basin, where extensive wharves and slips have been built for transferring lumber from canal boats to vessels and barges upon the river.² The manufactures of the city are varied and extensive.³ Among those that may be considered specially important are the stove-foundries and breweries. The city is amply supplied with water from works erected at public expense.⁴ The water is obtained from several creeks w. and n. of the city. The main reservoir (Rensselaer Lake,) is 5 miles w. of the City Hall, and is elevated 262 feet above the river. It covers 39 acres, and its capacity is 180,000,000 gallons. A brick conduit conveys the water to Bleeker Reservoir, on Patroon St., whence it is distributed through the portion of the city w. of Pearl St. This reservoir has a capacity of 30,000,000 gallons. The lower portion of the city is supplied from Tivoli Reservoir, on Patroon Creek, covering 20 acres, and has a capacity of 30,000,000 gallons. These works are under a Board of Water Commissioners, and the rents are charged to property owners and collected with the taxes.⁵ Pop. 57,333.

The State buildings at Albany, including the Capitol, State Hall, State Library, Geological and Agricultural Hall, Normal School, and State Arsenal and Armory, have already been described under the head of State Institutions.⁶ Besides these, there are several buildings and institutions worthy of a particular notice.

The *City Hall* is situated on Eagle St., fronting the e. end of Washington Avenue. It is an elegant structure, faced with Sing-Sing marble, and surmounted by a gilded dome,—the only one in the U. S. It was built at the joint expense of the city and county, and it contains most of the city and county offices.⁷ The jail is in Maiden Lane, near the City Hall.

The *Albany Exchange*, a massive granite building, is situated on Broadway, at the foot of State St. It was erected in 1839 by a joint-stock company, and contains the post-office, the general offices of the New York Central R. R. Co., and a variety of other offices.

The *Public Schools*⁸ have hardly kept pace with the progress of other institutions of the city, or with the public schools of other cities in the State. Until within the last few years, the whole public school interest was under the charge of a Board of Commissioners, appointed by the Regents of the University. The people, having no power over school matters, took but little interest in them, and the schools languished in every department. There was a great deficiency in school-houses, in the number of teachers employed, and in the general supervision of schools. This system has been changed of late, and a series of improvements have commenced which bid fair to soon place the schools of Albany on a par with those of her sister cities. In 1857, there were 13 school districts, employing 53 teachers, 16 males and 37 females. The number of children between 4 and 21 was 18,359, of which 6729, or 37 per cent., were in attendance some portion of the year.⁹ There are 70 private schools, reporting 3827 pupils.

The *Albany Academy*, (for boys,) fronting on Eagle St., opposite the State Hall, is a flourishing institution. It was chartered by the regents, March 4, 1813; the corner-stone of the present building was laid July 29, 1815, and it was opened for students Sept. 1, 1817. Dr. T. Romeyn Beck was its principal for 31 years; and under him the school obtained a deservedly high reputation. The building is an imposing structure, of red Nyack freestone, in the Italian style, fronting on a park of 3 acres.¹⁰

¹ In 1836, the receipts of barley at tide water exceeded 2,000,000 bushels.

² In 1858 there was received at Albany by canal, principally from the S., 277,496,411 feet of boards and scantling, 11,919,709 feet of timber, 51,823 M. of slunglogs, and 67,505 tons of staves.

³ The directory of 1858 gives the following aggregate of the manufacturing establishments in the city: 432 implement factories; 8 boiler and steam-engine shops; 9 bookbinderies; 10 laweries; 9 brick yards; 17 carriage and car factories; 1 car wheel factory; 5 distilleries; 4 drain tile factories; 9 flour mills; 13 harness shops; 8 hat factories; 14 iron foundries; 11 machine shops; 14 mill houses; 15 printing offices; 3 sode factories; 5 sawing and planing mills; 2 type and stereotype foundries; 13 stove manufactories; and 4 piano factories. There are about 50 commission merchants; 60 dealers in flour and grain; and 50 lumber dealers.

⁴ In 1796 the corporation was empowered to construct water works, but nothing was done. Afterward the enterprise was completed by a private company, who obtained their supply of water from Maczand's Kid. S. of the city. This supply not being sufficient, an act was passed in 1850 for the construction of public water works. The vote in the city stood, "For water," 4405; "No water," 6; "Brandy and water, strong," 1. The works of the old company were purchased and the present works built.

⁵ The original cost of construction was \$850,000; and the total cost up to Jan. 1, 1858, \$1,018,496. The main pipes measure

42.78-100 miles. The receipts for the year ending Oct. 31, 1857, were \$75,550. The revenues are sufficient to pay the interest on the debt for construction and the cost of maintenance, and leave a considerable balance to form a sinking fund for the final liquidation of the debt.

⁶ See pages 27, 44, 136.

⁷ This building is 100 feet front by 80 feet deep. In front it has a recessed porch, supported by 6 Ionic columns. In the center of the hall, in the second story, is a statue of Hamilton, by H. West; and in the common council room are portraits of the first 13 Governors of the State.

⁸ A Lancasterian School Society was incorp. May 26, 1812, a school having been maintained for some time previous. The members of the common council were ex-officio members of the society, and those giving \$25 were entitled to a scholarship. In 1817, the society erected the building now occupied by the Albany Medical College, for the use of the school, which continued to be occupied until 1834, when the school was superseded by the public school system of the State. Wm. Tweed Dale was principal of the school for 22 years.

⁹ The total expenses of the schools for 1857 were \$41,510 10. Total receipts, the same. No. of volumes in Dist. Libraries, 9285.

¹⁰ The late Henry W. Dehaven bequeathed \$2000 to this institution, the income of which is devoted to the education of indigent youth.

The *Albany Female Academy*, on N. Pearl St., was established in 1814, and incorp. in 1821, and the present building was completed May 12, 1834. The institution has uniformly borne a high reputation. The building is in Grecian style, with an Ionic portico.¹

The *Albany Female Seminary*, situated on Division St., was incorp. April 9, 1828. It is under the charge of the Meth. denomination.

The *Albany Institute*, a society for the promotion of science and art, was incorp. Feb. 27, 1829, by the union of Society of Arts and the Albany Lyceum of Natural History.² It has three departments, devoted to—1st, Physical Sciences and the Arts; 2d, Natural History; and 3d, History and Gen. Literature. During the winter months it holds semi-monthly meetings. It has a valuable library, and an extensive cabinet of minerals and of specimens of natural history.³

The *Young Men's Association* was formed in 1833, and incorp. March 12, 1835. It supports a lecture course during the winter, and has a library of above 7000 vols., and a reading room supplied with 70 papers and 15 other periodicals. It is the oldest institution of the kind in the U.S., and has about 1000 members.

A *Catholic Young Men's Association* has sustained a course of lectures for several winters.

The *Albany Industrial School*, erected by the city in 1857, for vagrant children, is not completed. It is located in the rear of the Penitentiary, and, with those buildings, presents a fine architectural appearance.

The *Dudley Observatory*, on an eminence in the n. border of the city, was founded through the munificence of Mrs. Blandina Dudley and other liberal patrons of science. It was incorp. April 2, 1852, and its management intrusted to 15 trustees. The building is admirably arranged, and furnished with instruments, several of which are the largest and most delicate ever constructed. It was dedicated Aug. 28, 1856, and placed under the charge of a scientific council, to be employed by the coast survey in the determination of longitudes, and other purposes connected with that great national enterprise. It has a special library of about 1000 volumes.⁴

The *Albany Medical College*, located upon Eagle St., was incorp. Feb. 16, 1839. Two courses of lectures are held annually; and the institution has secured a deservedly high reputation in the medical profession. It has an extensive medical museum, and a choice library of 5000 vols.

The *Law School of the University of Albany* was instituted under the university charter of April 17, 1851. Two courses of lectures are annually held in rooms attached to the medical college building. This school has obtained an excellent reputation.

The *Albany Almshouse*, consisting of a poor house,⁵ insane asylum,⁶ and a fever hospital,⁷ is located upon a farm of 116 acres, 1½ miles s. w. of the city, and is entirely owned and managed by the city authorities. These departments are supplied with commodious and appropriate buildings. The Industrial School building is located upon the same farm.

The *Albany City Hospital*, located on Eagle St., was incorp. April 11, 1849. It was founded by private subscription, and the present building⁸ was opened for the reception of patients Aug. 8, 1854.⁹

The *Albany Orphan Asylum*, on Washington St., at the junction of the Western Turnpike, was incorp. March 30, 1831, at which time it had been in practical operation for nearly two years. It was commenced as a private enterprise, and the present building was erected by subscription and the product of several ladies' fairs. It is now supported by funds received from the State, the interest on its endowment, and the proceeds of an annual fair.

The *St. Vincent Orphan Asylum* was incorp. in 1849. The female department, situated on N. Pearl St., is under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy. The male department, 2 mi. w. of the capitol, is under the care of the Christian Brothers.

The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed in 1640. Rev. Johannes Megapolensens was settled as pastor in 1642, under the patronage of the patroon. A regularly organized Lutheran church existed in 1680, but the date of its formation is unknown. It was reorganized Aug. 26, 1784.

¹ The Albany Library, kept in this building, was incorp. Feb. 14, 1792. It contains about 5,000 vols.

² Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, read his first scientific papers before this association, and performed his first original experiments while a pupil at the Albany Academy. The Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures, was established in 1791, incorp. 1793, and expired in 1804, by limitation of charter. Revived as the Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts; incorp. 1804. These were State Institutions, and became local on the establishment of the Board of Agriculture, in 1819, and continued a city institution until its union with the Albany Lyceum of Natural History in 1829.

³ The library and cabinet are kept in the Albany Acad. building.

⁴ The building is in the form of a cross, 86 by 70 feet. Among the instruments is a calculating engine, made by C. Schentz, a

Swede, and purchased by John F. Rathbone. It is the only one in existence. A large class of calculations is performed by its use, and the results are impressed upon leaden plates, ready to electrotype and print. This institution has been involved in an unhappy controversy between the trustees and council, which has embarrassed its plans; but it is now in active operation under cheering auspices.

⁵ The city contracts to support county paupers at \$1.25 per week each. A school connected with this institution is kept throughout the year.

⁶ Built at an expense of \$12,000, and with accommodations for 80 inmates.

⁷ Cost \$5000.

⁸ This building was erected by the city for a jail.

⁹ The whole cost of the institution has been about \$50,000.

The first Prot. E. Church (St. Peter's) was erected in 1715, on a site granted by the governor of the colony. It stood in the center of State St., opposite Barrack (now Chapel) St., and was demolished in 1802, and the present edifice built by Philip Hooker. The communion plate of this church was presented to the Onondagas by Queen Anne. The most imposing and costly church edifices in the city are the Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, corner of Eagle and Lydius Sts., and St. Joseph's (R. C.) Church. There are now (1858) 48 churches in the city.¹

At an early period Albany acquired much importance from being the principal center of the Indian trade, and afterward the place where the great military expeditions against Canada were fitted out.² Its importance as a military station led to its being fortified at an early period; and, although it was often threatened with invasion, no hostile army ever reached it.³ It became the permanent seat of the State government in 1797. For 30 years after the Revolution, Albany was the seat of the entire trade of the western part of the State, the produce being brought in by sleighs in winter. The first great impulse to its commercial prosperity was given by the successful trip of the Clermont,⁴ the first steamboat of Fulton, in 1807, and the improvements in steam navigation which immediately followed. The steamboats now upon the Hudson River are among the very largest that navigate any inland waters.⁵ The completion of the Erie Canal, in 1825, and of the various lines of railroads since that time, have each essentially added to the growth and prosperity of the city.⁶ Business is principally centered upon Broadway, State, S. Pearl, and Washington Sts. The Dutch language and customs, which continued until long after the English conquest, have almost entirely disappeared. Very few families retain any characteristics of their origin, although many occupy the same lots that were conveyed to their ancestors two centuries ago. The peculiar Dutch architecture has now nearly disappeared, and within the limits of the city there are not more than a dozen houses with the sharp gables fronting even with the street, the tile roof, and antiquated appearance, so common but a few years ago. The city has been visited by several disastrous fires,⁷ and the lower part has often been inundated by water.⁸

BERN⁹—was formed from Rensselaerville, March 17, 1795. Knox was taken off in 1822. It lies near the center of the western border of the county. The Helderbergh Mts., 1200 feet above tide, form the eastern border. Grippy and Irish Hills, two broad mountains, with steep declivities and rolling summits, 900 to 1000 feet above tide, occupy the center. The s. and w. parts are hilly, and the n. rolling. The principal streams are the Foxen Kil and the Switz Kil. These streams flow n. w. through narrow valleys bordered by steep hill sides. Werners and Thompsons Lakes, in the n. e., are small sheets of water. In the lime rock, in the n. e. part, are numerous small caves and sink holes.¹⁰ There are several sulphur springs in town. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam interspersed with clay. **Bernville** (Bern p. o.) contains 50 houses;¹¹ **E. Bern**¹² (p. v.) 15; **S. Bern** (p. v.) 15; and **Reidsville** (p. v.) 12. **Peoria** is a small village on the line of Knox. Settlement was begun about 1750 by a few German families. In 1777, a company of 85 militia were raised in this town, of which the captain and 63 men joined the British, and the remainder the Americans at Saratoga. Bernville, then called "*Beaver Dam*," was fortified during the war, and sentinels were posted at night to prevent surprise by the Indians.¹³ The place at one

¹ Of these there are 8 Meth. E., 7 Pap., 5 Prot. E., 5 Presb., 5 R. C., 3 Ref. Prot. D., 3 Jewish Syn., 3 Evang. Luth., 2 Wes. Meth., Cong., Evang. Ger. Assn., Evang. Prot. Ger., Assn. Presb., Friends, Unitas, and Univ.

² On the 9th of June, 1754, the first Congress of the colonies assembled at Albany, to devise a general plan of union and measures of defence, in view of the French and Indian hostilities, then just commencing. This Congress consisted of delegates from N. H., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., Penn., and Md. The "plan of union" drawn up by Dr. Franklin was adopted, but it was afterward rejected by the British government as being too democratic, and by the colonies as giving too much power to the king.

³ The first fort was built by the Dutch, in 1614, on the island below the city, which is hence called Castle Island. In 1617 a fort was built at the mouth of the Normans Kil; and in 1628 another was erected near the present steamboat landing, in the s. part of the city, and named Fort Orange, in honor of the reigning prince of Holland. A quadrangular fort, called "Fort Frederick," was afterward built on the high ground, now State St., between St. Peter's Church and the Geological Hall, with lines of palisades extending down State and Hudson Sts. to the river. These fortifications were demolished soon after the Revolution, and the only evidence of their existence now remaining is the curved outlines which they have given to the streets in the older parts of the city.

⁴ The Clermont was 100 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 7 feet deep. The first voyage to Albany was accomplished in 28 hours and 45 minutes. This boat was afterwards enlarged, and her name changed to the "North River."

⁵ As a contrast to the "Clermont," it may be stated that the "Isaac Newton," of the People's Line of Steamers, is 404 feet long, 75 wide, and 47 deep, and has sleeping accommodations for more than 700 passengers.

⁶ The sloop "Experiment," of 80 tons, Capt. Stewart Dean, sailed in the fall of 1785 from Albany to China. This was the second vessel from the U. S. to Canton. She was absent 18 months, and returned with a cargo of teas, nutmegs, damask silks, and 13 sets of China ware, to order, for family gifts.

⁷ A fire in 1797 burned 96 dwellings, and rendered 150 families homeless. Aug. 17, 1848, a most destructive fire broke out, which destroyed a considerable portion of the commercial part of the city bordering upon the river, and also many boats in the basin.

⁸ Upon the breaking up of the ice in the river, Feb. 9, 1857, the water completely submerged the lower part of the city, and came up so high that it covered Broadway in front of the Exchange. The damage to property was immense.

⁹ Named from the native place of Jacob Weidman, first settler and mill owner.

¹⁰ In one of these caves, during the war, a notorious tory and spy named Salisbury was concealed for some time, but was at last arrested. The place is still known as "Tory's Hole."—*Stuam's Scholastic*, p. 525.

¹¹ In 1825 an extensive ax factory was erected here; but it was soon after removed to Cohoes.

¹² Formerly called "Philadelphia," and still locally known as "Phila."

¹³ The family of Johannes Deitz, consisting of 8 persons, were murdered by the Indians.—*Stuam's Scholastic*, p. 429.

time became a rendezvous for Tories.¹ The Ref. Prot. D. Church of Beaver Dam was formed in Jan. 1763. The first settled pastor was Johannes Schuyler, in 1767.²

BETHLEHEM—was formed from Watervliet, March 12, 1793. New Scotland was taken off in 1832. It lies on the bank of the Hudson, E. of the center of the county, and includes the islands W. of the main channel of the river. Its surface consists of a rolling upland, ending upon the river in steep bluffs 100 to 150 feet high. Near the center of the town are a few sand ridges and rocky knolls. The principal streams are Coeymans Creek, Vlamans Kil and Normans Kil. The declivities of the upland are broken by numerous deep gulleys worn by streams flowing into the Hudson. There are two small caves, several sulphur springs, and quarries of coarse brown sandstone, in town. The soil is sand and clay.³ **Groesbeck** is a suburb of Albany. Pop. 1,232. **Kenwood**, a small village near the mouth of Normans Kil, contains an extensive mill, and a manufactory of silver and Britannia ware. **Upper Hollow, Adamsville, Normanskill**, (p. o.), **Bethlehem Center**, (p. o.), **Beckers Corners, Cedar Hill**, (p. o.), and **S. Bethlehem** are hamlets. **Callanans Corners**, in the N. W. corner, is a p. o. On the hills overlooking the Hudson below Albany are several fine country seats. The first settlement was made upon Castle Island,⁴ in 1614, and a fort erected the same year. As this island was liable to overflow, in 1617 another fort was built at the mouth of Normans Kil.⁵ Agricultural improvements commenced in 1630, by tenants under Van Rensselaer. Mills were built on the Normans Kil and Beaver Kil at a very early period. A part of the house known as "Whitehall," near the Delaware Road, was built by Gen. Bradstreet, and during the Revolution is said to have been a secret rendezvous for Tories. Cherry Hill, just out of Albany, on the river road, was the residence of Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer. A Ref. Prot. D. church was formed in colonial times, and in 1794 S. Van Rensselaer gave the society 100 acres of land, known as the parsonage farm.⁶

COEYMANS—(Quee'mans) was formed from Watervliet, March 18, 1791. A part of Westerlo was taken off in 1815. It was named from the patentee. It is the S. E. corner town in the county, and includes the adjacent islands in the Hudson. Its surface consists of an upland, 200 to 400 feet above the river, broken by ridges and hills rising 100 to 400 feet higher. The principal streams are the Coeymans⁷ and Haanakrois Creeks. In the former, at Coeymans village, are two falls at which the stream descends, in the aggregate, 75 feet. Lawsons Lake is a small sheet of water in the N. W. part of the town. A stratum of marble or limestone extends through the town 3 or 4 mi. from the river. In the N. E. part are two caves, the largest extending 40 rods into a perpendicular ledge. Fenri-Spruyt Kil, a small stream in the N. part, disappears, and flows for half a mi. in a subterranean passage, coming to the surface again in New Scotland. At the place where the stream disappears it falls perpendicularly into a deep cavity, forming a considerable water power. Another brook, in the W. part, flows in a similar manner under ground for 40 or 50 rods. There are several mineral springs in town, impregnated with sulphate of magnesia. In the E. the soil is sand mixed with clay, and in the W. it is gravel and clay. The fossil remains of an elephant were found on the farm of Mr. Shears, 4 mi. W. of the river. Large quantities of hay are sent annually from this town to the New York market. **Coeymans Landing**, (Coeymans p. o.) on the Hudson, is a village of considerable trade. Pop. 650. **Coeymans Hollow**, (p. o.) **Stephensville**, and **Indian Fields** (p. o.) are small villages in the valley of the Haanakrois. **Keefers Corners** is a p. o. Barent Peterse Coeymans, an emigrant from Utrecht in 1636, settled under the patroon as miller, and leased the mills upon the Patroon Creek and Normans Kil. In 1673 he bought the territory included in this town of the Catskill Indians, and a patent was granted him April 17, 1673, by Gov. Lovelace. Van Rensselaer had previously bought the same lands of the Mohawks: and a conflict of titles ensued. The matter was finally settled in 1706, by Coeymans agreeing to receive title under the patroon and pay a small annual quit rent.⁸ Settlement commenced early in the last century.⁹ The first mills were erected by the patentee at Coeymans

¹ Cornelius Schermerhorn kept a Tory rendezvous, and at one time an ascending paymaster from Burgoyne's army is said to have been murdered at his house.

² A parsonage farm was given to this church by S. Van Rensselaer, midway between Bernville and Peoria, and a church was erected upon it. In 1835 the society was divided, and a new edifice was erected at each of the villages, the farm being held in common by both societies. The census reports 13 churches in town; 4 M. E., 3 Christian, 3 Ref. Prot. D., and one, each, Bap., Evang. Luth., and Friends.

³ The proximity of this town to Albany has afforded an excellent market for produce, and much of the land has been devoted to the production of milk, butter, and culinary vegetables.

⁴ In 1618 Martin Gerritsen Van Bergen had a lease of this

island, and on some old maps, it is called Martin Gerritsen's Island.

⁵ A map dated 1630 gives the name of "Godyns Kil" to this stream. The Indian name was Tas-wal-sou-tha. The present name is derived from Albert Andriessen Bradt de Noorman, the lessee of the falls at an early period, and one of the first settlers.

⁶ The census reports 5 churches; 2 R. P. D., 2 M. E., 1 Presb.

⁷ The Indian name of this creek is said to have been O-ni-ske-than, and of the flats at Coeymans Hollow Ach-spu-tuck.

⁸ This arrangement was confirmed by patent from Queen Anne, Aug. 6, 1714.

⁹ Andreas and Lendert Whitbeck were early settlers near Ach-spu-tuck; Daniel Traver and Baldwin Keefers near Keefers Corners; and John and Thos. Witbeck near Indian Fields.

Falls. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was built in 1797, 1 mi. west of Coeymans Landing. This church was organized March 5, 1793, Rev. Jacob Siekles first pastor.¹

GUILDERLAND—was formed from Watervliet, Feb. 26, 1803. It lies near the center of the northern border of the county. Its surface is greatly diversified. In the w. rises the precipitous wall of the Helderberghs to a height of 800 feet above the general level of the valleys. The central part is undulating, and the eastern is occupied by numerous sand ridges. The Normans Kil with its branches, the Bozen Kil,² Black Creek, Wildehouse Kil, and Hunger Kil, are the principal streams. The lower course of the Normans Kil in this town is through a narrow ravine, with steep clayey banks. The soil is light and sandy in the e., and gravelly loam mixed with clay in the w. A mineral spring is found upon the farm of Wm. McGowan. **Hamiltonville**, (Guilderland p.o.) formerly known as the "Glass House,"³ is situated on the old turnpike, 8 mi. w. of Albany. **Guilderland Center**, (p.v.), locally known as "Bangall," contains 18 houses. **Dunnsville**,⁴ (p.o.) **Knowersville**,⁵ (p.o.) and **Frenchs Mills**,⁶ on the Normans Kil, are small villages. During the Revolution, a portion of the inhabitants sided with the British; and the feuds which grew up between families and neighborhoods have not yet entirely subsided.⁷ The Ev. Luth. church (St. John's) was organized Oct. 13, 1787. Heinrich Moeller was the first pastor.⁸

KNOX—named from John Knox, the Reformer—was formed from Bern, Feb. 28, 1822. It is the s. w. corner town of the county. Its surface consists of a high plateau region broken by a few small hills. Its eastern part constitutes a portion of the Helderbergh region; but the declivities are so gradual that they only serve to give to the town a moderate inclination towards the s. and w. The Bozen Kil, forming a part of the e. boundary, with its tributaries, and the Beaver Dam Creek, are the principal streams. There are two caves, supposed to be of considerable extent, about 1½ mi. s. of Knoxville. The soil is principally gravel and clay, with hard pan underneath. **Knoxville**⁹ (Knox p.o.) contains 23 houses. **W. Township**, (p.o.) **E. Township**, and **Peoria**, on the line of Bern, are small villages. This town was settled by Germans before the Revolution. During the war the people became divided in politics, and after the defeat of Burgoyne many of the tory families went to Canada.¹⁰ Saml. Abbot and Andrew Brown, from Conn., settled in town in 1789; and soon after 20 to 30 families came in from the same State. The first church was a Ref. Prot. D.¹¹

NEW SCOTLAND—was formed from Bethlehem, April 25, 1832. It is the central town of the county. The eastern and central parts are high and rolling, with occasional isolated hills and ridges; and the western border is occupied by the Helderbergh Mountains. The principal streams are Normans Kil, Vlamans Creek, and Coeymans Creek, (or Oniskethau Kil.) and several of their tributaries. Upon the side of Bennett Hill, in the s. w. part, is a strong sulphur spring. Near Clarksville are two caves, extending respectively ½ and ½ mi. under ground. Streams flow through each of them. The outlet of Lawsons Lake, in the s. w. part, about 1 mi. from the lake, falls into a deep cavity and flows ½ mi. in a subterranean passage, and in its course it receives a considerable tributary.¹² At the northern foot of Copeland Hill, near the same locality, are remarkable sink holes, 5 to 8 feet in diameter, and extending down through the soil and lime rock to a depth of 10 to 20 feet. A subterranean stream connects the bottoms of these cavities.¹³ The soil is a gravelly loam mixed with clay. **Clarksville** (p. v.) is situated at the foot of the Helderberghs, on Coeymans Creek, and contains 211 inhabitants. **New Salem** (p. v.) contains 27 houses; and **New Scotland** (p. v.) 15. **Unionville**, (Union Church p. o.) **Petribush**,

Since the Revolution, a small number of Indians belonging to the Oneida tribe lived in this town. They removed, but returned for a short time in 1812. An acct. of £10 was audited in 1792, for building stocks and a whipping post.

¹ The census reports 6 churches in town; 3 M. E., R. P. D., R. C., and Union.

² From "Boos," angry, because of its rapid descent and severe froshets.

³ A glass factory was erected here in 1792; and in 1793 the State loaned the proprietors £3000 for 8 years,—3 years without interest and 5 at 5 per cent. In 1796 the project was conceived of establishing here a manufacturing town, and the ground was laid out into streets and lots, under the name of Hamilton. To encourage the project, the company and workmen were exempted from taxation for 5 years. The works were discontinued in 1815 for want of fuel.—*Munsell's Annals*, vol. 111, p. 157.

⁴ Named from Christopher Dunn, original owner; locally known as "Hardscrabble."

⁵ An inn was kept here during the Revolution by Jacob Aker. It was the seat of a factory in 1800.

⁶ Named from Abel French, who built a factory here in 1800. A clothing works was erected here in 1795, by Peter K. Brueck.

⁷ The news of Burgoyne's surrender was celebrated by the whigs by burning a hollow chestnut tree on a hill. A barrel of tar had previously been turned down the hollow trunk and branches.

⁸ A R. P. D. church was formed Dec. 14, 1793. The census reports, besides those already mentioned, 3 churches; 2 Presb. and 1 M. E.

⁹ Knoxville was formerly known as "Union Street," and is still locally called "The Street."

¹⁰ Capt. Jacob Van Aerden was an active leader of the whigs of this section during the war.

¹¹ The census reports 6 churches; 3 M. E., R. P. D., Luth., and Bap.

¹² This cavity has been explored, and in it are found beautiful stalactites, and thousands of bats clinging to the roof.

¹³ This passage has been explored, and is found to contain several rooms of considerable size. Some years ago a notorious thief used this cavity as a depository for stolen goods, and for a

and **Oniskethau** (locally known as "Tarrytown") are hamlets. Tennis Slingerland, from Holland, was the first settler on the Oniskethau flats. He purchased 9874 acres, and built a dwelling near the center of the tract, and erected the first mills.¹ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was organized at New Salem about 1786.²

RENSSELAERVILLE—named from the Van Rensselaer family—was formed from Water-vliet, March 8, 1790. Bern was taken off in 1795, and a part of Westerlo in 1815. It is the s. w. corner town of the county. Its surface is mostly upland, broken by parallel ridges extending n. and s. and rising 400 to 600 feet above the valleys. The principal streams are Catskill Creek and its tributaries, Scrub, Fox, Ten Mile, and Eight Mile Creeks, and Willow Brook. The valleys of these streams are narrow, and are bordered by steep hill sides, and the streams are rapid, and subject to sudden and destructive freshets. Upon Ten Mile Creek, near Rensselaerville, is a fall of 100 feet; and upon Willow Brook is another of 40 feet. Bog iron has been found in the n. part. There is a sulphur spring 2½ miles n. e. of Preston Hollow. The soil is clay and gravel, underlaid by hard pan. **Rensselaerville**³ (p. v.) contains an academy.⁴ Pop. 561. **William-sburgh**, on the w. border of the town, contains 18 houses; **Preston Hollow**⁵ (p. v.) 40; and **Medusa**⁶ (p. v.) 30; **Potters Hollow**⁷ and **Cooksburg**⁸ are post-offices.⁹ The town was mostly settled by emigrants from New England soon after the Revolution. Michael Brandt, a German from Schoharie, lived in town during the war.¹⁰ Daniel Shay, the leader of the revolt known as Shay's Rebellion, moved to this town in 1795. Maj. John Edmonds, a Revolutionary officer, was also a settler in this town. The first church (Presb.) was formed in Nov. 1793, and the edifice erected in 1796.¹¹ Rev. Samuel Fuller was the first pastor.

WATERVLIET—was formed March 7, 1788, and included the w. district of the manor of Rensselaerwyck.¹² Rensselaerville was taken off in 1790, Coeymans in 1791, Bethlehem in 1792, Guilderland in 1803, and Niskayuna in 1809.¹³ It lies at the junction of the Hudson and Mohawk, in the n. e. corner of the county. Its surface is mostly an upland, 200 to 300 feet above the river. The declivities of this upland are broken by numerous gulleys worn by the small streams. A fine intervalle, nearly half a mile in width, extends along the Hudson. At Cohoes, on the Mohawk, the river flows over a rocky declivity 78 feet in height, of which 40 feet is perpendicular.¹⁴ The banks, both above and below the falls, are high and precipitous. The Erie Canal rises, by a series of 18 locks, from the Hudson, through the village of Cohoes, to the most northerly angle of the town 3 mi. above, and 188 feet above tide. At this point it crosses the river into Saratoga co., in a stone aqueduct, 1137½ feet long, 26 feet high, and resting upon 26 piers. The soil is a deep, rich alluvial upon the river intervalle, and a light, sandy loam upon the upland. Sulphur and chalybeate springs, and bog iron ore, are found in town. The quarries of graywacke furnish an excellent flagging and building stone. This is the most populous town in the State. **West Troy**, (p. v.) incorp. April 30, 1836, is a commercial and manufacturing village opposite the city of Troy. Pop. 8306. It is especially noted for the extent of its lumber trade, and for being the seat¹⁵

long time eluded the vigilance of those who were searching for him. At length he was tracked to his hiding place, and the existence of the cavity was made known.

¹ Among the other first settlers were Daniel Pangburn and Wm. Van Waller, at Stoney Hill; Ebenezer Wands, John Watt, Geo. Swan, and Wm. Kirkland, Scotch emigrants, near New Scotland; and Geo. Reed, John Patterson, Saml. Ramsey and sons, James McMullin, David Allen, Wm. McInloch, and ——— Brandt in other parts of the town.

² There are in town 8 churches; 4 Ref. Prot. D., 3 M. E., Presb. The Friends organized a meeting in 1812.

³ Samuel Jenkins, the first settler, located here February 22, 1788. ⁴ Opened Jan. 17, 1847.

⁶ Named from the family of first settlers, who came in soon after the Revolution.

⁶ Formerly called "Halls Mills," or "Halls Hollow."

⁷ Named from Saml. Potter, who, with his sons and brothers, were first settlers.

⁸ Named from Thomas B. Cook, who purchased land here in anticipation of business from the Catskill and Canajoharie R. R., which was completed to this place from the Hudson. The road was run two years, when the rails were taken up.

⁹ Upon the farm of Ezra Lester, in a place known as Willow Glen, formerly stood a village, known as "Beckham Hollow," consisting of 2 stores, 2 smith's shops, and 14 houses. For a time it was a rival of Rensselaerville; but now not a vestige of it remains.

¹⁰ At the time of the Indian incursion into Bern, Mr. B. had gone to Catskill Landing, leaving his family alone. On their return, the savages passed closely by their scalps, prisoners, and plunder, but offered no molestation.

¹¹ A Bap. church was formed at Rensselaerville in 1797; Rev.

Truman Benan was the first pastor. A Bap. church was formed at Preston Hollow in 1800; a Friends meeting at Potters Hollow in 1808; and Trinity Church (P. E.) was organized in 1816. There are besides, in town, 2 M. E. churches.

¹² The manor was divided into the East and West Districts, March 5, 1779, the river being the separating bounds. This district, as defined by act of March 24, 1772, embraced all that part of the manor north of an e. and w. line from Benon Island north to Cumberland co., except the city of Albany.

¹³ It includes the former village of "Gibbonsville," (incorp. April 23, 1823,) and places known as "Washington" and "Pat Schuyler."

¹⁴ The cascade is in full view from the R. R. bridge, a few rods below Cohoes. The Champlain Canal crosses the Mohawk a short distance below, in a pond formed by a dam 160 feet long and 7 feet high, and unites with the Erie Canal 2 m. s. of this point.

¹⁵ The arsenal grounds occupy about 100 acres, located between the Troy and Albany turnpike and the Erie Canal, the latter furnishing water power for the machinery of the arsenal. The grounds are enclosed by a high wall, excepting the part between the river and the turnpike. This is the principal government manufactory of gun carriages, machines, equipments, ammunition, and military supplies for the troops and forts of the United States. The building of this establishment was begun in 1814, under Col. Geo. Bomford of the Ordnance department, and it was for many years under the charge of Maj. Jas. Balliba. The Watervliet Arsenal now consists of more than thirty buildings, of brick and stone, mostly large shops and storehouses.—the former of which will accommodate, in case of need, more than 500 workmen. The stores deposited here exceed \$1,500,000 in value. A company of soldiers of the

of an extensive U. S. arsenal. It has a bank, printing office, 8 churches,¹ and extensive manufactures of woolen goods, bells, butts and hinges, castings, carriages, and malt. The annual aggregate value of manufactured products is about \$1,000,000.² **Green Island** (p. v.) was incorp. Oct. 14, 1853. Pop. 1,324. It contains 2 churches,³ a car factory, brass, malleable iron, and 2 iron foundries, and r. r. machine shops. It is also the seat of considerable lumber trade.⁴ **Cohoes**, (p. v.), incorp. under general act, is a manufacturing village upon the Mohawk.⁵ Pop. 6106. A dam is here erected across the Mohawk,⁶ and the water is conducted by canals to convenient places for factories. The whole fall is 103 feet, and the water is used 5 times from canals of different levels. The annual aggregate of manufactured products is nearly \$2,000,000.⁷ The village contains a savings bank, 6 churches,⁸ and a large number of stores, shops, &c. **Boght**⁹ (p. v.) contains 15 houses. The Ref. Prot. D. church of this place was organized April 14, 1784, by Rev. E. Westerlo. **Lishas Kil, Newtonville**,¹⁰ and **Ireland Corners**¹¹ are hamlets and p. offices. **Loudonville** is a hamlet, 2½ miles from Albany. **Tivoli Hollow**, on Patroon Creek, adjoining Albany, has extensive manufactures of ag. implements, bolts, and hollowware. **North Albany** lies on the river, north of the city, and contains 40 houses. It includes a portion of the "Lumber District" and several manufactories. **Spencerville**, or **West Albany**, is the name applied to the recent establishments of the N. Y. C. R. R., 3¼ mi. s. w. of the city, including the cattle and wood yards and car and engine houses of the company. The **Shaker Settlement**,¹² in the w. part of the town, consists of about 300 persons, living in 4 distinct families, in a manner peculiar to that people. **Town House Corners** is a populous neighborhood near the center of the town, where town business has usually been transacted. **Waterliet Center** (p. o.) is a hamlet. The Albany Rural Cemetery¹³ was incorp. April 20, 1841, and the site selected April 20, 1844. The premises were dedicated and consecrated Oct. 7 of the same year. Haver (Dutch for "Oat") and Van-Schaicks Islands, in the Hudson above Green Island, are separated from each other and the mainland by the "Sprouts" of the Mohawk. Upon the approach of Burgoyne, in the summer of 1777, Gen. Schuyler retired to these islands and threw up fortifications to check the advance of the enemy expected from both the s. and w. Upon the retreat of St. Ledger from the siege of Fort Stanwix, no further trouble was apprehended from the direction of the Mohawk Valley; and Gen. Gates, upon assuming the command of the northern army, advanced into Saratoga County. The traces of the fortifications are still visible.

WESTERLO¹⁴—was formed from Coeymans and Rensselaerville, March 16, 1815. It lies upon the center of the southern border of the county. Its surface is broken and hilly, with a general southerly inclination. The highest point in the northerly part of the town is 800 feet above tide. The hills are very steep and irregular, and the valleys are mere narrow ravines. The streams are Haanakrois, Basie, Wolf, Fly, and Eight Mile Creeks and their branches. These are all rapid streams, and are liable to severe freshets. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam, inter-

Ordnance department forms the guard of the arsenal, and the men are also employed in the shops. Most of the employees are citizen mechanics. A large number of trophy cannon are deposited upon the premises.

¹ Bap. org. 1827; Ref. Prot. D., 1844; P. E., (Trinity,) 1855; 2 R. C., (St. Patrick's, 1839, and St. Bridget's, 1851,) and 2 M. E.

² The village is built on land formerly held by the Bleeker family. It was purchased by a company of Troy capitalists and laid out as a village, and has mostly grown up since the completion of the canals. ³ Presb., and M. E.

⁴ It is situated upon an island in the Hudson directly opposite the city of Troy, of which it forms a suburb.

⁵ The Cohoes Co. was incorp. March 28, 1826, with a capital of \$250,000, afterward increased to \$500,000. This co. built the dam, and constructed the canals, for the purpose of leasing the water power.

⁶ This dam is half a mile long, and the canal 2 miles long.

⁷ The following manufactories were reported here in the census of 1855:

6 knitting mills, value of product.....	\$647,100
2 cotton factories.....	618,000
1 wax and edge tool factory.....	210,000
2 brood-stead factories.....	45,000
1 veneering factory.....	42,000
2 mills.....	28,000
1 machine shop and foundry.....	34,200
1 tobacco factory.....	21,450
1 shoddy mill.....	21,840
1 wheel factory.....	9,000
1 straw paper factory.....	9,000
1 bobbin shop.....	6,000

There are now a considerable number of manufactories not included in the above list.

⁸ M. E., Ref. Prot. D., Presb., P. E., (St. John's,) Bap., and R. C., (St. Bernard.)

⁹ The Dutch for "bend," in reference to the bend in the Mohawk; sometimes called "Grosbeck Corners," from Wm. G. Grosbeck. One of the earliest settlements in the county was made in this neighborhood.

¹⁰ Named from J. M. Newton.

¹¹ Named from E. H. Ireland, innkeeper.

¹² This community was formed in 1776, by Ann Lee and her followers, by whom she is regarded as the spiritual mother of mankind. It is the oldest of the kind in the U. S., and now owns 2540 acres, including about 300 acres of alluvial land on the Mohawk at the mouth of the Schoharie Creek and on Shaker Island, which are annually fertilized by the floods of the Mohawk, and chiefly devoted to the raising of broom corn. The whole number of buildings in the settlement is about 150, several of which are of stone or brick. They have a commodious church, (built in 1818,) 3 offices, 1 schoolhouse, 8 dwellings, (suitable for 50 to 100 persons each,) 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 3 machine shops, for turning, sawing, &c., and numerous other shops and storerooms. Their pursuits are agriculture, horticulture, the manufacture of brooms and medicines, and such mechanical trades as their own wants require. The females are employed in household work, dressmaking, spinning, weaving, braiding whips and bonnets, and in making small saddle articles. They keep 40 to 50 horses, 80 cows, 16 yoke of oxen, 500 sheep, and young stock in proportion. "Mother Ann" (as their founder is affectionately named) was buried in the cemetery near the church family.

¹³ This cemetery is located upon the hills west of the Troy and Albany Road, 4 miles from the city. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and contain many elegant monuments.

¹⁴ Named in honor of Rev. Elisha Westerlo, of Albany.

spersed with clay and underlaid by hardpan. There are several fine quarries of flagging stone in town. **Chesterville**¹ (Westerlo p. o.) contains 196 inhabitants. **Dormansville**,² (p. o.,) **South Westerlo**, (p. o.,) **Lambs Corners**, and **Van Leuven's Corners**,³ are hamlets. Settlement commenced before the Revolution.⁴ A Bap. church was organized, about 1800, at Chesterville; Roswell Beckwith was the first pastor.⁵

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures of Albany County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.		No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.				No. of Districts.	Children taught.
Albany.....	2,958	1,530	19,486,071	6,477,856	25,963,922	27,661	29,672	6,386	8,326	2,747	13	21,500
Bern.....	51,171	8,115	385,587	86,575	471,962	1,578	1,628	375	374	479	21	1,500
Bethlehem.....	26,894	6,036	1,842,115	186,659	2,028,765	2,646	2,505	795	981	454	15	1,806
Coymans.....	22,563	19,066	1,017,475	292,275	1,219,748	1,485	1,477	500	554	333	15	1,134
Guilberland.....	32,539	9,701	719,650	79,039	798,689	1,587	1,601	492	504	411	12	1,288
Knox.....	21,136	5,115	255,259	97,885	353,135	939	949	352	344	312	12	1,150
New Scotland.....	19,012	8,114	1,082,215	119,109	1,201,315	1,680	1,647	512	613	293	15	1,337
Rensselaerville.....	31,501	6,003	6,775,730	179,825	7,985,555	1,567	1,581	584	582	466	18	1,126
Water-vliet.....	25,897	8,193	4,921,523	831,100	5,752,423	19,240	19,643	2,734	2,736	1,525	39	8,467
Westerlo.....	20,101	6,721	592,966	97,544	690,510	1,527	1,321	501	499	440	19	951
Total.....	242,735	70,777	39,931,504	8,310,141	38,241,645	50,957	53,924	13,591	15,983	7,478	169	39,559

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							Domestic Manufactures in Towns.
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Calves.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	BUSH. OF GRAIN.		Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.		
						Wheat.	Spring.				Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	
Albany.....	1,224	297	549	144	860	3,714	9,484	425	15,235	786	7,125	4,699	2,764
Bern.....	1,172	1,518	1,772	6,686	2,002	5,870	99,842	5,314	18,875	22,016	152,166	4,099	2,764
Bethlehem.....	1,155	927	1,629	1,722	3,594	39,910	123,045	8,275	94,885	16,229	124,210	100	1,555
Coymans.....	790	931	699	1,767	1,943	25,836	42,583	6,016	9,104	19,977	93,252	419	1,106
Guilberland.....	1,416	1,180	1,691	2,824	3,835	50,273	159,411	7,052	46,929	38,004	165,555	1,285	2,951
Knox.....	790	959	1,032	5,245	1,179	5,620	83,684	3,036	10,590	18,992	90,539	2,006	2,925
New Scotland.....	749	689	966	1,914	2,563	30,577	69,387	3,778	13,768	20,256	109,050	472	2,479
Rensselaerville.....	992	1,403	1,632	12,003	2,592	5,529	71,780	4,421	13,448	37,176	171,449	11,535	8,743
Water-vliet.....	1,724	884	1,912	1,034	3,206	16,059	101,317	5,228	143,923	17,273	124,751	6,503	1,618
Westerlo.....	972	1,074	1,459	3,715	2,242	10,592	65,497	7,522	19,157	44,132	141,448	8,790	1,741
Total.....	19,954	9,915	13,332	37,054	24,935	193,991	808,931	54,379	375,664	231,251	1,173,627	39,529	17,904

¹ Named in honor of Rev. John Chester, former pastor of 2d Presb. Ch. of Albany.
² Named from Daniel Dorman, former inn and store keeper.
³ Named from Isaac Van Leuven. First called "Sackets Corners," from Jas. Sacket, and afterward "Preston Corners," from an innkeeper named Preston.
⁴ Among the early settlers were Nicholas Stoddard, Philip Meyer, and Lodowyck Haynes. Apollus Moore, afterward first

Judge of the county, taught school in 1788. Robt. O. K. Benet taught a school in 1790. Grant & Edie kept a store and made potash at Chesterville in 1798. Lebbell & Baker built the first mill about 1795.
⁵ The Ref. Prot. D. Ch. was formed about the same time Emanuel Church, (P. E.) at S. Westerlo, was formed in 1854. There are also 1 Christian and 2 M. E. churches, and a society of Friends, in town.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.



This county was formed from Genesee, April 7, 1806. A portion of Steuben co. was annexed March 11, 1808. Portions were set off to Genesee in 1811, and to Wyoming and Livingston in 1846. It lies upon the s. line of the State, w. of the center; is centrally distant 220 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,033 sq. mi. The surface is mostly an upland, separated into ridges and broken by the deep valleys of the streams. A large portion of the co. is rough and mountainous. The highest summits, in the s. part, are 500 to 800 feet above the valleys and 2,000 to 2,500 feet above tide. The declivities are usually too steep for profitable cultivation. Toward the n. the co. gradually loses its mountainous character and spreads out into a hilly region. The Genesee River flows in a n. e. direction through near the center of the co., forming a deep valley bordered by abrupt hillsides. The main ridges—parallel to the river and about 10 mi. distant from it—form watersheds, dividing the waters flowing n. from those flowing s. The streams e. of the e. ridge are tributaries of the Susquehanna, and those w. of the w. ridge of the Allegany. Narrow valleys break the continuity of these ridges, and in numerous instances streams flowing in opposite directions take their rise within a few rods of each other. The principal tributaries of the Genesee are Wigwam, Angelica, Philips, Vandemark, Dike, Chenunda, and Cryders Creeks on the e., and Fords, Knight, Van Campens, White, Black, Canadea, and Six Town Creeks on the w. The streams flowing e. from the e. border of the co. are Canaseraga and Sugar Creeks, Canisteo River, Karr Valley, McHenry Valley, and Whitney Valley Creeks; and the streams flowing w. from the w. border are Oil, Wolf, Dodges, Deer, and Little Genesee Creeks.

The rocks of the co. belong to the shales and sandstones of the Portage and Chemung groups,—the former appearing in the deep valleys in the n. part, and the latter covering the tops of the s. hills. At various localities the sandstone furnishes an excellent building material; and in Rushford it is quarried for grindstones. The shales in the s. w. part are highly charged with bituminous matter: and many of the springs have a strong bituminous taste and smell. From a spring in Cuba petroleum, or rock oil, issues in considerable quantities. Iron pyrites are found to some extent associated with the shale. Drift deposits are found in some portions of the co., though not in large quantities. The soil upon the uplands is generally a heavy clay, derived from the disintegration of the shales, and in most sections largely mixed with undecomposed fragments of the rocks. In the valleys the soil is mostly a gravelly loam and alluvium. From the nature of its surface and geological formation, the co. is best adapted to grazing; and, although wheat and the spring grains are successfully produced, stock and wool growing and dairying form the principal branches of agricultural pursuit. The manufacture of lumber has formed the leading interest for a long series of years, and facilitated the occupation and cultivation of the lands; but as the primitive pine forests have disappeared the pursuits of the people have become more and more exclusively agricultural. A considerable portion of the s. part of the co. is yet covered with forests, and lumbering is still pursued to some extent.

The county seat is located at the village of Angelica.¹ The courthouse is an old, dilapidated brick building, built in 1819, and now entirely inadequate to the comfortable accommodations of the courts. The jail is a wood structure, erected in 1849. It has no facilities for the proper classification of prisoners, and no means of ventilation.² The clerk's office is in a separate building, contiguous to the courthouse. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 180 acres in Angelica, 2 mi. e. of the courthouse. It is a stone building, affording ample accommodations for

¹ By the act erecting the county in 1806, courts were directed to be held at Angelica on the 2d of June, 1807. By an act of March 11, 1808, the county seat was permanently located at Angelica, and a courthouse and jail were authorized to be erected, under the direction of Moses Carpenter, John Gibson, and Wm. Higgins. The jail was built soon after; but the courts continued to be held in private rooms until 1819, when the present courthouse was erected. The old jail continued to be occupied until 1849, when it was superseded by the present structure. An act was passed, April 2, 1858, providing for the immediate removal of the county seat s. to the line of the N. Y. & Erie R. R.; but the execution of the law has been arrested and restrained by legal proceedings now pending in the State courts. The first co. officers were Philip Church, *First Judge*; Jacob S. Holt, *County Clerk*; John Gibson, *Sheriff*; and Luke Godspeed, *Sarrogate*.

² The jail has an average number of 6 inmates, supported at a weekly cost of \$2.75 each.

the inmates, but is destitute of means of ventilation. The average number of inmates is 57, supported at a weekly cost of \$1.03 each. The farm yields a revenue of \$1,000.¹

The Genesee Valley Canal extends s. from the n. boundary of the co. along Genesee River to Belfast, thence up the valley of Black Creek to New Hudson, and thence across to the valley of Oil Creek, and down the valley of that stream to the w. bounds of the co. The N. Y. & Erie R. R. extends from Steuben co. up Whitney Valley Creek; thence across to Dyke Creek, and down the valley of that stream to Genesee River; thence down the Genesee to Belvidere; thence up Van Campens Creek to Friendship Village; thence across to the valley of Oil Creek, and down that stream to the w. bounds of the co. It passes through Almond, Alfred, Andover, Wellsville, Scio, Amity, Friendship, and Cuba. The Buffalo & N. Y. City R. R. extends through Burns and Grove, in the s. e. corner of the co.

Four weekly newspapers are now published in the co.²

The two western tiers of towns in this co. were included in the Holland Land Purchase, and the remaining part belonged to the Morris Reserve. John B. Church became the owner of 100,000 acres of this tract. His son, Judge Philip Church, subsequently became the proprietor of one-half, or 50,000 acres, and the pioneer settler of the tract at Angelica, in 1804. A few settlers had previously located at different points in the valley of the Genesee; and the settlement of the co. may be said to have commenced with the century. The roughness of the surface, and the superior richness of the lands further n., had a tendency to retard the development of this co.; and for many years comparatively little progress was made. The construction of the Genesee Valley Canal and of the Erie R. R. gave an impulse to improvement and afforded an opportunity to convey the rich products of the extensive pine forests to a profitable market. Agricultural improvements have slowly followed the retreat of the forests; and now nearly one-half of the co. is under improvement to some extent.

ALFRED—was formed from Angelica, March 11, 1808. A part of Angelica was annexed in 1816. Almond and Independence were taken off in 1821, a part of West Almond in 1833, and a part of Ward in 1856. It lies upon the e. border of the co., a little s. of the center. The surface consists of deep, irregular hills separated by narrow valleys. The highest summits are 500 to 800 feet above the streams. Whitney Valley Creek flows to the n. e., and Dyke Creek to the s. The soil upon the hills is a clayey or shaly loam, and in the valleys a gravelly loam. **Alfred Center** (p. v.) contains a church, the Alfred Academy and University,³ and 177 inhabitants; **Bakers Bridge**, (Alfred p. o.) in the n. e. corner, contains a church, flouring mill, and 134 inhabitants. It is a station upon the Erie Rail Road. **Tip Top Summit** is also a rail road station. The first settlement was made near Alfred Center, in May,

¹ In the report of the Senate committee of 1857, this institution is reported as poorly kept. Lunatics were confined for weeks together without attendance and without having their cells cleaned; and it was a custom of the keeper to flog the inmates with a raw hide.

² *The Angelica Republican* was started in Oct. 1820, by Franklin Cowdery, and was continued 2 years. In 1827 it was revived as

The Allegany Republican, published by Samuel P. Hull. In 1832 it was changed to

The Angelica Republican and Farmers and Mechanics' Press, issued by B. F. Sneed. During the same year it was again changed to

The Allegany Republican and Internal Improvement Advocate, and published by Peter Cherry. In 1836 it was issued as

The Angelica Republican and Allegany Whig. It soon after passed into the hands of Wm. Pitt Angell, who changed it to *The Angelica Reporter and Allegany Republican*. It soon passed into the hands of Samuel C. Wilson, and was issued for several years as

The Angelica Reporter. In 1841 it was published by Horace E. Purdy and Chas. Horton; and in 1844 Mr. Horton became sole proprietor. In 1856 he purchased *The Advocate and Whig*, and published the combined paper as

The Angelica Reporter and Angelica Advocate and Whig, under which name it is still issued.

The Republican Egis and Allegany Democrat was published at Angelica in 1830.

The Allegany Gazette was issued at Angelica in 1840.

The Allegany Co. Advocate was started at Angelica in Jan. 1842, by Erastus S. Palmer. It was successively issued by Elroy & Churchill, Peter S. Norris, and Wm. H. & C. M. Beecher. In 1852 it was united with *The Cuba Whig* and issued as

The Advocate and Whig. In 1856 the Beechers sold to Charles Horton, who united the paper with *The Reporter*.

The Republican Era was started at Angelica in 1844 and issued a short time.

The Republica Era was started at the village of Oramel in 1846 by Horace E. Purdy. Its publication was continued by different persons until 1857.

The Cuba Advocate was commenced at Cuba, Oct. 29, 1838, by Isaac C. Sheldon, and was continued several years.

The Political Investigator (mo.) was published at Angelica a short time in 1848.

The American Banner was commenced at Cuba in Feb. 1855, by Hatch & Pratt. In July, 1857, the name of the paper was changed to

The Southern Tier, and its publication continued by C. Pratt, M. B. Champin, editor.

The Almond Herald was commenced at Almond in 1855 by R. Benton, who published it 1 year, when it was suspended. In about 6 months it was resuscitated by Melvin Hyde and Isaac Bushy, and appeared under the name of

The Allegany Sentinel. Subsequently it passed into the hands of Pruner & Spencer, by whom the paper was published until 1856.

The Genesee Valley Free Press was commenced at Belfast in Jan. 1855, by A. N. Cole. In March following, the paper was removed to Wellsville, where the publication is continued by Mr. Cole.

The Rural Budget was commenced at Wellsville in Oct. 1856, by Richard O. Shant, by whom the publication is continued.

³ The academic part of this institution was incorp. in 1842, and the university in 1857. The erection of the university building has been commenced. It is under the charge of the Seventh Day Baptists. The building occupied by the female department was burned Feb. 14, 1858.

1807, by Clark Crandall, from Rensselaer co.¹ The first church (Seventh Day Bap.) was formed in 1816. There are now 2 churches in town; both Seventh Day Bap.

ALLEN—was formed from Angelica, Jan. 31, 1823. A part of Birdsall was taken off in 1829. It is an interior town, situated north of the center of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into ridges by the valleys of the streams. The highest summits are 500 to 700 feet above the valleys. The principal streams are Wignam, Plum, and Baker Creeks. The soil upon the uplands is clay underlaid by hardpan, and in the valleys a gravelly loam and alluvium. **Allen**, (p. o.), in the e. part, and **Allen Center** (p. o.) are hamlets. There are no stores, taverns, doctors, or lawyers in the town. A few small settlements were made about the commencement of the century, but the principal settlements were made subsequent to 1820.² The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Robert Hunter, (Presb.,) in 1821; and the first church (Presb.) was formed in 1830.³

ALMA—was formed from Willing, Nov. 23, 1854. It is the central town on the s. border of the co. The surface is broken and mountainous. Honeoye Creek and its branches, flowing in deep, narrow ravines, form the drainage. The greater part of the surface is yet covered with forests. The soil upon the uplands is a clayey and sandy loam, and in the valleys a gravelly loam and alluvium. Lumbering is the principal pursuit: and large quantities of pine lumber are annually manufactured. **Alma**, (p. v.) in the w. part of the town, contains a steam sawmill and 15 houses. The first settlement was made in 1833, by Warren Huff, from Quebec, Canada.⁴ The first religious services were performed by Rev. Reuben Kent, in 1838; and the first and only religious association (M. E.) in town was formed in 1850. There is no church edifice in town.

ALMOND—was formed from Alfred, March 16, 1821. A part of Birdsall was taken off in 1829, and a part of West Almond in 1833. It lies upon the e. border of the co., a little s. of the center. Its surface is mostly an upland, separated into several distinct ridges by the deep valleys of Canisteo River and the Karr Valley, McHenry Valley, and Whitney Valley Creeks. The highest summits are 500 to 800 ft. above the valleys. The soil is a gravelly and clay loam. Quarries of good building stone, and sulphur springs, are found in various localities. **Almond**, (p. v.) near the e. line, contains 2 churches, 2 flouring mills, several manufactories, and about 1,000 inhabitants. **Center Almond**, in Karr Valley, and **North Almond** are p. offices. The first settlement was made at Karr Valley, by Rev. Andrew Gray, Wm. Gray, Jos. Rathbun, and — Vandemark, all from Penn., in the spring of 1796.⁵ The first religious meeting was held at Karr Valley, by Rev. Andrew Gray, (Presb.,) in his own house, May 1, 1797; and the first church was formed, the same year, by Mr. Gray.⁶

AMITY—was formed from Angelica and Scio, Feb. 22, 1830. A part of Ward was taken off in 1856. It is an interior town, lying a little s. of the center of the co. The surface is hilly and broken, the summits rising 500 to 800 feet above the valleys. Genesee River flows n. w. through the w. part and receives as tributaries Van Campens and Philips Creeks. The valleys of these streams are narrow and are bordered by steep hillsides. The soil is principally a clayey and sandy loam. **Phillipsville**, (p. v.) on the Genesee, was incorp. Feb. 21, 1853. It contains 3 churches, 2 sawmills, a flouring mill, and about 1,000 inhabitants. It is a station upon the rail road. **Belvidere**, (p. v.) on the Genesee, at the mouth of Van Campens Creek, in the n. w. corner of the town, contains 3 sawmills and 181 inhabitants. It is also a rail road station. The first settlement was made in 1804, near Belvidere, by John T. Hyde.⁷ The first religious

¹ Nathan Green, from Madison co., settled at Bakers Bridge in 1807. The first child born was Rebecca Stillman, in 1808; the first marriage, that of Luke Maxson and Susan Green; and the first death, that of Chas. H. Clark, who accidentally shot himself. Nancy Teator taught the first school, in 1815; John Teator kept the first inn, in 1818; and E. S. Davis built the first sawmill, in 1821, and the first gristmill, in 1824.

² The first school was taught near the s. line, in 1820. The first inn was kept by Mrs. Armstrong, near the s. line, in 1827. The first sawmill was erected by Asher Mamer, on Wigwam Creek, in 1825.

³ The census reports 3 churches; Cong. Bap., and M. E.

⁴ The first child born was Emeline, daughter of Azor Hurlbut, Sept. 1, 1836; and the first death, that of John Bazley, in 1838. The first school was taught by Clarinda Kent, in 1829. Azor Hurlbut kept the first inn, in 1837. Saml J. Peet the first store, in 1841; and John W. Post erected the first sawmill, in 1843.

⁵ Maj. Moses Van Campen, Capt. Henry McHenry, Walter, Jos., and Saml' Karr, Silas Ferry, Stephen Major, Benj. Van Campen,

Matthew McHenry, Jos. Coleman, and Geo. Lockhart, all from Luzerne co., Penn., settled in the town in 1797. The first child born was Wm. McHenry, in 1799; the first marriage, that of Peter Putnam and Polly Waters, in 1804; and the first death, that of Matthew McHenry, in 1801. The first school was taught at Karr Valley, by Jos. A. Rathbun, in Dec. 1802. Benj. Van Campen kept the first inn, at Karr Valley, in 1805; and Phineas Stevens built the first sawmill, in 1806, at Almond Village, and Asa Clark the first gristmill, in 1818.

⁶ The census reports 3 churches; Presb., Bap., and Wes. Meth.

⁷ Harry Davis, from Hampshire co., Mass., settled near Phillipsville in 1805. The first child born was Hannah Hyde, Nov. 4, 1804; the first marriage, that of Leammil Astley and Rachel Baker, in 1807; and the first death, that of Harvey Manning, in 1806. Polly Baker taught the first school, in 1810; Ebenezer Hyde kept the first inn, at Belvidere, in 1809; Alvin E. Parker the first store, at Phillipsville, in 1830; and Philip Church built the first sawmill, on Genesee River, in 1806, and the first gristmill, in 1808.

meeting was held at the house of Samuel Van Campen, by Rev. Robert Hubbard, (Presb.,) in 1814; and the first church (Bap.) was formed by Rev. Jonathan Post, in 1816.¹

ANDOVER—was formed from Independence, Jan. 28, 1824. A part of Independence was taken off in 1824, and a part of Wellsville in 1855. It lies upon the e. border of the co., s. of the center. The surface is very hilly and still retains some of the original pine forests. Dyke Creek flows s. w., receiving several small tributaries. The soil is chiefly a heavy loam resting on hardpan. The primitive forests had a large proportion of pine; and the manufacture of pine lumber—for many years a leading pursuit—is still carried on to some extent. **Andover**, (p. v.,) near the center of the town, contains 4 churches, a grist and saw mill, and 374 inhabitants. It is a R. R. station. **Shoemakers Corners** (Elm Valley p. o.) is a hamlet on the w. line of the town. The first settlement was made in the spring of 1795, by Nathaniel Dyke, from Tioga Point, Penn.—originally from Conn.² The first religious meeting was held at the house of Mr. Dyke, by Rev. Silas Hubbard, in 1808; and the first church (Cong.) was formed by Rev. Robert Hubbard, July 4, 1824.³

ANGELICA⁴—was formed from Leicester, (Livingston co.,) Feb. 25, 1805. Alfred and Canadea were taken off in 1808, Allen and Scio in 1823, a part of Amity in 1830, and a part of West Almond in 1833; and a part was annexed to Alfred in 1816. It lies a little n. of the center of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. Genesee River flows across the s. w. corner, and its tributary, Knights Creek, through the center. The soil is a clayey loam upon the uplands, and a gravelly loam in the valleys. **Angelica**, (p. v.,) on Knights Creek, a little n. of the center of the town, was incorp. May 2, 1855. Besides the co. buildings, it contains the Angelica Academy, 5 churches, 1 bank, 2 newspaper offices, and several mills and manufactories. Pop. 846. The first settlement was made on the site of the village, in 1802, by Philip Church.⁵ The first church (Presb.) was formed by Rev. Robt. Hubbard, in 1811.⁶

BELFAST—was formed from Canadea, March 24, 1824, as "*Orrinsburgh*." Its name was changed April 21, 1825. A part of Canadea was annexed in 1831. It lies a little n. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, separated into distinct ridges. Genesee River flows across the n. e. corner. Black and White Creeks, the other principal streams, flow through narrow, irregular valleys bordered by abrupt hillsides. The highest summits are 600 to 800 feet above the streams. The soil is a clayey loam upon the hills, and a gravelly loam in the valleys. **Belfast**, (p. v.,) on the Genesee, near the mouth of Black Creek, contains 3 churches, the Genesee Valley Seminary,⁷ and several mills. Pop. 801. At this place considerable commerce is carried on by means of the Genesee Valley Canal. **Beckville**,⁸ (p. o.,) in the w. part, and **Transit Bridge**, (p. o.,) in the e., are hamlets. The first settlement was made on Genesee River, in 1803, by Benjamin, Elisha, Calvin, and David Chamberlin, brothers, from Penn.⁹ Rev. Ephraim Sanford (Bap.) held the first religious meeting, at the house of Nath'l Reynolds, in 1806, and formed the first church, in 1807-08.¹⁰

BIRDSALL¹¹—was formed from Allen and Almond, May 4, 1829. It is an interior town, lying n. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is principally a hilly upland, separated into several distinct ridges. The declivities are usually very abrupt, and the highest summits are 500 to 800 feet above the valleys. Black Creek and its branches form the principal drainage. The soil is

¹ The census reports 4 churches; Bap., Cong., M. E., and Univ.

² Mr. Dyke was educated at Yale College, served as an officer during the Revolutionary War, was attached to the staff of Gen. Warren at Boston, and subsequently to that of Gen. Washington. Stephen Cole settled on lot adjoining Dyke, in 1796, and Benj. Brookings and John T. Hyde, from Vt., near the same place, soon after. The first child born was Daniel Cole, Feb. 18, 1797; the first marriage, that of Isaac Dyke and Pamela Gibson, in 1802; and the first death, that of Zerah, daughter of James Dyke, Jan. 21, 1798. Robert Reed taught the first school, in 1820; Luther Strong built the first saw and grist mill, in 1819, and kept the first inn, in 1820; and Asa S. Allen kept the first store, in 1823.

³ The census reports 4 churches; Bap., Cong., M. E., and R. C.

⁴ Named from Angelica, wife of John B. Church and eldest daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler.

⁵ Mr. Church was son of John B. Church and grandson of Gen. Schuyler. Evert Van Winkle, John Gibson, and John Lewis settled in the town in 1802, and John Ayers in 1803. The first child born was Catherine S. Mullender; the first marriage, that of Sylvanus Bussell and Esther Van Winkle, in 1805; and the first death, that of Frederick S. Smith, Sept. 29, 1803. Wilbur S. Smith taught the first school, in 1844-05; Philip Church built the first saw and grist mill, in 1802-03, and kept the first store, in 1803; and Jos.

Taylor kept the first inn, in 1804. Hyde de Neville—an exile during the Government of the Empire, and minister to the U. S. upon the restoration of the French monarchy, from 1816 to 1822—resided at Angelica in 1807-08. Victor Dupont, also a distinguished French exile, was an early settler at Angelica.

⁶ The census reports 6 churches; Presb., Prot. E., Bap., M. E., Ref. Prot. D., and R. C.

⁷ This institution was chartered in 1856 and opened Dec. 2, 1857. It will accommodate 500 students, and is under the charge of the M. E. Church.

⁸ Named from a grind-stone quarry in the vicinity. This quarry is not now worked.

⁹ Jed-diah Nolles, from Elmira, settled on the river and Benj. Littleton, from the same place, on Wagwan Creek, in 1806. The first child born was Moses V. Chamberlin; and the first marriage, that of John Sanford and Mary Collier, in 1806. Rigbt Reynolds taught the first school in 1807; Jos. S. Bayard kept the first inn, near the village, in 1821, and Sam'l King the first store, in 1824. David Sanford erected the first saw and grist mill, on the river, near the village, in 1809.

¹⁰ There are 5 churches in town; Bap., Cong., M. E., Univ., and R. C.

¹¹ Named from Judge John Birdsall, Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial District in 1828-29.

a clay loam underlaid by hardpan. **Birdsall**, (p. o.) in the n. w. part, and **Birdsall Center**, (p. o.) are hamlets. The first settlement was made by Josiah Whitman, on Lot 24, in 1816. The first religious meeting was held at the house of Wm. Day, in 1823,¹ by Rev. Robert Hubbard; and the first church (M. E.) was formed by Rev. Eleazur Day, in 1825.²

BOLIVAR—was formed from Friendship, Feb. 15, 1825; and a part of Wirt was taken off in 1838. It lies upon the s. border of the co., w. of the center. Its surface is a broken, mountainous upland, in some parts too steep for profitable cultivation. The streams are Little Genesee, Honeoye, and Horse Creeks. The soil upon the hills is a reddish clay loam, and in the valleys a gravelly loam. **Bolivar**, (p. v.) n. of the center, contains a church, flouring mill, and 157 inhabitants. **Honeoye Corners** (S. Bolivar p. o.) is a hamlet near the s. border. Timothy Cowles, from Otsego co., settled in the w. part of the town in 1819.³ The first religious services were held by Austin Cowles, (M. E.,) in 1820; and the first church (M. E.) was organized in 1828.⁴

BURNS—was formed from Ossian, (Livingston co.,) March 17, 1826. It lies upon the e. border of the co., n. of the center. Its surface is very hilly and broken, the highest summits being 400 to 700 feet above the valleys. The principal streams are Canaseraga, South Valley, and Slader Creeks. **Canaseraga**,⁵ (p. v.) in the n. part, contains 2 churches, the Canaseraga Academy,⁶ several mills, and about 200 inhabitants. It is a station on the B. & N. Y. City R. R. **Burns**, (p. v.,) on the E. line of the town, contains 1 church and 20 dwellings. It is also a r. r. station. **Whitneys Crossing** is a p. o. in the w. part. The first settlement was made at Whitney Valley, in 1805, by Moses and Jeremiah Gregory, John Gaddis, and Samuel Rodman.⁷ The first religious meeting (M. E.) was held at the house of Moses Gregory, by Robert Parker, in 1806; and the first church (Bap.) was formed at Whitney Valley, by Rev. Jesse Braman, in 1817.⁸

CANEADEA—was formed from Angelica, March 11, 1808. Friendship was taken off in 1815, Rushford in 1816, "*Orrinsburgh*" (now Belfast) in 1824, and a part of Belfast in 1831. It is an interior town, lying n. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is divided into two ridges by Genesee River, which flows in a northerly direction through the center. The soil upon the highlands is a gravelly and clayey loam, and in the valleys a gravelly loam and alluvium. Upon Canadea Creek is a valuable stone quarry. **Oramel**, (p. v.,) upon the Genesee, in the s. part, was incorp. June 9, 1856. It is an important canal village, and contains 2 churches, several mills, and 733 inhabitants. **Canadea**, (p. v.,) at the mouth of Canadea Creek, contains 1 church, 3 mills, and about 400 inhabitants. **Houghton Creek** is a p. o. in the n. part. The first settlement was made about the commencement of the century, by a Mr. Schooner, from Penn.⁹ The first religious meeting (Bap.) was held by Elder Ephraim Sanford, in his own house, at Oramel Village, in 1804.¹⁰

CENTERVILLE—was formed from Pike, (Wyoming co.,) Jan. 15, 1819. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is a moderately hilly upland. Six Town Creek and its branches form the principal drainage. The soil is a heavy clay loam. **Centerville** (p. v.) contains 2 churches and about 150 inhabitants. The first settlements were made by Jos. Maxson, of R. I., in April, 1808, and by James Ward, in the fall of the same year.¹¹ The first religious meeting

¹ James Mathews, from N. J., settled on Section 21, near the center, in 1818. Previous to this, — Vance, Wm. P. Schaaneck, from N. J., Jeremiah Van Wormer, and Wm. Day, from Cayuga co., had located in town. The first child born was James E. Mathews, March 7, 1820; and the first marriage, that of Sam'l Van Winkle and Harriet Freeman, in 1821. Hannah Scott taught the first school, in 1822. Josiah Whitman kept the first inn, in 1820, and Joseph B. Welch the first store, in 1828. The first sawmill was erected on Black Creek, by Elias Hull and David Peterson, in 1823.

² There are 3 churches in town; M. E., F. W. Bap., and R. C.

³ Christopher Tyler settled in 1819, Austin and Asa Cowles in 1820, in the w. part of the town,—all from Otsego co. The first birth was that of Almond W. Cowles, in 1820; the first marriage, that of Daniel Kellogg and Sophia Hitchcock, in 1825; and the first death, that of a child of Luther Austin, in 1823. The first school was taught by Austin Cowles, in 1820-21. Hollis B. Newton kept the first inn, in 1821, and Newton & Cowles the first store, in 1825. The first sawmill was built by Asa and Austin Cowles, near the village, on Genesee Creek, in 1822, and the first gristmill, by Asa Cowles, at the village, in 1824.

⁴ The census reports 3 churches; 2 M. E. and Bap.

⁵ Formerly called "*Whitney Valley*."

⁶ This institution was formed in 1856, and is in charge of the Bap. denomination.

⁷ Wm. Carroll and Wm. Hopkins settled at South Valley, Elijah and Daniel Abbott, Elias Van Scoter, and Thos. Quick, all from

Penn., at De Witts Valley, and Sam'l Boylan, at Whitney Valley, in 1806. The first child born was Lewis W. Carroll, Aug. 1, 1807; the first marriage, that of John Gregory and Betsey Doty; and the first deaths, those of Jeremiah Gregory, who was killed by the fall of a tree, April 4, 1812, and his twin-brother, killed in the same manner, Sept. 17 of the same year. The first school was taught at Canaseraga, by Wm. Crooks, in 1810. S. De Witt Brown kept the first inn, at "*De Witts Valley*," (now Burns Village,) in 1826, and Isaac N. Town the first store, at Canaseraga, in 1828. Daniel Schull erected the first gristmill, in 1810, and David McCurdy the first sawmill, in 1813.

⁸ There are 5 churches in town; Bap., F. W. Bap., Presb., Prof. E., and M. E.

⁹ Ephraim Sanford, jr., Zephaniah Huff, David Sanford, and Nehemiah Sears settled in 1803, and Ezra Sanford and others soon after. The first children born were Moses V. Chamberlain and Betsey Sanford, both in 1806. The first school was taught, near the center, by Asa Harris, in 1811. The first inn was kept by Widow Brailley, from Penn., at the center, in 1810; and the first store, at the same place, by ——— Hunt, in 1812. John Hoyt erected the first sawmill, at the mouth of Canadea Creek, in 1810, and David Hitchcock put the first carding machine in operation, in 1810, on Canadea Creek.

¹⁰ The census reports 2 churches; Cong. and M. E.

¹¹ Calvin P. Perry, from Berkshire co., Mass., settled near Mr. Maxson in 1808. Abraham and David Jolatt, Brothers, were the next settlers in the order of time; and next were Zacheus, Thos.,

(Bap.) was held by Rev. John Griffith. The first church (Presb.) was formed in July, 1824, by Rev. Silas Hubbard.¹

CLARKSVILLE—was formed from Cuba, May 11, 1835. It lies upon the w. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface is a mountainous upland, divided into several steep ridges by the narrow valleys of the streams. The highest summits are 700 to 1,000 ft. above the canal at Cuba. Dodges Creek and its branches form the principal drainage. The soil is principally a heavy clay loam. Considerable pine lumber is still made in town. **Clarksville Corners**, (West Clarksville p. o.), near the center, contains a church, sawmill, and 12 dwellings. The first settlement was made a little s. of the center, in 1822, by John and Horatio Slayton, from Warsaw, Wyoming co.² The first religious meeting (M. E.) was held at the house of Nelson Hoyt, in 1828, by Rev. Mr. Cole, from Friendship; and the first church (Bap.) was organized by Rev. Holden E. Prosser, in 1842, and is still the only church in town.

CUBA—was formed from Friendship, Feb. 4, 1822. Genesee was taken off in 1830, and Clarksville in 1835. It lies upon the w. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface is a broken and mountainous upland, divided into irregular ridges by steep and narrow valleys. Oil Creek and its branches form the principal drainage. The canal and r. r. both extend through the narrow valleys of this town.³ The highest summits are 600 to 800 ft. above the level of the canal. The soil is a clayey and gravelly loam.⁴ **Cuba**, (p. v.), on Oil Creek, incorp. Nov. 11, 1850, contains 5 churches, a newspaper office, and several mills and manufactories. Pop. 816. **North Cuba**, (Seymour p. o.), in the n. part, contains 20 houses. **Cuba Summit** is a r. r. station. Settlement was commenced in 1817, by Salmon Abbott, — Freer, and — Hall, from Conn.⁵ The first religious meeting was held by Rev. Robt. Hubbard, in 1818; and the first church (Bap.) was formed in 1824.⁶

FRIENDSHIP—was formed from Canadea, March 24, 1815. Cuba was taken off in 1822, Bolivar in 1825, and a part of Wirt in 1838. It is an interior town, lying a little s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is broken by high, mountainous ridges, the summits of which are 600 to 800 feet above the valleys. It is drained by Van Campens Creek and its branches. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam. **Friendship**, (p. v.), near the Center, contains 4 churches, the Friendship Academy, 2 flouring mills, 25 sawmills, and about 800 inhabitants; **Nile**, (p. v.), in the s. part of the town, contains a church, 3 mills, and 40 dwellings. The first settlement was made in Nov. 1806, by Richard Frair, from Kingston, Ulster co.⁷ The first religious service was held in a barn, by Samuel Vary, in July, 1810; and the first church (Presb.) was formed by Rev. Robert Hubbard, in the spring of 1813.⁸

GENESEE—was formed from Cuba, April 16, 1830. It is the s. w. corner town in the co. Its surface is very broken and mountainous; and the highest summits are 1,000 to 1,400 feet above the valleys.⁹ The streams are Little Genesee, Dodges, Deer, Windfall, and Oswayo Creeks,—all flowing through narrow, mountainous ravines. The soil is a sandy and clayey loam. A considerable portion of the surface is still covered with pine, and lumbering is extensively carried on. **Little Genesee**, (p. v.), in the s. e. part of the town, contains a church, sawmill, and 30

and Strong Warner, Perkins B. Woodward, from Ashford, Conn., settled a little s. of the center, Sargent Morrell, from Vt., in the s. part of the town, in 1810, and Benj. Blanchard, from Vt., on Oct. 25, in 1811. The first birth and the first death in town was that of a child of Calvin P. Perry, in June, 1809; and the first marriage, that of Wm. Foy and Ruth Merrill, in 1811. Perkins B. Woodward taught the first school, in the winter of 1813-14; Benj. and Mark Blanchard and Eber Hetchkiss erected the first sawmill, on Six Mile Creek, in 1813; and Bussell Higgins and Packard Bruce the first gristmill, in 1817, on the same stream. — Thatcher kept the first inn, at the center, in 1810, and Sparrow Smith the first store, at the same place, in 1820.

¹ The census reports 4 churches; 2 Presb., Cong., and M. E.
² James McDougal, from Steuben co., settled a little e. of the center, and Jabez Survey near the same place, in 1827. The first child born was Jos. P. Slayton, in 1826; the first marriage, that of Van Kesselser Delivan and Harriet Palmer, in 1827; and the first death, that of Mrs. Sally Olds, in 1831. The first school was taught by Maria McDougal, e. of the center, in 1827. Daniel S. Carpenter kept the first inn, near the center, in 1828; and Samuel King erected the first sawmill, on Dodge Creek, in 1832.

³ The n. e. crosses the Genesee Valley Canal in this town, near the reservoir built to feed the summit level of the canal. The reservoir—built, at a cost of \$150,000, by the erection of a dam across Oil Creek—is 60 ft. high. It raises a pond that covers an area of 500 acres, and finds an outlet near its head, so that no water runs over the dam. Its capacity when full is estimated to be equal to 200 m. of canal.

⁴ The celebrated Oil Spring, in the w. part of this town, is

situated upon the Indian Oil Spring Reservation. It is a dirty pool, 20 ft. in diameter, and has no outlet. The water is mixed with bitumen, which collects upon the surface. There are several quarries of good building stone in town.

⁵ John Bennett, Andrew Hawley, and Stephen Cole came about the same time. The first death was that of Andrew Hull. The first school was taught by David Bow, in 1822. Stephen Cole kept the first inn, near the center, in 1814, and King & Graves the first store, in 1821 or '22. The first sawmill was built by Wm. Dwyer, on Oil Creek, in 1815; and the first gristmill, by Gady & Baldwin, on the same stream, in 1822.

⁶ The census reports 5 churches; Bap., Presb., Prot. E., M. E., and R. C.

⁷ John Harrison and Simon and Zealun Gates settled in June, 1807. The first birth was that of Sherman Haskins, in a sugar camp, in March, 1808; the first marriage, that of Jos. Sanford and Sally Harrison, in Dec. 1808; and the first death, that of Hattie Frair, in Dec. 1806. The first school was taught by Pelatiah Morgan, in the winter of 1810-11. Simon Gates opened the first inn, in May, 1808, and Stephen Smith the first store, in the spring of 1818. Sylvanus Meriman and Aaron Axtell built the first gristmill, in 1810; and Ebenezer Stearns the first sawmill, in 1815, and a mill for wool ending and cloth dressing, in 1816.

⁸ The census reports 5 churches; Bap., Seventh Day Bap., Cong., M. E., and Univ.

⁹ Upon a high summit near the center is a locality known as "Rock City." It consists of a tract of 40 acres covered with conglomerate, composed of milkwhite pebbles broken into regular layers, forming alleys and streets.

dwellings; and **Ceres**, (p. v.) on the s. line, a church and 12 dwellings. The first settlement was made on Genesee Creek, on Lot 3, in the E. part of the town, in 1823, by Jabez Burdick, from Rensselaer co.¹ The first religious services (Seventh Day Bap.) were held by Rev. John Green, in 1826; and the first church (Seventh Day Bap.) was organized, in 1827, by Rev. Henry P. Green.²

GRANGER—was formed from Grove, as "*West Grove*," April 18, 1838. Its name was changed March 6, 1839. It is the central town upon the n. border of the co. It is a hilly upland, divided into several distinct ridges. Genesee River, forming a portion of the w. boundary, is bordered by abrupt hillsides 600 to 800 feet high. The soil is a clayey loam upon the hills, and a gravelly loam in the valleys. **Short Tract** is a p. o. in the s. part of the town, **Granger** a p. o. in the n., and **Grove** a p. o. in the E. The first settlement was made near Short Tract, in Feb. 1816, by Reuben Wilcox, Isaac Smith, and Rufus Trumbull, from Vt., and Elias Smith, from Otsego co.³ The first religious meeting was held at the house of Elias Smith, in 1818, by Rev. Mr. Hill, (M. E.) and the first church (M. E.) was organized about 1830.⁴

GROVE—was formed from Nunda, (Livingston co.) March 8, 1827, as "*Church Tract*." Its name was changed in 1828, and Grauger was taken off in 1838. It lies upon the n. border of the co., near the n. e. corner. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into several distinct ridges. A valley in the E. part is known as Chautauque Valley. Branches of Black and Canasraga Creeks form the drainage. The soil upon the hills is a clay loam underlaid by hardpan, and in the valleys a gravelly loam. **Swainsville** is a p. o. on the R. R., in the E. part of the town, and **Chautauque Valley** a p. o. on the R. R., in the n. e. part. **Grove Center** is a hamlet. John White, from Herkimer co., made the first settlement, in May, 1818, in the n. w. part.⁵ The first religious meeting (M. E.) was held at the house of Mr. White, by Rev. Cyrus Story, in 1820; and the first church (M. E.) was formed in the White Settlement, in 1821.⁶

HUME—was formed from Pike, (Wyoming co.) Feb. 20, 1822. It lies upon the n. border of the co., w. of the center. Its surface is a hilly upland. Genesee River flows through the s. e. corner and forms a portion of the E. boundary. It is bordered by abrupt hills rising to a height of 400 to 700 feet. The other principal streams are Six Town and Cold Creeks. The soil is a gravelly and clayey loam. **Cold Creek**, (Hume p. o.) near the center of the town, contains 2 churches, a saw and grist mill, and about 300 inhabitants; **Fillmore**, (p. v.) a canal village at the mouth of Cold Creek, contains a church, a saw and grist mill, and 372 inhabitants. **Wisecoy**, on Wisecoy Creek, and **Mill's Mills**, in the n. part, are p. offices. **Nixville**, at the mouth of Wisecoy Creek, contains a church, saw and grist mill, and 200 inhabitants. An immense water-power at this place is but little used. The first settlement was made at Mill's Mills, in 1807, by Roger Mills, from Montgomery co.⁷ The census reports 5 churches in town.⁸

INDEPENDENCE—was formed from Alfred, March 16, 1821. Andover was taken off in 1824, and a part of Willing in 1851. It is the s. e. corner town in the co. The surface is a mountainous upland, broken by deep, narrow valleys. The highest summits are 800 to 1,200 ft. above the valleys. The streams are Cryder and Chenunda Creeks. The soil is principally a gravelly loam with sections of sand. **Whitesville**, (p. v.) s. e. of the center, contains 2 churches and several mills and manufacturing establishments. Pop. 220. **Spring Mills**, (p. v.) in the s. e. corner, contains several mills and 14 dwellings; **Greens Corners**, (Independence p. o.) in the n. part, contains a church and 16 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1798, by John Cryder, who built a house, a sawmill, and made other improvements, and soon after abandoned them and left the country. The first permanent settlement was made by Samuel S. White, from Madison co.,

¹ Roswell Streeter, from Rensselaer co., settled in 1823, and Ezekiel Grand-H and Joseph Wells, from R. L., in 1826, on Windfall and Canas Creeks. Joseph Maxson, from R. L., and John Cook, settled in the w. part in 1827. The first child born was Edward W. Burdick, in 1826; the first marriage, that of Joseph Allen and Phoebe Maxson, in the same year; and the first death, that of Arvilla Burdick, in 1824. The first school was taught by Henry P. Green, near the mouth of Windfall Creek, in the winter of 1826-27. Lewis P. Coon kept the first inn, in 1842, at Genesee Valley, and Albert Langworthy the first store, in 1831. The first sawmill was built on Genesee Creek, by Newman Crabtree, in 1820. No liquor license has ever been granted in the town; and it is claimed that no inhabitant has ever been sent to a prison or a poorhouse.

² The census reports 3 churches; all Seventh Day Bap.

³ The first birth was that of a child of Elias Smith, in March, 1817; and the first death, that of Olive Lince, in 1817. The first school was taught in the Smith Settlement, by Miss Williams, in

1819. Elias Smith kept the first inn, in 1819, and the first store, in 1820. Isaac Van Nostrand erected the first gristmill, in 1831, and the first sawmill, in 1823.

⁴ The census reports 2 churches; M. E. and Wes. Meth.

⁵ In the same year Alex. Bailey, from Vt., settled near Mr. White. The first child born was Laura Bailey, Dec. 25, 1820; and the first marriage, that of Elijah White and Lucy Duce, in 1822. The first school was taught by Emily Page, in 1825. Henry Andrews kept the first inn, in 1828, in the S. w. corner, and Thayer A. Smith the first store, at or near the same place, in 1825. John S. Culver erected the first sawmill, in the N. part.

⁶ There are 4 churches in town; 3 M. E. and Bap.

⁷ The first school was taught in the barn of Roger Mills, jr., in the summer of 1812, by Caroline Russell, from Montgomery co. Geo. Mills kept the first inn, at Mills Mills, in 1815, and Elsha Mills the first store, at the same place, in 1809. Roger Mills erected the first sawmill, in 1807, and the first gristmill, in 1808.

⁸ Cong. Bap., F. W. Bap., M. E., and Wes. Meth.

in the spring of 1819, at Whitesville.¹ The first religious meeting was held at the house of Sam'l S. White, by Rev. Daniel Babcock, (Seventh Day Bap.,) Jan. 1, 1820.²

NEW HUDSON—was formed from Rushford, April 10, 1825, as "*Hought*." Its name was changed April 4, 1837. It lies upon the w. border of the co., a little n. of the center. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by valleys extending n. r. and s. w. The principal streams are Black, Oil and Rush Creeks. The soil is a gravelly or clayey loam. **McGrawville**, (New Hudson p. o.) on the n. line, contains a church, 2 sawmills, and 20 dwellings; **New Hudson Corners**, (Black Creek p. o.) in the s. part, contains 2 churches and 30 dwellings. **North Valley** is a hamlet near McGrawville. The first settlement was made on Lot 49, in the s. part, by Spenceer Lyon, from Waterbury, Vt., in 1820.³ The first religious meeting was held by Rev. James Eastwood, (M. E.,) at his own house, in 1821. The first church (Presb.) was formed with 6 members, by Rev. Robert Hubbard, June 4, 1822.⁴

RUSHFORD—was formed from Caneadea, March 8, 1816. New Hudson was taken off in 1825. It lies upon the w. border of the co., n. of the center. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into two distinct districts by Caneadea Creek, which flows e. through near the center. The valleys of several smaller streams, tributaries of the Caneadea, divide the highlands into narrow ridges. The soil is a shaly loam overlaid by hardpan. Quarries of building stone, several sulphur springs, and a brown mineral paint resembling ochre are found in town. A woolen factory upon Caneadea Creek manufactures about 12,000 yds. of cloth annually; and a pineapple cheese factory turns out 70,000 lbs. of cheese annually. **Rushford**, (p. v.) at the center of the town, contains 4 churches, the Rushford Academy, and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 654. **East Rushford** (p. v.) contains several mills and 40 dwellings. The first settlement was made on Lot 30, in 1808, by Enos Gary, from Vt.⁵ The first religious meeting was held by Rev. Mr. Sanford, (Bap.,) in 1813; and the first church (Bap.) was formed in 1815, by Rev. Nathan Peck, a missionary from Boston.⁶

SEIO—was formed from Angelica, Jan. 31, 1823. A part of Amity was taken off in 1830, a part of Willing in 1851, and a part of Wellsville in 1855. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the center of the county. Its surface is a mountainous upland, the highest summits being 700 to 1,000 ft. above the valleys. The streams are Genesee River and Knights and Vandemarks Creeks. The soil is principally a sandy loam. **Seio**, (p. v.) on Genesee River, contains a church, several mills, and 496 inhabitants. The first settlement was made at the mouth of Knights Creek, in 1805, by Joseph Knight and his son Silas, from Oneida co.⁷ The census reports 5 churches.⁸

WARD—was formed from Alfred and Amity, Nov. 21, 1836. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the center of the co. The surface is a hilly upland, the highest summits being 500 to 800 feet above the valleys. The streams are Philips and Vandemarks Creeks. The soil is a clayey loam upon the hills, and a gravelly loam in the valleys. **Philips Creek**, (p. v.) in the s. part, contains 2 churches and 16 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1817, by Abraham Wald-ruff, from Ontario co.⁹ The first church (M. E.) was organized at an early period. There are now 2 churches; M. E. and Univ.

WELLSVILLE—was formed from Seio, Andover, and Willing, Nov. 22, 1855. It is an

¹ In the spring of the same year John Teator, from Dutchess co., David Wilson and Stephen Boyce, from Mass., settled in or near Whitesville. The first child born was Bugabi C. White, oct. 23, 1819; the first marriage, that of Daniel Benington and Eliza Eaton, Jan. 1, 1824; and the first death, that of Sam'l W. Goodridge, Jan. 27, 1822. The first school was taught at Whitesville, by Deborah Covel, in the summer of 1822. Sam'l S. White kept the first inn, in 1827, at Whitesville, and Josiah W. Green kept the first store, at Greens Corners, in 1822. Nath'l Covel erected a sawmill on Cyders Creek, in 1822; and Jas. Maxwell the first gristmill, at Spring Mills, in 1820.

² The census reports 5 churches; Bap., Seventh Day Bap., Presb., M. E., and Univ.

³ James Eastwood, John C. McKeen, and Jas. Davidson, from N. H., settled in the s. part in 1821. The first birth was that of Mary McKeen, in June, 1821; the first marriage, that of Earl Gould and Catharine Eastwood, in June, 1822. The first school was taught by Mrs. Graham McKeen, in the summer of 1821. Wm. Andrews kept the first inn, near Black Creek Corners, in 1826, and Nelson McCall the first store, near the same place, in 1830. The first sawmill was erected by James Davidson, on Black Creek, in 1820.

⁴ The census reports 4 churches; 2 Cong. and 2 M. E.

⁵ Chas. South, Abel Belknap, Amos Rose, and Joshua Wilson,

from New England, were settlers in the town in 1809-10; Levi Benjamin, from Windsor, Vt., settled on Lot 30, near Rushford Village, in 1813. Bethiah Belknap, born in the spring of 1810, and Sam'l Gordon, June 12, 1810, were the first births in town; Wm. Rawson and Lawrence Swift were the first married, in 1811. Phina Bannister taught the first school, near the center, in the winter of 1813-14. Levi Benjamin kept the first inn, a little n. of Rushford Village, in 1813, and Jas. McCall the first store, at the same place, in 1814. The first sawmill was built by Matthew P. Cady, on Caneadea Creek, in 1815; and the first gristmill, by Jas. McCall, on the same stream, in 1818.

⁶ The census reports 4 churches; Ep., Cong., M. E., and Univ.

⁷ Silas Bellamy and Silas Palmer settled in 1809—the former at Seio Village and the latter in the s. part of the town. Polly, daughter of Silas Knight, was the first child born, in 1806, and the first one that died, in 1808; the first marriage was that of Silas Bellamy and Betsey Kniff, in 1809. The first school was taught by Lucy Moore, near the village, in 1810. Alfred Johnson kept the first inn, in 1821. The first sawmill was erected in 1822, and the first gristmill in 1823, by Benj. Palmer.

⁸ 2 B. C. Cong., Ep., and M. E.

⁹ Daniel Hart and Ezekiel Ward settled in the s. part, in 1817-18. Geo. Waldhuff kept the first inn, at Philips Creek Village, and Waldhuff & Catwright the first store.

interior town, lying s. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is very broken and mountainous, the highest summits being 800 to 1,200 feet above the valleys. The declivities are too steep for profitable cultivation. The streams are Genesee River and Dyke and Chemunda Creeks, all flowing in narrow and deep valleys winding among the almost precipitous mountains. The soil is mostly a sandy loam. Considerable pine lumber is still manufactured in town. **Wellsville**, (p. v.) on Genesee River, was incorp. Oct. 12, 1857; it contains 4 churches, 2 weekly newspaper offices, 2 flouring and 3 saw mills. Pop. 1,286. The first settlements were made in the valley of the Genesee, about the commencement of the century.¹ There are 4 churches in town.²

WEST ALMOND—was formed from Angelica, Almond, and Alfred, April 15, 1833. It is an interior town, lying a little n. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is a broken and elevated upland. The streams are Angelica, Black, Phillips, and Karr Valley Creeks,—all flowing in narrow ravines bordered by steep hillsides. The soil is principally a clay loam underlaid by hardpan. **West Almond** (p. v.) contains a church and 15 houses. The first settlement was made at the center, in 1816, by Daniel Atherton.³ The first religious meeting was held by Rev. Robert Hubbard, (Presb.), at the house of Daniel Dean, in 1823; and the first and only church (Bap.) was formed in 1824.

WILLING—was formed from Independence and Scio, Nov. 19, 1851. Alma was taken off in 1854, and a part of Wellsville in 1855. It lies upon the s. border of the co., e. of the center. Its surface is a broken and mountainous region, the highest summits being 800 to 1,200 ft. above the valleys. The streams are Genesee River, Cryder, Chemunda, and Fords Creeks, all flowing in narrow valleys bordered by steep mountain declivities. The soil is a clay and sandy loam. A considerable part of the surface is still covered with forests, and lumbering is extensively carried on. **Beanville**, (Shongo p. o.) on Genesee River, in the s. part of the town, contains a church and 61 inhabitants; and **Halls Port**, (p. v.) in the n. e. corner, a sawmill and 64 inhabitants. Elijah Robinson, from Brookfield, Madison co., settled on the Genesee, adjoining the State line, in 1825. He built a sawmill, made other improvements for four or five years, when he became deranged, and left the town.⁴ The first religious meeting (Prot. Meth.) was held at the house of Daniel Baker, by Rev. Seneca Fish, in 1834.⁵

WIRT—was formed from Bolivar and Friendship, April 12, 1838. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is a wild, mountainous upland, divided into three general ridges extending n. and s. The streams are headwaters of Van Campens, Little Genesee, and Dodges Creeks. **Richburgh**, (p. v.) in the s. w. part of the town, contains 2 churches, the Richburgh Academy,⁶ 2 steam gristmills, 2 sawmills, and 50 dwellings. **Wirt** is a p. o., near the center of the town. The first settlement was made in the n. part of the town, in 1812, by Benj. Crabtree and Levi Abbott, from Amsterdam, Montgomery co.⁷ The first religious meeting (Bap.) was held at the house of Benj. Crabtree, in 1816, by Rev. Jonathan Post. The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1826.⁸

¹ The first child born was Rachel Dyke, in 1805; and the first death, that of Thos. Brink, in 1807. The first school was taught, near the e. line, by Ithamer Brookings, in 1814. Nathl Dyke built the first grist and saw mill, in 1805, on Dyke Creek, near the e. line.

² Cong., M. E., Bap., and R. C.

³ Jason Bixby, Isaac Pray, and Daniel Hooker settled on the road leading from Almond to Angelica, and John Alfred, from N. J., near the s. line, all previous to 1818. The first child born was Jerusha, daughter of Daniel Atherton, in the fall of 1817; and the first death, that of Jason Bixby, in the spring of 1818. The first school was taught, in the e. part, by Jasper White, in 1818. Daniel Atherton kept the first inn, in 1817, at the center, and Samuel M. Eddy the first store, at the same place, in 1832. The first sawmill was erected by Enoch Hawks, on Angelica Creek, in 1833.

⁴ The first death was that of a child of Austin Butler, in 1837. The first school was taught near Beanville, in 1836, by Betsy

Lowell. Allen Gifford kept the first inn, in 1838, at Beanville, and Jas. R. Wood the first store, at the same place, in 1839. Elijah Robinson erected the first sawmill, near the Penn. line, on the Genesee.

⁵ There are 2 churches in town; M. E. and Univ.

⁶ This institution has lately been incorp. with the common school system.

⁷ Azel Buckley, from Unadilla, Otsego co., settled in 1814, and Daniel Willard, from Mass., in 1815. Mr. W. is the oldest settler now living in town. The first child born was Benj. Crabtree, jr., in 1813; and the first marriage, that of Hyra Axell and Lucy Crabtree, in 1814. The first school was taught, in the s. part of the town, by Sophia Hitchcock, in 1820. Alvan Richards erected the first sawmill, in 1824, and the first gristmill, in 1825, on Genesee Creek, near Richburgh. Mr. Richards also kept the first inn, in 1824, and Francis L. Leroy the first store, in the same year.

⁸ There are 4 churches in town; Bap., F. W. Bap., Seventh Day Bap., and M. E.

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Allegany County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.		SCHOOLS.				
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	No. of Teachers.	Children in Schools.
Allied.....	17,733	11,000	327,650	75,899	403,538	859	848	343	372	328	9	575
Allen.....	11,125	11,514	221,612	9,648	231,260	518	508	191	203	173	8	417
Alma.....	925	22,174	192,584	1,000	193,584	243	169	73	74	57	3	212
Almond.....	25,249	8,051	493,886	70,285	564,171	993	950	348	381	324	11	729
Amity.....	11,210	23,052	394,341	10,700	405,041	1,539	1,316	596	522	384	8	840
Andover.....	19,447	15,045	398,245	10,100	408,345	907	868	330	340	285	7	630
Angelsva.....	9,117	18,933	397,894	46,750	444,644	929	903	597	530	294	8	662
Bellefleur.....	9,424	13,250	399,690	19,000	418,690	907	1,035	414	414	310	7	754
Birdsall.....	7,324	16,754	160,307	5,037	165,344	452	386	155	156	126	6	329
Bolivar.....	4,202	37,735	179,210	14,100	193,310	565	482	189	196	155	9	394
Burns.....	8,700	15,523	274,885	44,817	319,702	566	521	291	211	165	7	492
Camdena.....	6,415	11,574	391,025	10,150	401,175	1,103	1,103	454	493	272	14	601
Centerville.....	14,488	7,583	316,350	29,180	345,530	674	675	255	254	242	12	506
Clarksville.....	4,836	17,454	174,725	25,200	199,925	421	394	138	164	140	6	296
Cuba.....	13,302	9,911	394,300	10,895	405,195	1,120	996	388	421	330	13	886
Friendship.....	11,167	8,058	420,245	7,850	428,095	909	918	357	386	331	10	695
Genesee.....	3,734	15,842	198,750	9,975	208,725	444	446	169	175	154	7	334
Granger.....	8,685	7,380	215,014	12,655	227,669	639	588	250	265	196	7	502
Grove.....	6,431	11,760	224,750	850	225,600	595	523	212	285	185	9	441
Home.....	12,635	10,388	351,900	29,200	381,100	1,070	1,024	425	428	295	15	755
Independence.....	11,912	9,252	222,646	76,095	298,741	585	531	224	225	218	7	475
New Hudson.....	11,282	9,003	229,200	9,250	238,450	751	700	275	274	246	14	628
Rushford.....	13,934	8,278	433,650	86,400	520,050	1,005	960	391	404	372	8	870
Scioto.....	7,225	24,189	394,638	3,850	398,488	1,037	1,027	620	629	415	13	690
Ward.....	10,370	10,370	387,570	3,875	391,445	908	404	185	194	94	7	446
Wellsville.....	11,404	10,372	272,835	24,848	297,683	587	540	218	225	203	11	657
West Almond.....	3,903	7,767	133,330	750	134,080	587	727	291	299	285	8	807
Willing.....	12,526	9,937	286,750	10,925	297,675	797	727	291	299	285	8	807
Wirt.....	12,526	9,937	286,750	10,925	297,675	797	727	291	299	285	8	807
Total.....	270,935	341,549	8,267,596	828,872	9,096,468	21,372	20,225	7,958	8,334	6,483	259	16,381

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.									
	Horses.	Beef and Veal Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	BUSK OF GRASS.					Tons of Hay.		DAILY PRODUCTS.			Domestic Cloths in Yards.
					Wheat.	Spring.				Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.		
Allied.....	574	1,888	1,131	14,183	598	790	47,394	3,562	102,022	23,694	81,224	176,230	2,665		
Allen.....	436	1,152	430	77,196	597	1,147	42,227	3,924	7,652	5,094	66,540	10,170	710		
Alma.....	63	248		185	141	184	1,979	1,903	2,049	475	7,969	340	100		
Almond.....	655	1,947	997	8,236	919	926	55,063	3,088	7,295	22,111	106,920	4,099	1,023		
Amity.....	496	1,279	198	39,977	516	3,547	17,486	2,429	7,829	11,693	57,895	137,500	1,098		
Andover.....	355	1,268	777	31,999	483	57	45,448	1,624	12,063	3,731	81,420	13,470	1,354		
Angelsva.....	369	996	612	42,419	427	2,833	27,281	2,025	6,550	3,780	43,510	1,835	1,146		
Bellefleur.....	484	1,006	716	33,220	517	3,587	23,699	1,943	5,274	6,827	8,595	11,664	1,381		
Birdsall.....	281	943	455	16,811	329	851	31,526	1,919	5,048	2,227	48,168	1,270	214		
Bolivar.....	167	488	287	1,499	216	114	27,947	1,032	6,611	1,452	35,484	1,237	1,199		
Burns.....	490	825	478	39,777	421	8,522	39,123	1,295	3,953	4,043	44,120	20,125	3,184		
Camdena.....	312	925	544	1,484	450	7,737	32,098	1,484	5,833	7,260	59,911	4,099	498		
Centerville.....	593	1,273	1,449	4,292	485	741	33,735	3,797	12,005	14,683	19,377	221,075	1,633		
Clarksville.....	163	664	335	2,518	236	1,275	24,067	1,123	4,354	1,180	24,496	850	1,025		
Cuba.....	546	1,200	941	7,001	625	759	58,545	2,814	8,481	14,833	105,399	42,840	2,062		
Friendship.....	440	1,093	734	3,517	592	3,323	43,417	1,067	6,329	9,099	77,200	19,825	2,342		
Genesee.....	183	509	293	2,297	241	987	16,685	1,003	6,095	1,342	33,715	3,959	647		
Granger.....	394	954	559	6,716	462	3,427	44,889	1,823	6,755	4,761	59,991	4,410	699		
Grove.....	287	726	419	2,067	466	1,213	31,233	1,256	4,291	2,223	49,325	2,525	762		
Home.....	765	1,416	954	5,414	739	13,732	48,099	2,680	11,540	11,721	86,334	12,265	1,656		
Independence.....	422	1,284	795	3,047	457	201	28,463	925	11,971	7,315	63,595	92,500	1,054		
New Hudson.....	599	1,243	1,044	3,417	619	481	38,522	2,573	7,797	7,159	81,530	59,566	1,215		
Rushford.....	941	1,191	1,667	2,685	595	594	31,261	3,426	12,269	16,890	99,445	317,965	394		
Scioto.....	345	696	541	2,213	584	672	28,761	1,439	8,165	4,684	38,190	2,050	663		
Ward.....															
Wellsville.....															
West Almond.....	295	1,222	611	3,177	414	1,962	47,768	2,423	8,174	4,480	65,350	11,598	1,150		
Willing.....	163	488	267	828	254	358	9,999	4,363	6,140	1,816	29,301	430	969		
Wirt.....	47	1,181	709	6,667	604	2,170	64,882	2,290	10,223	15,315	72,799	6,886	2,889		
Total.....	10,858	25,612	18,569	192,456	12,449	99,799	990,213	53,389	2,022,251	211,271	1,602,085	1,043,663	30,768		

Form-1 since 1855.

BROOME COUNTY.



This county was formed from Tioga, March 28, 1806,¹ Owego and Berkshire were annexed to Tioga co. March 21, 1822. It is situated near the center of the s. border of the State, centrally distant 110 mi. from Albany, and contains 706 sq. mi. Its surface is greatly diversified, consisting of rolling and hilly uplands, broad river intervalles, and the narrow valleys of small streams. The hills extend from the Penn. line northerly through the co. They are divided into 3 general ranges by the valleys of the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers. The first range lying e. of the Susquehanna forms the e. border of the co. Its highest summits are 400 to 700 feet above the Delaware and 1,400 to 1,700 feet above tide. The declivities of the hills are usually steep, and the summits spread out into a broad and hilly upland. This ridge is divided by the deep ravines of a large number of small streams; and in several places it rises into peaks. The second ridge lies in the great bend of the Susquehanna, and is bounded by the valleys of that river and the Chenango. The highest summits are 300 to 500 feet above the Susquehanna and 1,200 to 1,400 feet above tide. The hills are generally bounded by gradual slopes, and the summits are broad, rolling uplands. The southern portion of this ridge is high above the valleys; but toward the s. the hilly character subsides into that of a fine rolling region. The third ridge lies w. of Chenango and Susquehanna Rivers. Its summits are a little less in elevation than those of the second ridge; and the general characteristics of the two regions are nearly the same. The wide valley of the Susquehanna divides it into two distinct parts, the southern of which is more hilly than the northern. The hills in the central and western parts of the co. are rounded and arable to their summits. The narrow valleys that break the continuity of the ridges are usually bordered by gradually sloping hillsides.

The rocks of this co. all belong to the Chemung and Catskill groups. The former—consisting of slaty sandstone and shales—occupy all the n. and w. portions of the co.; and the latter—consisting of gray and red sandstone, red shale, and slate—crown all the summits in the s. and w. portions. Drift—consisting of sand, gravel, clay, and hardpan—covers a large share of the more level parts of the co., the rocks only cropping out upon the declivities and summits of the hills. The valleys throughout the co. appear to have been excavated by the action of water, showing that a force immensely greater than any now in existence must once have swept over this portion of country. Weak brine springs were early found, extending for several mi. along the valley of Halfway Brook, in the n. part of this co.² Several excavations have been made for coal, but without success, as all the coal measures are above the highest strata of rocks found in the co.

The principal rivers are the Susquehanna,³ Delaware, Chenango, Tioughnioga,⁴ and Otselic. The Susquehanna enters the co. from the n., and flows in almost a due s. direction through Colesville and Windsor to the Great Bend in the State of Penn., whence, turning s., it again enters the co. in Conklin, flows through that town in a s. w. direction, and thence westerly to the w. border of the co. In the upper course of this river the valley is narrow and bordered by high and steep declivities; but further w. it expands into broad intervalles bordered by gradually sloping hillsides. The whole valley is celebrated for its beauty. The majestic river, with its strong current of clear, sparkling water, the deep, rich intervalles, and the beautiful slopes crowned with forests, all together form a landscape rarely equalled for beauty and quiet repose. The Delaware forms a small portion of the r. boundary. It flows through a deep, rocky valley bordered by steep and often

¹ Named from John Broome, of N. Y., then Lieut. Gov. of the State. For the compliment Lt. Gov. Broome presented the co. with a handsomely executed silver seal, appropriately designed by James H. emblematic of the name.

² A few years since, a boring was commenced in Lisle, on the site of an old deer lick, and was continued to a depth of more than 100 feet, without any practical result. The theory of the operators was, that the salt came from the same source as the

Ontonagon brine, and that, to obtain water of the same amount of saltiness, all that was necessary would be to bore to the geographical level of those wells. Sulphur springs have been observed in Sautoke, 14 mi. from Binghamton, and at Bellona.

³ Called by the Indians *Gawa-no-wa-in-neh*, at the Great Island.

⁴ Indian name, *Ontonogoriska*, Shagbark hickory.

precipitous hills. Chenango River enters the co. from the n. and flows in a general southerly direction until it enters the Susquehanna at Binghamton. A broad intervale extends along the lower part of this river, but farther n. the high ridges shut close in on either side, confining the valley to very narrow limits. The Tioughnioga enters the co. from Cortland and flows s. e. until it unites with the Chenango at Chenango Forks. The valley of this river is very narrow, and is bordered by high and steep hillsides. Otsego River, also from the n., flows through a similar narrow valley and unites with the Tioughnioga at Whitney's Point. The other principal streams are Onuga Creek, a tributary of the Delaware, Okkanum, Little Snake, Little and Big Chocomaug, and Nanticoke Creeks, tributaries of the Susquehanna, and Castle Creek, tributary of the Chenango.

The soil along the river intervale is generally very fertile, consisting of deep, sandy and gravelly loam mixed with disintegrated slate and vegetable mold. The narrow valleys of the smaller streams are also fertile. The soil upon the n. and w. hills consists principally of gravelly loam intermixed with clay and disintegrated shale, and is well adapted to grazing. The declivities of the s. and e. hills are similar to the last in character, but their summits are generally covered with clay and hardpan. The large proportion of upland and the unevenness of the surface render this so, best adapted to pasturage. While all branches of agriculture are pursued, fruit raising, and stock and wool growing, in connection with the products of the dairy, form the leading interests. A limited amount of manufacturing is carried on at Binghamton and several other places.

The co. seat is located at Binghamton, at the junction of the Chenango and Susquehanna Rivers.¹ The courthouse, situated at the head of Chenango St., fronting Court St., is a fine stone and brick edifice, with a Grecian portico in the Ionic style. It contains the usual co. offices, and in many respects is a model building.² The jail is on Hawley St., at a little distance from the courthouse.³ A fireproof co. clerk's office is situated adjacent to the courthouse. The co. poorhouse is located upon a farm of 130 acre 3 mi. n. of Binghamton. The average number of inmates is 45, kept at a weekly cost of \$1.08 each, exclusive of the products of the farm, which are estimated at \$800 per annum. The children are sent to the district school, and when of proper age are bound out. No religious instruction is afforded. The sexes are kept in separate buildings, and the general arrangement of the institution is such as to secure the health and comfort of the inmates.

The principal works of internal improvement are the Chenango Canal, connecting the Susquehanna River at Binghamton with the Erie Canal at Utica; the N. Y. & Erie R. R., and the Syracuse, Binghamton, & N. Y. R. R.⁴ These various routes furnish all necessary facilities for traveling and commercial purposes, and bring the agricultural lands of the co. into close proximity to the great Eastern markets.⁵ Several plank roads have been built; but they are now mostly abandoned.

There are 6 newspapers published in the co.⁶

¹ Binghamton (then "Chenango Point") was a half-shire of Tioga co. previous to the creation of Broome co. The co. was divided into 2 jury districts in 1801, and a courthouse was built in 1802. Previously the courts had been held a part of the time at the house of J. Whitney, in Binghamton. A courthouse was built in 1826, which was superseded by a new and elegant brick edifice in 1857. The first co. officers were John Patterson, *First Judge*; James Stoddard, Amos Patterson, James Hindon, Geo. Harper, and Mason Wattles, *Associate Judges*; Ashel Wells, *Co. Clerk*; and Wm. Woodruff, *Sheriff*. The first court was held on the 20 Tuesday of May, 1806.

² This building was erected in 1857, at a cost of \$32,000. It is 100 feet long by 58 wide. The front is ornamented by a portico supported by 4 Ionic pillars 6 feet in diameter, and 26 feet high. The basement is built of stone and the upper stories of brick. The rooms are all large, convenient, and well ventilated.

³ The portion of the jail containing the cells was built in 1858, at a cost of \$16,000. In its construction due provisions were made for the safety, health, and classification of prisoners.

⁴ The Albany & Susquehanna R. R. now in process of construction, extends from Binghamton s. e. through the co. to Albany. This road will probably be completed in a few years.

⁵ The Delaware, Lackawanna, & Western R. R. connects with the N. Y. & Erie R. R. at Great Bend Station just s. of the line of this co., thus forming a direct communication with the coal mines of Pa. Penn. Large quantities of this coal are sent over the Erie and the S. R. & N. Y. R. R., supplying the salt works at Syracuse and the markets in the w. part of the State; and a considerable amount is shipped on the canal at Binghamton.

⁶ The *American Constitution* was pub. at Union Village (then in Tioga co.) in 1809.

The *Broome Co. Patriot* was commenced at Binghamton in 1812, by Chamney Morgan. In 1815 it was changed to

The *Phoenix*, and was published by Morgan & Robinson. In 1819 it was discontinued.

The *Exp'tianna Herald* was commenced in 1818, and successively published by Morgan & Howard, Abraham Burrell, and Burrell & Aikyn, until 1822.

The **Broome Republican** was established at Binghamton in 1822, by Maj. Augustus Morgan. It was published by Morgan until 1824 by Morgan & Cramel until 1825, by Evans & Canby until 1830, by Canby & Cooke until 1839, when it passed into the hands of Davis & Cooke. It was continued by T. Cooke until 1848, and by E. R. Colston until 1849. It subsequently became the property of Wm. Stuart, and is now published daily and weekly.

The *Evening Express*, d. was issued from the Republican office in 1848.

The *Daily Iris* was started in 1849, by Wm. Stuart and E. T. Evans. It was soon after changed to

The **Binghamton Daily Republican**, and is still published by Wm. Stuart.

The *Broome Co. Courier* was started in 1831, by J. R. Orton, and was continued by him until 1857. It then successively passed into the hands of Sheldon & Marble; J. C. Sheldon; E. P. Marble, L. P. & J. W. Marble; and Marble & Johnson. In 1864 it was changed to

The *Binghamton Citizen and Broome Co. Democrat*, and was published by J. C. Orton. In 1826 it passed into the hands of N. S. Davis. In 1841 it passed into the hands of J. K. Dickinson and was changed to

The **Binghamton Democrat**. It is now published by Adams & Lawyer.

The *Iris*, semi-weekly, was started in July, 1833, by C. P. Cooke. In July, 1841, it was purchased by Edwin T. Evans, and by him it was enlarged and published weekly until 1853, when it was merged in the Binghamton Republican.

The **Binghamton Standard** was started in Nov. 1833, by J. Van Valkenburgh, and is still published.

The *Binghamton Mercury*, semi-weekly, was issued a short time by Chester Dehart.

The *Susquehanna Democrat*, started in Oct. 1833, by W. H. Peaine, was merged in the Broome Republican in 1854.

The *Broome Co. Democrat* was started in May, 1865, by Ramsden Bestwick.

The **Union News** was established at Union in 1841, by

By a treaty held at Fort Herkimer, June 28, 1785, between the Governor and Commissioners of Indian Affairs, in behalf of the State, and the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, the latter for \$11,500 ceded all their lands, bounded s. by an e. and w. line from the Chenango to the Unadilla, 10 mi. above the mouth of the latter, e. by the Line of Property,¹ s. by Penn., and w. by the Chenango and Susquehanna. At the Hartford Convention, in 1786, a tract of 230,000 acres, between the Chenango and Tioughniga on the e. and Owego River on the w., was ceded to Massachusetts.² This tract was afterward known as the "Boston Ten Towns," and was sold by Mass. (Nov. 7, 1787) to 60 persons for £1500.³ It is embraced in Broome, Tioga, and Cortland cos. The Indian title to this tract was extinguished in 1787, and the remaining Indian titles within the co. were extinguished by the treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1788. The s. and e. parts of the co. were granted to Hooper, Wilson, Bingham, Cox, and others, several of whom resided in Philadelphia.⁴

The first settlements in the co. were made in the valleys of the Susquehanna and Chenango, in 1785. The settlers were people who had traversed the region in the Revolution; and they located while the country was still threatened with Indian hostilities, and before Phelps and Gorham had opened the fertile lands of Western N. Y. to immigration. The early settlement was retarded by a remarkable ice-freshet in 1787-88, which destroyed most of the property of the settlers upon the river intervals. Scarcely less calamitous to life and property was the scarcity that followed in 1789. Onnaga, on the e. branch of the Susquehanna, was a noted rendezvous of Tories and Indians during the Revolution.⁵ Most of the invasions into the Schoharie and Mohawk settlements, as well as those upon the frontiers of Ulster and Orange cos., were by way of the Tioga and Susquehanna Rivers from Niagara; and this war path, with its sufferings and cruelties, has been often described in the narratives of returned captives.

BINGHAMTON—was formed from Chenango, Dec. 3, 1855. It lies at the junction of the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers, and extends s. to the s. line of the co. The surface is hilly in the s., but the s. part embraces the wide and beautiful intervals extending along the two rivers at and near their junction. The hills are 300 to 400 feet above the river, and are generally arable to their summits. The soil in the valleys is a deep, rich, alluvial and gravelly loam, and upon the hills it is a fine quality of slaty loam. **Binghamton**⁶ (p. v.) was incorp. April 2, 1813. By a subsequent charter, passed May 3, 1834, its limits were enlarged and its territory was divided into 5 wards. It is beautifully situated on the s. bank of the Susquehanna at its junction with the Chenango. It contains the State Inebriate Asylum,⁷ the Binghamton Academy, and the Susquehanna Seminary,⁸ 3 female seminaries,⁹ a commercial college,¹⁰ 2 water cures,¹¹ 9 churches,¹² 5 newspaper offices, and several manufactories. The village is an important station upon the Erie R. R., and is connected with Syracuse by the S. B. & N. Y. R. R. It is also the s. w. terminus of the Chenango Canal and of the Albany & Susquehanna R. R. It is the center of a large trade.

A. E. Quindlan. It was subsequently sold to Ophus Bomee and Ebenezer M. Batts, and is still published. **The Broome County Gazette** was commenced at Whitney's Point, in July, 1838, by G. A. Deane, its present publisher.

¹This line was agreed upon at Fort Stanwix in 1788, and was surveyed by Simon Metcalf the next year. It defines the e. boundary of this co.

²The s. bounds of this tract were to be the s. line of the tract granted to Daniel Cox and Robert Lettice Hooper, and it was to extend as far s. as was necessary to include the above quantity of land. Upon survey it was found to overlap the 31,000-acre tract by 17,294 acres, which was allowed, and an equivalent was granted to the claimants under the latter in January, 1792, *see Bulletin Book*, pp. 26, 28.

³The partition of a part of this tract by lot was held March 3, 1788, in an act recording the names of the lot-seekers—*Laws of N. Y. ed. 1814, 12th Stat.*, p. 76; *Mem.* v. 148; *Stat. Practice and Surveyor's Office*.

⁴A tract of 10,000 acres on both sides of the Susquehanna was sold to Jacob and John Springsfield, Josiah Dwyer and Daniel Stow, David Horbless, and Joseph Becher. Other tracts were sold to Wm. Albers, Thomas Clinton, Isaac Melcher, Abijah Hammond, and others. The Indians in the Susquehanna were sold to by Jas. Clinton, at 4 shillings per acre.

⁵This place is sometimes found written Onnagah-ey, and Onnag-ey. It is a sheltered hill or mountain on both sides of the river, gently sloping from the beautiful view of Fort Onnaga in the north and east to the hill above. When first settled, it was a rendezvous of Indians, French, and English. Applications of the above were found growing in traces of 417th annual crops supposed to have been raised in 1741. Clinton, Missionary Indians were directed to this locality about the middle of the last century, and in 1753 the Rev. G. C. Hawley was sent hither

from Mass.—*Doc. Hist.*, III, 1063; *Williamson's Binghamton*, p. 31.

⁶Binghamton was originally called "City and Port." Its present name was given in honor of William Bingham, the original purchaser of the 100,000-acre tract of land lying on both sides of the Susquehanna, and including the site of the village. He made liberal donations of land to the village.

⁷The New York State Inebriate Asylum was incorporated in 1834 for the term of 50 years. It is designed for the instruction, treatment, and cure of inebriates. It owes its origin mainly to the persevering efforts of Dr. J. E. W. Turner. Favorable reports denouncing intemperance, as a public and social evil, and the building of the site of the village on a beautiful site, 250 ft. above the water. It is 545 feet long, by 82 feet broad, built of stone and brick in the Tudor castellated style of architecture. The city is donated a farm of 250 acres, upon which the buildings are erected.

⁸This institution is under the charge of the M. E. denomination, and is designed for a large boarding school. The building is a 4-story brick edifice, pleasantly located s. w. of the village upon an eminence overlooking the valley.

⁹Laver's Missions Seminary, established in 1848 by Miss R. C. Ingalls. Miss Burton's Seminary, established in 1857, and Harmony Retreat Seminary, established in 1857, by Misses March.

¹⁰Lowell & Warner's Commercial College.

¹¹Binghamton Water Cure, established in 1855 by O. A. Flower, and the Mt. Prospect Water Cure, under the supervision of J. E. North.

¹²2 M. E. and 1 each, Bap., Presb., Cong., Prot. E., Univ. R. C., and A. M. th.

¹³There was transhipped from the Del. Lacawanna & Western R. R. cars to the Chenango canal boats, in 1857, 31,709 gross tons of coal, and from these boats to the cars 26,876 tons of timber (round wood) from one.

and is an important point for the trans-shipment of coal.¹³ Pop. 8,818. **Hawleyton** (p. o.) is a hamlet in the s. part, near the Penn. line. The first settlement was made in 1787, by settlers mostly from New England.¹ The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Howe, (Bap.) in 1788. Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson is a resident of this town.

BARKER²—was formed from Lisle, April 18, 1831. A part of Greene was annexed April 28, 1840. It lies upon Tioughnioga River, s. w. of the center of the co. The surface consists of a high, broken plateau divided into two distinct parts by the valley of the river. The declivities of the hills are in some places very steep; but their summits spread out into a broken region. The declivities of the hills are too steep for cultivation, but their summits spread out into a broken region generally covered with timber and adapted to pasturage. The highest point, in the s. w. part of the town, is about 1400 feet above tide. The river valley is very narrow, but the limited amount of intervale is excellent land. Halfway Brook flows through a narrow valley in the n. part of the town. In this valley brine springs have been found; and here also the unsuccessful boring for salt was made.³ The soil in the valley is a rich alluvium and gravelly loam, and that upon the hills is a clayey loam mixed with disintegrated slate and shale. **Chenango Forks** (p. v.) is situated mostly in this town, at the fork of Chenango and Tioughnioga Rivers. It is a station on the S. B. & N. Y. R. R. Pop. 506,—in Barker 287, in Chenango 127, and in Greene (Chenango co) 92. **Barker** is a p. o. in the central part of the town. The first settlement was made in 1791, by John Barker, from Branford, Conn.⁴ There are 3 churches in town.⁵

CHENANGO—was formed Feb. 16, 1791. Windsor was taken off in 1807, Conklin in 1821, and Binghamton and Port Crane in 1855. A part of Union was annexed Feb. 26, 1808, and a part of Maine, Nov. 27, 1856. It lies upon the w. bank of Chenango River, a little w. of the center of the co. Its surface consists of the river intervale and several high ridges extending in a s. and s. direction and separated by the narrow valleys of small streams. The declivities of the hills are steep, and their summits are 300 to 600 feet above the valleys. Castle and Kattel Creeks, tributaries of Chenango River, are the principal streams. The former was named from the location of an Indian castle near its mouth, and the latter from a family of early settlers. The soil upon the n. hills is a gravelly loam mixed with disintegrated slate and underlain by hardpan, but farther s. it becomes a deeper and richer gravelly loam. It is productive, but, from its moist character, it is largely devoted to grazing. Stock growing and dairying form the leading branches of agricultural interest. **Castle Creek** (p. v.) is on the creek of the same name, in the w. part of the town. Pop. 185. **Glen Castle**, (p. o.), on a branch of the same stream, is in the central part. **Chenango**, (p. o.) on Chenango River, is a station on the S. B. & N. Y. R. R. **Kattelville** is a hamlet on Kattel Creek. The first settlement was made in 1787, by Thos. Gallop.⁶ There are 4 churches in town.⁷

COLESVILLE⁸—was formed from Windsor, April 2, 1821. It lies upon the Susquehanna, E. of the center of the co. Its surface consists principally of a high and broken upland divided into 2 parts by the deep valley of the river. The summits of these uplands are 400 to 700 feet above the valley, and considerable portions are still covered with forests. The soil upon the river bottoms is a deep, fertile, gravelly loam, and upon the summits of the hills it consists of clay and slate. It is generally much better adapted to pasturage than tillage. **Harpersville**, (p. v.) on Susquehanna River, contains 3 churches and has a pop. of 230. **Center Village**,⁹ (p. v.) on the Susquehanna, has a pop. of 147. **New Ohio**, (p. o.) in the n. part of the town, **Osborne Hollow**, (p. o.) in the w. part, **West Colesville**, (p. o.) in the s. w. part, **Colesville**, (p. o.) s. of the center, **Onquaga**, (p. o.) and **Nineveh**, (p. o.) on the Susquehanna, are hamlets. **Vatonia Springs** and **Unitaria** are p. offices. The first settlement¹⁰

¹ Among the early settlers were Capt. Joseph Leonard, Col. Wm. Rose, the two brothers Whitney. — Lyon, Jesse Thayer, Peter and Thos. Ingersoll, Saml. Harding, Capt. John Sawtell, — Amasa Leonard, Sept. 23, 1788; the first marriage, that of Ezekiel Crocker and Polly Benton; and the first death, that of Mrs. Blunt, in 1787. Lewis Keeler opened the first inn, and Dehano & Monroe the first store. Ezekiel Crocker erected the first grist-mill, in 1794. The first school was taught by Col. Wm. Rose, in 1794. For details of early history see *Wilkinson's Annals of Binghamton*.

² Named from John Barker, the first settler.

³ See p. 178.

⁴ Simon Rogers, John Allen, Asa Beach, and Sol. Ross, from Conn., settled in town in 1792. The first marriage was

that of Simon Rogers and a daughter of J. In. Butler, in 1792; the first birth, that of Clarence, a son of Simon Rogers, in 1793; and the first death, that of Thos. Gallop, the same year. Simon Rogers opened the first inn, in 1794, at the first store, and built the first mill. The first school was taught by Thos. Cartwright, in 1796.

⁵ 2 M. E. and Cong.

⁶ Stephen Palmer and Jared Pige, were among the earliest settlers. The first birth was that of Sally, s. of Thos. in 1791.

⁷ 3 M. E. and 1 Bap.

⁸ Named from Nathaniel Cole, one of the first settlers.

⁹ At this place is a tannery, which turns out various kinds of leather for tanning.

¹⁰ Emanuel and Nath'l. Balzer and Casper Spring, settled in the town in 1789; Nathaniel and Vena Cole, Daniel Pickett, Jed.

was made in 1785, by John Lamphere, from Watertown, Conn. The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Joseph Badger, in 1793. There are 10 churches in town.¹

CONKLIN²—was formed from Chenango, March 29, 1824. A part of Windsor was taken off in 1831, and a part was annexed from Windsor in 1851. It lies upon the Susquehanna, s. of the center of the co. Its surface consists of the fine broad intervale of the river and high, broken uplands which rise upon each side. The summits of the hills are 400 to 600 feet above the valley. The declivities upon the w. side of the river are very steep, but upon the e. they are generally more gradual. Little Snake Creek flows in an easterly direction through the s. w. part. Its valley is narrow and is bordered by steep hills. The soil upon the summits of the hills is a hard clayey and gravelly loam largely intermixed with fragments of slate. In the valley the soil is a deep, rich alluvium and gravelly loam. **Kirkwood** (p. v.) is situated on the e. bank of the Susquehanna, in the s. part of the town. It is a station on the Erie R. R., and contains 25 houses. **Conklin Center** and **Corbetsville** are p. offices, and **Millburn** and **Conklin** are hamlets. At Millburn are extensive pyroigneous acid works. The settlement of the town was commenced in 1788, at the mouth of Snake Creek, by Jonathan Bennett, Ralph Lathrop, and Waples Hance.³ The first religious services were conducted by Revs. David Dunham and John Leach, Methodist missionaries. There are 4 churches in town; M. E., Presb., Bap., and Christian.

LISLE⁴—was formed from Union, April 7, 1801. Nanticoke, Barker, and Triangle were taken off in 1831. The line of Berkshire was altered in 1812, and a part was annexed to Union in 1827. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. The surface is mostly a hilly and broken upland, divided by the valley of Tioughnioga River into 2 unequal parts. The summits of the hills are 400 to 700 feet above the river, and their declivities are generally steep. Dudley or Yorkshire Creek flows easterly through near the center of the town, its narrow valley breaking the continuity of the w. ridge. The soil along the valley is a rich, gravelly loam, but upon the hills it consists of clay and a slaty gravel underlaid by hardpan. The declivities of the hills are usually too steep for easy cultivation, and the soil upon the summits is a moist clay loam, better adapted to grazing than grain growing. **Lisle** (p. v.) is situated on the w. bank of the Tioughnioga. It is a station on the S. B. & N. Y. R. R., and contains about 30 houses. The old Catskill & Ithaca Turnpike, built in 1796, crossed the river at this point. **Yorkshire**, (Center Lisle p. o.) near the center of the town, contains about 30 houses. **Killawog**, (p. o.) in the s. part, on the Tioughnioga, is a station on the S. B. & N. Y. R. R. The first settlement was made in 1791, by emigrants from N. E.⁵ The first religious services were conducted in 1795, by Rev. Seth Williston. There are 5 churches in town.⁶

MAINE—was formed from Union, March 27, 1848. A part of Chenango was taken off in 1856. It is the central town upon the w. border of the co. Its surface consists of ranges of hills divided by numerous narrow valleys, the principal of which extends in a s. and s. direction. These hills are 400 to 600 feet above the valley of Chenango River. The principal streams are Nanticoke, Bradley, and Crocker Creeks. The soil is a gravelly loam largely intermixed with the underlying slate. **Maine**, (p. v.), situated on Nanticoke Creek, w. of the center, contains 3 churches. Pop. 220. **East Maine** is a p. o. The first settlement was made in May, 1797, by Daniel Howard, Alfred and Russell Gates, and Winthrop Roe.⁷ There are 4 churches in town: 2 M. E., Bap., and Cong.

NANTICOKE⁸—was formed from Lisle, April 18, 1831. It lies upon the w. border of the co., n. of the center. Its surface consists of an upland broken by a few narrow ravines.

Merchant, Bateman S. Dickinson. — Walnut, Daniel Crofoot, and Titus Hamilton, in 1795; John Ruggles and Isaac Tyndal, in 1796; Eli Osborne and Peter Warn, in 1800. The first birth was that of Louisa Badger, May 28, 1788; the first death, that of John Lamphere, the same year; and the first marriage, that of Benj. Bird and Mrs. John Lamphere, in 1794. Benj. Bird kept the first inn, in 1794, and Bateman S. Dickinson the first store, in 1805. The first school was taught by Job Bunnel.

¹ M. E., 2 Bap., 2 Union, Prot. E., Presb.

² Named from Judge John Conklin, one of the early settlers.

³ Among the early settlers were Gerrit Snelaker, David Bond, Daniel Chipman, Peter Wentz, Asa Reed, Nathaniel Tazot, Asa Squires, John Bell, Silas Bowker, Joel Lamoreaux, Abraham Sweden, David and Joseph Compton, Abraham Miller, Ebenezer Park, Noel Carr, and Thos. Cooper. The first birth was that of William Wentz, Feb. 18, 1795; the first marriage, that of Noel Carr and Sally Tinsler, in 1803; and the first death, that of Silas Bowker. The first gristmill was built at "Fitchs

Creek," in 1790. The first school was taught by George Lane in 1801.

⁴ Named from Lisle, in France.

⁵ The first settlers were Josiah Patterson, Ebenezer Tracy, Edward Edwards, David Manning, Liphadot Parsons, and Whittlesay Glendon. The first birth was that of Henry Patterson, in 1793; the first marriage, that of Solomon Owen and Sylvia Cook; and the first death, that of Wright Dudley. The first gristmill was built in 1800, by Jacob Hill. The first store was kept by Moses Adams, and the first tavern by O. Wheaton in 1793.

⁶ 2 P. p., Cong., Presb., and M. E.

⁷ Benjamin Norton lived in the town in 1798. The first birth was that of Cynthia, daughter of Winthrop Roe, in July, 1797. The first school was taught by Betsy Ward, in 1802. Daniel Howard built the first gristmill, in 1810; Jared Ketchum kept the first store, in 1825; and Oliver Whitecomb the first tavern, in 1826.

⁸ This name is derived from the Indian name of Nanticoke Creek.

The summits of the highest hills are 100 to 300 feet above the river and 1,200 to 1,400 feet above tide. The town is drained principally by the two branches of Nanticoke Creek, which flow s. through the central portions of the town. The soil upon the hills is a slaty loam underlaid by hardpan. The settlements are principally confined to the valleys. **Lambs Corners**, in the central part of the town, contains about 12 houses. **Nanticoke Springs**, in the s. part, and **Glen Aubrey**, are p. offices. The first settlement was made on Nanticoke Creek, in 1793, by Philip Counselman and John Beachtle, from Luzerne co., Penn.¹ There are 2 churches in town: Bap. and M. E.

PORT CRANE²—was formed from Chenango, Dec. 3, 1855. It lies upon the e. bank of Chenango River, extending from the central portions of the co. s. to the borders of Chenango. Its surface consists principally of a high and rolling upland region. The valley of the Chenango is very narrow, and the hills rise steeply to an elevation of 500 to 700 feet above the river. Page Brook flows in a southerly direction through the center of the town, dividing the uplands into 2 distinct ridges. The soil upon the hills is a clay and slaty loam underlaid by hardpan, and in the valleys it consists of a fine, rich gravelly loam and alluvium. **Port Crane**, (p. v.) on the Chenango Canal, in the s. part of the town, has a pop. of 193. **Doraville**, (p. o.) in the s. part, is a hamlet. Settlement was commenced in 1788, by Elisha Pease.³ The first religious services were conducted by Rev. John Camp, in 1798. There is a M. E. church in town.

SANFORD—was formed from Windsor, April 2, 1821. It is the s. e. town of the co., bordering upon Delaware River. Its surface is principally occupied by the high, mountainous range that extends between Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers. The summits of the hills are 600 to 900 feet above the valley, and the declivities are usually very steep.⁴ The deep, narrow valley of Ojuga Creek, flowing s. through the center of the town, separates the highlands into 2 parts. This valley and that of Delaware River are both bounded by nearly precipitous mountain declivities. In its course the creek has numerous falls, furnishing an abundance of water power. The soil in the valleys is a fertile, gravelly loam, but upon the hills it is a cold, clayey loam underlaid by hardpan. Considerable portions of the central and s. parts of the town are still unsettled. Lumber and leather are largely manufactured. **Deposit** (p. v.) is situated partly in this town and partly in Tompkins, (Delaware co.) The depôt, several hotels, and about half of the dwellings are in this town. Pop. 1249.—656 in Sandford, 593 in Tompkins.⁵ **Sanford**, in the central part of the town, **N. Sanford**, in the n. part, and **Gulf Summit**, in the s., are p. offices. Settlement commenced in 1787, by Wm. McClure, from N. H., — Whitaker, and Capt. Nathan Dean.⁶ There are 3 churches in town; Bap., M. E., and R. C.

TRIANGLE⁷—was formed from Lisle, April 18, 1831. It is situated in the extreme n. part of the co., bordering upon both Cortland and Chenango. Its surface consists of a hilly and rolling upland divided into ridges by the valleys of Otselic River and Halfway Brook. The summits of the hills are 300 to 500 feet above the valleys. The soil is generally a gravelly loam, better adapted to grazing than to tillage. **Whitneys Point**,⁸ (p. v.) situated at the junction of Otselic and Tioughnioga Rivers, contains 3 churches and has a pop. of 205. **Upper Lisle**, (p. v.) on the Otselic, in the n. part of the town, contains 2 churches and 35 houses; and **Triangle**, (p. v.) on Halfway Brook, in the s. e. part, 3 churches and 175 inhabitants. The first settlement was made at Whitneys Point, in 1791, by Gen. John Patterson, from Berkshire co., Mass.⁹ The first religious services were conducted by Deacon Josiah Lee, in 1792; and the first sermon was preached by Rev. Seth Williston, in 1795. There are 9 churches in town.¹⁰

¹ The first birth was that of Betsey Stoddard, in 1796, and the first death, that of Miss Bird, sister of Mrs. Stoddard.

² Named from Jason Crane, one of the engineers on the Chenango Canal.

³ Jacob Fuge and — Vining were among the first settlers. The first birth was that of Chester Pease, in 1793; the first marriage, that of Gardner Wilson and Polly Fuge, in 1800; and the first death, that of Mrs. Pease, in 1789. Elisha Pease erected the first sawmill, in 1797, and Thomas Cooper kept the first store, in 1816. The first school was taught by Ozias Masch, in 1800.

⁴ The highest point between the two rivers, by the State Road Survey, is 1688 feet above tide.

⁵ See page 265.

⁶ Among the first settlers were Daniel Race, Noah Carpenter, Nathan Austin, Simon Alexander, Russel Farrham, S. P. Green, Anthony West, Joseph Fuge, John Pinney, J. P. Appleton, Sias Seward, Capt. Barker, Isaac Denton, and Dexter May. The first marriage was that of Conrad Edret and Elizabeth Whitaker, in

April, 1787; the first birth, that of Phoebe Edret, in 1788; and the first death, that of Stephen Whitaker, Oct. 24, 1793. Capt. Dean built the first sawmill, in 1791, the first gristmill, in 1792, opened the first store, in 1794, and kept the first inn. The first school was taught by Hersh Compton, in 1795.

⁷ This name was applied to the tract s. of the Military Tract and "Twenty Towns" and between the Chenango and Tioughnioga Rivers. It was bought by Col. Wm. Smith, at \$1000 per 50 acres per acre. The Chenango Triangle embraces 8000 acres and part of Greene in Chenango co., and Triangle and part of Barker in Broome.

⁸ Named from Thos. Whitney.

⁹ In 1792, David Seymour and family settled at Whitney's Point; and between 1791 and 1797, Timothy Shephard, Asa Rodgers, Benj. and Hendrick J. Smith, and John Leathers, settled at Upper Lisle. The first death was that of Mrs. Hannah Lee, in 1791. The first school was taught by Martha Seymour, in 1793.

¹⁰ 4 Bap., 2 M. E., 2 Cong., and 1 F. M.

UNION—was formed Feb. 16, 1791. A part of Norwich and Oxford (Chenango co.) were taken off in 1793, a part of Greene (Chenango co.) in 1798, Tioga (Tioga co.) in 1800, Lisle in 1801, a part of Chenango in 1808, Vestal in 1823, and Maine in 1848. A part was annexed from Tioga, (Tioga co.) April 2, 1810, and a part from Lisle, April 11, 1827. It lies upon the n. shore of the Susquehanna, s. w. of the center of the co. The surface consists of the Susquehanna intervale and the hilly region n. of it. The highlands are nearly centrally divided by the deep valley of Nanticoke Creek. The soil in the valley consists of a mixed clayey, sandy, and gravelly loam and alluvium, and is very productive. The hills have a rich soil of slaty and gravelly loam, and are cultivated to their summits. **Union**, (p. v.), situated near the Susquehanna, in the s. part of the town, is a station on the N. Y. & E. R. R. The Union News is published at this place. Pop. 520. **Union Center**, (p. v.), on Nanticoke Creek, partly in this town and partly in Maine, contains 2 churches and about 40 houses. **Hooper**, (p. o.) in the s. part of the town, is a station on the Erie R. R. The first settlement was made in 1785, by Joseph Draper, Nehemiah Crawford, Bryant Stoddard, Nathan Howard, Jabesh Winchop, Caleb Merriman, and Winthrop Roe.¹ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was organized in 1789, at Union Village, and Rev. John Manley was the first settled preacher. There are 4 churches in town.²

VESTAL—was formed from Union, Jan. 22, 1823. It lies upon the s. bank of the Susquehanna, and is the s. w. corner town of the co. The surface consists of the river intervale and the hilly region immediately s. of it. The soil upon the hills is a fine quality of slaty loam, and in the valley it is a deep, rich, gravelly loam and alluvium. It is adapted to both grain raising and grazing. **Vestal**, (p. v.), near the mouth of Big Choconut Creek, contains 1 church and about 45 dwellings. **Vestal Center**, (p. v.) on the same stream, 1 church and about 20 houses, and **Tracy Creek**, (p. o.) in the w. part, 1 church and about 10 houses. Settlement was commenced in 1785, by emigrants from New England.³ The M. E. church at Vestal was the first religious organization in town.⁴

WINDSOR⁵—was formed from Chenango, March 27, 1807. Coleville and Sanford were taken off in 1821, and a part of Conklin in 1851. A part of Conklin was annexed April 18, 1831. It lies upon the s. border of the co., s. e. of the center. Its surface is principally occupied by 2 high ridges separated by the valley of the Susquehanna. Upon the e. side of the valley the hills attain an elevation of 400 to 800 feet above the river, and culminate in several sharp ridges; on the w. the hills are less elevated, though the highest summits attain an elevation of 400 to 800 feet above the valley.⁶ The declivities of these hills are generally quite abrupt. Oquaga Hill, in the n. e. part of the town, is one of the highest peaks, and it has some historical notoriety. (See, p. 180.) The valley of the river is generally narrow. The soil is a deep, rich, gravelly loam in the valleys, and a slaty loam underlaid by clay and hardpan upon the hills. Considerable portions of the e. and s. parts of the town are yet uncultivated. **Windsor**, (p. v.), situated on the Susquehanna, near the center of the town, contains 3 churches and Windsor Academy. Pop. 339. **Stillson Hollow** (West Windsor p. o.) contains about 20 houses. **Randolph Center**⁷ (p. o.) is a hamlet. The first settlement was made on the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Doolittle Creek, in 1786, by John Doolittle, from Conn.⁸ The first church (Cong.) was organized Aug. 15, 1793, by Rev. Mr. Judd. There are 5 churches in town.⁹

¹ Among the early settlers were Joshua and John Merseoun, Gen. O. Stoddard, Nehemiah Spaulding, Walter Sabin, Capt. Wm. Brink, Moses Chambers, Ezekiel and Oliver Crocker, Jeremiah and Benj. Brown, Amos Patterson, Abner Rockwell, and Medad and Elisha B. Bradley. The first death was that of Mary J. Fisk, June 13, 1789. James Ross and Jabesh Winchop built the first gristmill, in 1791, and the latter opened the first tavern, the same year. The first school was taught by Flavel Sabin, in 1787. The first birth was that of Joseph Chambers, July 4, 1790.

² 2 Presb. and 2 M. E.
³ Samuel and Duna¹ Seymour, David Barney, Daniel Price, Wm. Coe, Ruggles Winchel, and Asa Camp, were the first settlers. Saml. Coe kept the first inn, in 1791, and R. Winchel built the first gristmill, in 1786. The first school was taught by John Kutch, in 1793.

⁴ The census reports 3 churches; Bap., M. E., and Ref. Meth.
⁵ Named from Windsor, Conn.

⁶ The surface of the Susquehanna in this town is about 910 feet above tide.

⁷ So called from its being the center of Randolph's Patent.

⁸ David Amaghad and Cyrus Hotchkiss, John Gurnsey and ———— Swift, settled in town in 1787. The first birth was that of David Doolittle, Dec. 27, 1786; the first marriage, that of Capt. Andrew English and Miss Rachel Moore; and the first death, that of Mrs. Ashley, the interpreter at the Oquaga Mission, in Aug. 1787. Josiah Stow opened the first inn and store, in 1788, and Nathan Lane built the first gristmill, in 1797. The first school was taught by Stephen Seymour, in 1789.

⁹ 2 M. E., and 1 each F. W. Bap., Bap., and Presb.

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Feederless, Stock, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Broome County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1875.			POPULATION.						
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Feederless.		
Barker	13,155	9,299	593,712	13,440	610,122	629	685	456	157	243	16	287
Binghamton*	29,486	21,040	1,823,290	605,009	2,434,809	1,633	1,522	715	644	1,752	12	470
Chemango	27,023	20,102	326,359	20,100	346,459	692	650	1,043	236	1,752	12	470
Colesville	16,044	16,511	508,061	30,806	567,265	1,033	1,322	715	644	471	17	514
Cookin'	13,463	10,931	37,329	22,150	59,101	1,340	1,199	471	481	471	17	514
Liste	13,879	17,094	317,916	18,269	482,695	925	890	251	376	372	3	744
Maine	6,929	8,424	119,895	17,590	249,566	1,008	971	301	471	471	17	514
Nanticoke	14,200	40,599	478,926	3,840	482,206	1,004	1,456	555	779	471	17	514
Port Crane*	16,830	8,575	342,724	30,150	372,574	912	872	340	174	287	12	470
Sanford	14,167	6,061	334,994	33,875	368,089	1,259	1,264	477	478	581	17	514
Triangle	12,926	12,919	345,156	14,151	359,307	917	970	578	571	141	13	287
Union	22,367	20,801	492,960	39,083	525,043	1,337	1,300	571	570	480	22	514
Vestal	198,836	206,204	6,710,669	847,717	7,558,326	18,086	17,064	6,176	6,602	3,648	212	12,480
Windser												
Total												

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	BUSHEL OF GRAIN.		Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	DAILY PRODUCE.	Value of Live Stock.	
						Wheat.	Syring.				Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	Value of Products.
Barker	284	1,379	1,326	2,910	741	1,559	39,594	3,874	9822	19,134	47,527	1,117	1,117
Binghamton*	1,230	2,679	2,705	7,116	2,192	6,084	133,463	7,844	25,207	28,023	212,588	1,121	1,121
Chemango	740	2,758	2,207	6,185	1,342	3,138	36,546	7,730	20,223	28,248	201,653	1,100	1,100
Cookin'	524	1,722	1,323	4,526	1,194	5,182	78,212	5,205	11,203	17,474	156,514	1,100	1,422
Liste	469	1,442	1,212	3,148	588	704	54,705	4,162	10,763	21,640	119,700	3,777	1,947
Maine	396	1,521	1,131	3,091	742	969	52,616	3,774	14,557	3,926	111,265	2,176	1,784
Nanticoke	173	642	570	629	286	327	18,202	1,713	4,453	4,955	60,000	2,477	491
Sanford	344	1,630	1,067	2,396	673	2,424	26,299	4,967	11,998	7,765	238,250	1,241	1,814
Triangle	363	1,808	1,745	1,858	922	543	26,800	10,512	22,286	28,177	3,275	1,878	
Union	448	1,264	1,260	2,240	1,322	4,540	77,248	3,871	18,308	23,629	145,231	2,065	1,878
Vestal	399	953	644	1,590	908	2,344	41,800	2,432	10,197	3,800	37,502	3,760	1,900
Windser	527	2,610	2,016	5,125	1,241	4,064	150,116	7,941	12,865	32,064	192,924	6,027	2,875
Total	5998	20,428	17,116	40,894	12,151	32,473	757,493	36,385	160,429	224,466	1,756,417	4,636	27,211

* Formed since 1875.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.



This county was formed from Genesee, March 11, 1808. It lies upon the Penn. line, near the s. w. corner of the State. It is 260 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,334 sq. mi. The surface is a hilly upland, forming the n. spurs of the Alleghany Mts. The upland is separated by deep valleys into distinct ridges, having a general n. and s. direction. The valleys deepen toward the s., and the hills rise abruptly to a height of 800 to 1,300 feet above them and 2,500 to 3,000 feet above tide. Nearly the whole co. is very broken; and many of the hills, though arable to their summits, are too steep for profitable cultivation. Toward the n. border the extreme mountainous character is somewhat modified, and the summits of the hills spread out into high, rolling uplands. Allegany River enters

the s. e. corner of the co. from Penn., flows in a n. w. direction to near the center, thence s. w. to the s. border. It receives Four Mile, Trout, Tunegawant, Red House, Tunessassa, and Split Rock Creeks from the s., and Oswaya, Hodges, Haskill, Ischua, Five Mile, Mill, Wrights, Little Valley, Cold Spring, and Bone Run Creeks from the n. Cattaraugus Creek, forming the n. boundary, receives Buttermilk and South Middle Branch Creeks. Connewango Creek, draining the w. border, flows into Chautauque co. Upon all these streams are numerous falls, furnishing an abundance of water-power.

The rocks of this co. mostly belong to the shales and sandstones of the Portage and Chemung groups. The former are exposed along Cattaraugus Creek, and the latter in the valleys in the central and s. parts of the co. The summits of the southern hills are covered with Catskill conglomerate. These rocks afford a good building stone in a few localities, but generally they are too easily acted upon by the elements to be very valuable. Drift deposits are found to some extent, scattered over the co.; and beds of clay, alluvium, and muck are found in limited quantities in the valleys.¹ The only lime in the co. is derived from small, isolated beds of marl and tufa. Springs of sulphur, weak brine, petroleum, and carburetted hydrogen are found in different localities. The "Oil Spring" of Freedom, yielding petroleum, is a place of considerable note. A very small amount of bog iron ore has been discovered in the swamps, but not in sufficient quantities to be profitably worked. The soil in the valleys is a yellowish loam, composed chiefly of disintegrated sandstone and shale; upon the uplands it is clay alternating with sand and gravel and underlaid by hardpan. The whole region is best adapted to grazing. For many years lumbering has been extensively carried on, and it still is a leading branch of business in the s. part of the co. The pine lands now remaining are exceedingly valuable; and the revenue derived from them forms no inconsiderable portion of the wealth of the co. Stock and wool growing and dairying form the leading pursuits in the other parts of the co.

The county seat is located at Ellicottville.² The courthouse is a brick edifice, situated near the center of the village, upon ample grounds donated by the Holland Land Company. The clerk's office is a fireproof brick building, adjacent to the courthouse. The jail is a stone building, amply provided for the accommodation and classification of prisoners. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 200 acres in Machias, 16 mi. n. e. of Ellicottville. The average number of inmates is 35, supported at a weekly cost of \$1.40 each. The farm yields a revenue of about \$1,000.³

The N. Y. & Erie R. R. enters the co. from the n., and extends along Oil Spring and Ischua Creeks to Olean, thence along Allegany River to the mouth of Little Valley Creek, thence upon the valley of that creek about 9 mi., and thence in a n. w. direction to the w. border of the co. It passes through the towns of Hinsdale, Olean, Allegany, Carrolton, Great Valley, Bucktooth, Little Valley, Mansfield, New Albion, Persia, Dayton, and Perrysburgh.⁴ The Genesee Valley Canal

¹ The superficial deposits and alluvium of the n. and s. portions of the county are essentially different. The hillsides and valleys of the n. are covered with hardpan, and those of the s. with pine.

² Upon the organization of the co. in 1808 Jonas Williams, Jesse Southwick, and Asa Bains were appointed commissioners to locate the county seat. They fixed upon the site of Ellicottville, then a wilderness, and erected a large iron wood post to mark the spot. Up to 1817 the co. was merged in Niagara. The first courts were held at Olean, July 5, 1817. The first co. officers were Timothy H. Porter, *First Judge*; James Brooks,

Ashbel Freeman, and Francis Green, *County Judges*; Simeon Boughton, *County Clerk*; Israel Curtiss, *Sheriff*; and Jeremy Woodley, *Sergeant*. The first courthouse and jail was erected at Ellicottville, in 1817-18. It was burned in 1822, and the present buildings were soon after erected.

³ This establishment is represented by the Senate Committee of 1857 as being in bad repair and indifferently kept. The food supplied was plain and wholesome; but the house was old and dilapidated, and little attention was paid to cleanliness.

⁴ Several railroads have been surveyed through the co., and upon

extends through Hinsdale and Olean, uniting with Allegany River at the latter place. An extension of this canal 7 mi. up the Allegany to the Penn. line is in process of construction.

Five weekly newspapers are now published in the co.¹

This co. was included in the territory ceded by the Six Nations to the Holland Land Co. in 1797. Three reservations made within the limits of the co. are held by the Indians at the present day. The Oil Spring Reservation, containing 1 sq. mi., is partly in Iselua, Cattaraugus co. and partly in Cuba, Allegany co. The Allegany Reservation, containing 42 sq. mi., extends from the Penn. line 25 mi. N. E. along Allegany River. The tract is, on an average, about 2 mi. wide, and embraces nearly all of the river intervals.—the finest agricultural region in the co. It embraces portions of Allegany, Carrollton, Great Valley, Bucktooth, Cold Spring, and South Valley. A small portion of the Cattaraugus Reservation lies in the N. part of Perrysburgh.² The Philadelphia Quakers established a mission on the Allegany Reservation, in what is now South Valley, as early as 1798. The first permanent settlement was made at Olean, by Maj. Adam Hoop and his brother Robert, from Albany, in 1804. For many years a large share of Western emigration was by way of the Allegany River and Pittsburgh; and, being at the head of boat navigation upon the river, Olean speedily became a place of importance. Upon the completion of the Erie Canal travel was diverted from this route and improvements advanced very slowly. The completion of the N. Y. & Erie R. R. gave a new impulse to enterprise and industry; and the co. is now rapidly progressing in all the elements of wealth and civilization.

ALLEGANY—was formed from Great Valley, as "*Burton*," April 18, 1831. Its name was changed March 28, 1851. Humphrey was taken off in 1836. It lies upon the S. border of the co., E. of the center. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valley of Allegany River, which extends E. and W. through the center. The declivities of the hills are steep, and their highest summits are 700 to 900 feet above the valleys. The streams are Four Mile, Five Mile, and Mill Creeks, tributaries of the Allegany. About nine-tenths of the town is still covered with forests. The soil is a shaly and sandy loam on the hills, and a clayey and gravelly loam in the valleys.

some of them considerable labor has been expended. The Erie & N. Y. City R. R. extends W. from the N. Y. & Erie R. R. at Bucktooth to Erie, Penn. A large portion of this road is graded. The Buffalo & Pittsburgh and the Attica & Allegany Railroads, both to terminate at Olean, have been surveyed; but work upon them has been indefinitely postponed.

¹ *The Allegany Mercury*, the first paper in the co., was started at "*Hannibal*," now Olean, in 1818, by Benj. F. Smead. In 1819 Franklin Cowdery became interested in its publication, and the name was changed to

The Hamilton Recorder. It was continued but a few years. *The Western Courier* was started at Ellipticville in 1826 by Richard Hill. In 1827 it was changed to

The Cattaraugus Gazette, and was continued about 2 years. *The Lodi Pioneer* was started at "*Lodi*," now Gowanda, in 1827 by Lewis B. Edwards. At the end of 3 years it was changed to

The Lodi Freeman and Messenger, and issued by G. N. Starr. In 1833 it passed into the hands of Eliakim Hough, and was changed to

The Cattaraugus Freeman, under which name it was continued until 1844, when it was changed to

The People's Advocate and Lodi Banner. In Oct. 1850, it passed into the hands of Henry M. Morgan, and its name was changed to

The Cattaraugus Chronicle. It was soon after changed to *The Independent Chronicle*, under which name it was published 4 years. In 1854 John M. Henry became interested in its publication, and it was changed to

The Gowanda Chronicle, and was continued until the office was burned, April 30, 1856.

The Ellipticville Republican was commenced in May, 1853, by Jos. E. Sill. In 1854 it passed into the hands of R. H. Shankland, and was changed to

The Cattaraugus Republican. In 1855 it became the property of Fred. A. Stanton, by whom it is still published.

The Allegany Mercury was started at Olean in 1825 by G. W. Cutler. In 1826 it was changed to

The Olean Advertiser, and was issued by Rufus W. Griswold for about 1 year. In 1837 Charles Woodcock had charge of it; and in 1838 it passed into the hands of Dudley Bryan and was changed to

The Olean Times. It was afterward published by A. M. Badger until 1841.

The Hinsdale Democrat was started at the Village of Hinsdale in 1836 by Joseph T. Lyman. It soon passed into the hands of Edward Hughs & Co., and was continued 2 years.

The People's Gazette was started at Hinsdale in 1840 by Geo. C.

Smith. In 1842 it was removed to Genesee, Livingston co.

The Cattaraugus Whig was started at Ellipticville in July, 1840, by De los E. Sill. It was continued by him until 1844, when its name was changed to

The Cattaraugus Freeman, under which title it is still issued by Sill & Beidler.

The Randolph Herald was started at Randolph in March, 1842. It was successively issued by Wm. Mason, Lorenzo and Julius Marsh, and Fletcher & Russell until 1844, when it passed into the hands of J. J. Strong, who continued it 2 years. Strong then joined the Mormons, and removed the establishment to Nauvoo, Ill.

The Freeman and Messenger was started at Hinsdale in 1847 by L. E. Smith. Its name was soon changed to

The Express, and it was issued by Edwin and Allen C. Fuller until 1846.

The Gowanda Whig was started at Gowanda in Nov. 1850, by James T. Henry. In the following Feb. it was removed to Ellipticville, and its name changed to

The Whig and Union; soon after it appeared as

The Union, under which title it is now published by R. H. Shankland.

The Gowanda Union rose from the ashes of the great fire of April, 1846, and was issued 1 year by Louis S. Morgan, when it was removed to Bradford, Penn.

The Cattaraugus Sachem was started at Randolph in June, 1847, and was continued about 1 year, when the press was removed to Olean.

The Randolph Whig was started at Randolph in July, 1842, by C. K. Judson and Benj. F. Morris. In 1847 its name was changed to

The Randolph Reporter, and it was issued by Morris until July 5, 1848, when it was removed to Gowanda and changed to

The Gowanda Reporter. It is now published by N. W. Henry and Frank S. Hibbs.

The Olean Journal was started at Olean in 1837 by Chas. M. Smith. In June, 1856, it passed into the hands of James T. Henry, who changed its name to

The Olean Advertiser, under which title he still issues it.

The Newspaper Gun, now, was started at Randolph in 1847 by A. M. Shattuck, and was continued 1 year.

² The Indian titles to these lands have been extinguished, but both the State and F. S. agents have denied them the right of purchase, absolute, and exclusive. By an act of Feb. 10, 1847, the Legislature formally renounced all right in the public lands, so far as to tax these lands. The Indians are now engaged in their cultural pursuits, in which they have made considerable progress.

Lumbering is extensively pursued. **Allegany**, (p. v.) upon Allegany River, e. of the center, contains a tannery, door and blind factory, 3 churches, and 70 houses. It is a station on the N. Y. & E. R. R. The Franciscan College is located near the village.¹ **Five Mile Run** is a p. o. The first settler was Ebenezer Reed, from Conn., who located near the mouth of Nine Mile Creek in 1820.² The first religious services (Bap.) were held at the house of James Strong, by Elder Benj. Cole, in 1823. The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1829.³

ASHFORD—was formed from Elliotville, Feb. 16, 1824. It is centrally located on the s. border of the co. The surface is hilly, with ridges extending generally in a s. and s. direction. The highest points in the s. part are 300 feet above the valleys. Cattaraugus Creek, forming the s. boundary, and Buttermilk Creek, are the principal streams. The soil is a slaty loam intermixed with gravel and clay. Maple sugar is largely manufactured. **Ashford**, (p. v.) in the s. w. part of the town, contains a grist and saw mill, 2 churches, and 36 dwellings; **East Ashford** (p. o.) contains 2 churches and 11 dwellings. The first settlers were Henry Frank and his two sons Andrew and Jacob H., from Herkimer co., who located on Lot 56, in 1816.⁴ The first church (F. W. Bap.) was organized in 1821, by Elder Richard M. Cary. There are now 6 churches in town.⁵

BUCKTOOTH—was formed from Little Valley, Nov. 19, 1854. It lies upon the s. border of the co., w. of the center. Its surface is mostly a broken and mountainous upland, the highest summits being 800 to 1,000 feet above the valleys. Allegany River flows w. and s. w. through the s. part. The other principal streams are Red House, Little Valley, and Bucktooth Creeks, and Sawmill Run. The soil is a clay and sandy loam. A large share of the town is yet covered with forests; and lumbering forms the leading pursuit.⁶ **Bucktooth** is a p. o. in the s. part. A few settlements were made previous to 1812; but they were abandoned during the war. The first permanent settler was James Rosenbury, who located in town in 1816.⁷ The only church (M. E.) was formed about 1830.

CARROLTON⁸—was formed from Great Valley, March 9, 1842. Part of Allegany Reservation was annexed in 1847. It is the central town upon the s. border of the co. Ball Hill, in the s. e. part, is 800 feet above the valley. The Allegany flows n. w. through the n. part, receiving as tributaries Tunegawly and Windfall Creeks. The soil is a clay and shaly loam upon the uplands, and a gravelly loam in the valleys. Lumbering is the leading pursuit. **Limestone**,⁹ (p. o.) in the s. part, and **Tuna**, (p. o.) in the n., are hamlets. Charles Foster, Horace Howe, and Marcus Leonard located upon Lots 28 and 29 in 1814.¹⁰ The first religious meeting (Bap.) was held by Rev. Aaron Kellogg, at his own house, in 1831; and the first church (M. E.) was organized in 1843. The census reports 2 churches; M. E. and R. C.

COLD SPRING—was formed from Napoli, March 20, 1837. Parts of South Valley were taken off in 1847 and '48. It is an interior town, near the s. w. corner of the co. The surface is a hilly and broken upland, the highest summits being 400 to 500 feet above the valleys. The Allegany flows s. w. through the n. e. corner, and receives from the n. Cold Spring Creek, which flows through the center. The soil is a clay and slaty loam upon the uplands, and a sandy and gravelly loam in the valleys. A sulphur spring is found in the n. e. part. There is no village, p. o., or church edifice in town. Lumbering is extensively carried on. The first settlements were made by Chas. Crook, with his 3 sons Chas., jr., Ira, and Nathan, from Vt., on Lot 32, and Joshua Basson,

¹ This institution is under the control of the Franciscan (R. C.) Association. The buildings are now in process of erection. Nicholas Bever-ux donated to the association, for the institute, 200 acres of land and \$4,000.

² Among the other early settlers were Andrew L. Allen, Hiram Wood, James Strong, Isaac Eggelston, Amos B. and David Orton, who located on Five Mile Creek in 1821. The first child born was Nathan Reed, Oct. 2, 1820; the first marriage, that of Wm. R. Fox and Sally Strong, in 1825; and the first persons who died were children of Isaac Eggelston, in 1823. Leonard Cronkhite taught the first school, in a house of James Strong's, in the winter of 1825-26; Ebenezer Reed kept the first inn, in 1820; Aaron Wheeler, the first store, in 1833; and Reuben Lambertson erected the first sawmill, on Five Mile Creek, in 1826.

³ The census reports 4 churches; Bap., Cong., M. E., and R. C.
⁴ Among the other early settlers were John Goodenote, Saml. Flagg, Griffin and David Wyley, Amos, David, Thomas, and Muley Sampson, David Over, Augustus Van Slyke, Calvin Woodruff, Marceua Brooks, Jacob and Michael Houghstader, John Quackenbush and his son Peter, all from Herkimer and Montgomery cos., and all of whom located in town in 1818. The first birth was that of Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob H. Frank, in the fall of 1817; and the first death, that of Phoebe, a child of Andrew Frank, Aug. 30, 1818. David, Thomas and Norman B. Carter taught the first schools, in 1822-23.

⁵ 2 Bap., F. W. Bap., Cong., M. E., and Wes. Meth.

⁶ This town contains an area of 47,620 acres, of which less than 1,000 acres were under cultivation in 1855.

⁷ Among the other early settlers were James Green, Adam Johnson, and John Boutell. The first birth was that of a child of David Hathaway, in 1834; and the first marriage, that of Andrew Mills and Sally Hadly. Leister Granger taught the first school, in 1831; Adam Johnson kept the first inn, in 1832, and John Boardman the first store, in 1834. The first sawmill was built by the Indians, in 1813, on Sawmill Run.

⁸ Named from G. Carrolton, one of the original proprietors.

⁹ Upon the flats near Limestone are the remains of an ancient fortification. It is in the shape of a figure 8, the remains of the ditch and earthworks being plainly visible.

¹⁰ John and Wm. Moore, Elias Stone, Peter Zoloff, — Hancock, Isaac Farr, Aaron Kellogg, and Wm. Smith settled on Tuna Creek in 1828. The first birth was that of Merit Zoloff, in June, 1829; the first marriage, that of — Brown and Emeline Fuller, in 1828; the first death, that of Enoch Fuller, in 1828. The first school was taught by Milton Northrop, at Limestone, in the winter of 1830-31. Elias Stone kept the first inn, near the mouth of Tuna Creek, in 1828, and Chas. Lewis the first store, in 1832. The first sawmill was built by Marcus Leonard, in 1826.

from Mass., on Lot 22, in 1820.¹ The first religious meeting (Cong.) was held in 1823, by Rev. Wm. J. Wilcox.

CONN EWAN GO—was formed from Little Valley, Jan. 20, 1823. Randolph was taken off in 1826, and Leon in 1832. It lies upon the w. border of the co., s. of the center. The surface in the s. w. and w. parts is level and swampy, the Connewango Swamp being 30 to 50 feet below the bed of Allegany River at its nearest point. The remaining parts are hilly. It is drained s. by Connewango, Little Connewango, and Clear Creeks, and other small streams. The soil on the uplands is clay and gravel, and on the flats a gravelly loam. **Rutledge**, (Connewango p. o.) in the s. w. part, on Connewango Creek, contains a church and 17 dwellings. **Clear Creek** (p. v.) is on the line of Chautauque co. **Anville** is a hamlet. Settlement was commenced in 1816, by Eliph. Follet, near Rutledge.² The first church (Presb.) was organized at Rutledge, in 1816.³

DAYTON—was formed from Perrysburgh, Feb. 7, 1835. It lies upon the w. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface is generally a rolling and hilly upland. The highest elevations in the n. part are about 300 feet above the n. r. at Dayton Station. It is drained s. by two branches of Connewango Creek and other small streams. The soil is a clayey and gravelly loam. Lumbering is an important branch of industry. **Dayton**, (p. v.) on the N. Y. & E. R. R., in the s. e. corner of the town, contains 13 dwellings; and **West Dayton**, (Cottage p. o.) in the s. w. corner, a church, 2 sawmills, and 14 dwellings. **Sociality** is a hamlet, in the s. e. part. The first settlement was made by Silas Nash and Simeon Rumer, from Otsego co., in 1810.⁴ The first religious meeting (Bap.) was held at the house of Joshua Webb, in 1816, by Rev. Elnathan Finch; and the first church (Bap.) was organized in March, 1818, at the house of Mr. Webb.⁵

EAST OTTO—was formed from Otto, Nov. 30, 1854. It lies upon the s. border of the co., w. of the center. The surface is hilly and broken; Mt. Tug, the highest summit, being 300 feet above the valleys. Cattaraugus Creek forms the s. boundary; and South Middle Branch flows w. through the town, s. of the center. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam, favorable for both grain and grass. **Otto Corners**, (East Otto p. o.) a little s. w. from the center, contains 3 churches and 17 dwellings. The first settlements were made by Joseph Bates, on Lot 20, and Horace Wells, near Otto Corners, about 1816.⁶ The first religious meetings were held at the house of Tyler M. Beach, in 1821. The first preaching (M. E.) was at the same house, by Rev. Ira Brownson, in 1822.⁷

EL LICOTTVILLE⁸—was formed from "Ischua," now Franklinville, April 13, 1820. Ashford was taken off in 1824. It is an interior town, lying a little s. e. of the center of the co. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep and narrow ravines of the streams. The principal stream is Great Valley Creek, flowing s. through near the center. The soil upon the hills is a clay loam, and in the valleys a gravelly loam. **Ellicottville**, (p. v.) on the creek, in the s. w. part of the town, was incorp. April 1, 1837. Besides the co. buildings, it contains 4 churches, 3 newspaper offices, and an iron foundry. Pop. 695. **Plato** and **Ash Fork** are p. offices. The first settlements were made in 1815, by David Waldo, from Oneida co., and Olin Pitcher, from Mass.⁹ The first religious meeting was held at the house of Wm. Vinton, by Rev. John Spencer, in 1818. The first church (Presb.) was formed Sept. 10, 1822.¹⁰

¹ Eastman Prescott and his father settled in the s. part, and Isaac Merrill in the s. w. part, in 1821. The first birth was that of Martha, daughter of Charles Crook, jr., in the spring of 1824; and the first death that of Miss Jones, in the fall of 1821. Miss E. Sant of taught the first school, in the summer of 1831. Phileas Hall kept the first inn and the first store in 1822. Chas. Crook and Juliana Basson erected the first sawmill, in 1820, on Cold Spring Creek.

² Samps in Crocker, from Cairo, Greene co., settled near Rutledge in 1818; and Calvin Treat, H. Camp, Wm. Holbrook, and John Darling about the same time. The first school was taught by Olive Cheney, in the summer of 1819. Eliphad Follet kept the first inn, in 1817, near Rutledge, and H. Camp and Wm. H. Brook the first store, in 1822, at Olds Corners. The first sawmill was erected by Sampson Crocker, on Mill Creek, in 1810, and the first gristmill by Calvin Treat, near the center of the town, in 1821. Mrs. Crocker, wife of Sampson Crocker, killed a wildcat at her hen roost with a pair of tongs, in the winter of 1819.

³ The census reports 3 churches: Presb., Bap., and M. E.

⁴ Joshua Webb, from Madison co., settl'd on Lot 56, Leman H. Pitcher, on Lot 58, in the s. w. part; Ralph Johnson, Heman and Anson Merrill, and Timothy M. Shaw in the s. e. part,—all in 1810. The first child born was Amos Nash, in June, 1811; the first marriage, that of Benj. Parsell and Mary Redfield, in March, 1818; and the first death, that of Dr. Witt, son of Silas Nash, in Feb. 1812. Caleb Webb kept the first inn, in 1827, at West

Dayton, and Wm. H. Leland, the first store, in 1837, in the s. e. part of the town. Silas Nash erected the first sawmill, in 1817, at West Dayton.

⁵ The census reports 3 churches: Bap., F. W. Bap., and M. E.
⁶ Soon after, Moses T. and Tyler M. Beach, Justice Bartholomew, Abraham Gibbs, and S. and T. Tuttle settled in the town. The first children born were Azam and Britannia, twins, son and daughter of Justice Bartholomew; the first marriage was that of Moses N. Leland and Britannia Wells, in 1821, and the first death of an adult, that of Mrs. John Darling, in Dec. 1824. Rezekiah Stovel kept the first inn near Otto Corners, in 1823, and Vine Plumb the first store, near the same place, in 1824. Moses T. Beach built the first sawmill, in 1827, and the first gristmill, in 1824, on South Middle Branch, in the e. part of the town.

⁷ The census reports 3 churches: M. E., Cong., and Bap.

⁸ Named from Joseph Ellicott, agent of the Holland Land Co.
⁹ Grove Harbut built the first house, in 1810, on Lot 72, and settled in March, 1816. Ezekianton Bartholomew and Ephraim Finch settled in 1816. The first child born was Orlando Finch, in June, 1816. The first school was taught by A. Dunce, Carpenter, at the house of Olin Pitcher, in the summer of 1817. Baker Leonard kept the first inn, in 1817, and the first store, in 1818. Olin Pitcher erected the first sawmill, in 1824, on Great Valley Creek.

¹⁰ The census reports 4 churches: Presb., Prot. E., M. E., and R. C.

FARMERSVILLE—was formed from "*Ischua*," now Franklinville, March 29, 1821. It lies on the e. border of the co., n. of the center. The surface is a hilly upland, forming the watershed between the streams flowing s. w. into Lake Erie and those flowing e. into Genesee River and s. into Allegany River. The highest point, near the center, is 800 to 900 feet above the R. R. at Olean. Mud Lake, in the n. part, covering an area of about 30 acres, discharges its waters n.; and Ischua Creek flows s. through the w. part. On the uplands the soil is chiefly a vegetable mold resting on clay, shale, and slate; in the valleys, a gravelly loam. **Farmersville**, (p. v.) near the center, contains 2 churches and 17 dwellings. **Fairview** is a p. o. The first settlement was made by Peter and Cornelius Ten Broeck and Richard Tozer,—all from Otsego co.,—on Lots 4 and 26, in 1817.¹ The first religious meeting was held by Rev. Eliab Goings, (Bap.,) at the barn of Levi Peet, in 1821. The census reports 2 churches: Bap. and M. E.

FRANKLINVILLE—was formed from Olean, June 16, 1812, as "*Ube*." Its name was changed to "*Ischua*," April 17, 1816; and to Franklinville, March 3, 1821. A part of Perrysburgh was taken off in 1814, Ellicottville, Freedom, and Yorkshire in 1820, Farmersville in 1821, and Lyndon in 1829. It is an interior town, lying n. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is undulating and hilly. It is drained s. by Ischua and Great Valley Creeks and several other small streams. The soil is clay and gravelly loam. **Franklinville**, (p. v.) on Ischua Creek, in the n. e. corner of the town, contains 2 churches, 2 sawmills, and 370 inhabitants; **Cadiz** (p. v.) a church and several mills. Pop. 165. The first settlement was made at the village of Franklinville, by Joseph McClure, originally from Vt., in March, 1806.² The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1823. There are 3 churches in town; Bap., Presb., and M. E.

FREEDOM—was formed from "*Ischua*," now Franklinville, April 13, 1820. A part of Yorkshire was taken off in 1844. It is the n. e. corner town of the co. The surface is a rolling or moderately hilly upland. Clear Creek and the s. branch of Cattaraugus Creek are the principal streams. Beaver Lake, in the s. part, Fish Lake, in the e., and Scum and Laws Lakes, in the center, are small ponds. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam. Several quarries of good building stone are found in different parts of the town. **Sandusky**, (p. v.) on Clear Creek, in the n. part, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, and 2 sawmills. Pop. 175. **Elton**, (p. v.) near the s. w. corner, contains a church and 14 dwellings. **Freedom** is a p. o. The first settlements were made in 1811, by Warren Stanley, Ezekiel Reynolds, from N. H., and Earl Lawyer, Rufus Metcalf, and Enoch Howlett, from Vt.³ The first religious meeting was held at the house of Rufus Metcalf, in April, 1813, by Eber P. Root. The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1820.⁴

GREAT VALLEY—was formed from Olean, April 15, 1818. "*Burton*," now Allegany, was taken off in 1831, and Carrleton in 1842. Part of Allegany Reservation was taken off in 1847. It is an interior town, lying a little s. of the center of the co. Its surface is a mountainous and hilly upland. The highest summit, near the s. w. corner, is 1,300 feet above the river. The declivities are generally very abrupt, and many of them are too steep for cultivation. Allegany River flows through the s. w. corner, and receives as tributary Great Valley Creek. The soil upon the highlands is a hard clay mixed with disintegrated slate and shale; and in the valleys a gravelly loam. Lumbering is the leading pursuit, five-sixths of the surface being still covered with forests.⁵ **Great Valley Station**, (Killbuck p. o.) at the mouth of Great Valley Creek, in the s. part, contains 18 dwellings; and **Peth** (Great Valley p. o.) II. Settlement was commenced at the

¹ Levi Peet and Peleg Robins, from Otsego co., settled on Lots 26 and 4 in 1817. The first child born was Addison, son of Richard Tozer, in 1817; the first marriage, that of Peter Ten Broeck and Polly Troniman; and the first death, that of Mrs. Magdalen Adams, Nov. 7, 1820. The first man was kept in 1817, by Richard Tozer, and the first store by Jacob Comstock, in 1828. James Wooden erected the first sawmill, in 1824, on the outlet of Mud Lake.

² Mr. McClure was agent and surveyor of the Holland Land Co., and located his lot in 1805. He was a leading man in the town for many years, filled the principal town offices, served with the rank of captain on the Niagara frontier in the War of 1812, and represented the town in the Assembly of 1814-15. His brother David settled in the town in 1809. Thos. Morris and Henry Conrad in 1807, and Timothy Butler, Jeremiah Burroughs, and Dr. G. G. Wright, soon after. All in the valley of Ischua Creek. The first child born in the town and co., was Horatio, son of David McClure, April 20, 1808. John McClure taught the first school, in 1809. Joseph McClure kept the first inn, in 1809, and Thos. Morris the first store, in 1816, at near Franklinville Village. Henry Gray of built the first gristmill, in 1805, and a sawmill, in 1809, at Cadiz.

³ These settlers made improvements and put up log houses in

1811, and moved in with their families in the spring of 1812. The first child born was Patus Metcalf, Jr., Dec. 21, 1812; and the first death of an adult was that of Peter Davis, Dec. 17, 1816. Lihou Buggart and Sally McKee, and Sylvester Davis and Miss Buggart, were all married at the same time, in 1817. The first school was taught in 1816, by Joanna Clark. Enoch Howlett kept the first inn and the first store, in 1824. He also erected the first sawmill, in 1821, on Clear Creek. Dr. F. H. Cruttenford erected the first gristmill, on the same stream, in 1822.

⁴ The census reports 5 churches: 2 Bap., F. W. Ep., C. M., Meth., and Unit.

⁵ On lot 10, about 1 m. n. of the center of the town, is a place known as the "Breathing Well." About 1830, Nicholas Flint attempted to dig a well; but, after reaching a depth of 25 feet and obtaining no water, he abandoned the undertaking, but stoned up the well, hoping that water might come. Noting a current of air proceeding from the well, he inserted a pump, 6 m. and covered it up, except the end of the log. A current of air is continually blowing either into or out of the well; and a whistling placed at the end of the log has been heard half a mile. The current of air is sometimes steady in one direction for a while day, and sometimes it changes every hour.

mouth of Great Valley Creek, by Judge James Green, in 1812.¹ The first religious meeting was held at the house of Orin Pitcher, by Rev. John Spencer, in 1815. The first religious association (Cong.) was formed, with 8 members, in 1817. There is now no church edifice in town, and but 1 church, (M. E.)

HINSDALE—was formed from Olean, April 14, 1820. Ischua was taken off in 1816. It lies on the e. border of the co., s. of the center. The surface is a hilly and broken upland. The hills are 500 to 600 feet above the valleys and are bordered by abrupt declivities. The highest points, on Lots 23 and 24, are 500 feet above the r. r. at Hinsdale Village. Reservoir Lake is a small sheet of water near the s. e. corner. Ischua and Oil Creeks—the former from the s. e. and the latter from the s. w.—form a junction near the center, and thence the united stream takes the name of Olean Creek, flowing s. through the town. The soil upon the uplands is chiefly clay, and in the valleys a gravelly loam. **Hinsdale**, (p. v.), at the junction of Ischua and Oil Creeks, contains 2 churches and several mills and manufacturing establishments. Pop. 255. It is a canal village and a station upon the N. Y. & Erie R. R. **Scotts Corners**, in the s. part, contains a church and 13 houses. **Haskel Flat** is a p. o. The first settlers were Horace Noble, Chas. Foot, and Thos. Lusk, who located near the present site of the village in 1806.² The first religious meeting was held at the log barn of Zachariah Noble, in June, 1807. The first regular preacher was Rev. Reuben Aylesworth, (M. E.,) in 1820, who organized the first religious association in 1821.³

HUMPHREY⁴—was formed from "Barlow," now Allegany, May 12, 1836. It is an interior town, lying a little s. e. of the center of the co. The surface is a broken and hilly upland, the highest summits being 600 feet above the r. r. at Olean. Its streams are Great Valley, Five Mile, Wrights, and Sugar Town Creeks. The soil upon the hills is mostly clay, occasionally intermixed with sand, and in the valleys it is a gravelly loam. **Humphrey Center** is a hamlet. **Humphrey** and **Sugar Town** are p. offices. The first settlement was made in the s. w. corner, on Lot 56, by Russel Chappell, in 1815.⁵ The first religious association (M. E.) was formed in 1834.⁶

ISCHUA—was formed from Hinsdale, Feb. 7, 1846, as "*Rice*." Its name was changed March 27, 1855. It lies upon the e. border of the co., a little s. of the center. Its surface is a broken and hilly upland, the highest summits being 600 feet above the valleys. Ischua Creek flows s. through the town and receives several tributaries. The soil is chiefly clay, with a thin surface mold and some gravelly loam. Quarries of good building stone are found in the town. **Ischua**, (p. v.), formerly called "*Rice*," on Ischua Creek, in the s. part, contains a gristmill and 19 dwellings. The first settlement was made on Lot 45, on the creek, by Abraham M. Farwell, from Mass., in 1812.⁷ The first religious meeting was held at the house of Mr. Farwell, by Rev. John Spencer, in 1815; and the first church (M. E.) was formed in 1827.

LEON—was formed from Conewango, April 24, 1832. It lies on the w. border of the co., a little n. of the center. Its surface in the w. and s. w. is level and marshy, and in the remaining parts moderately hilly. It is drained s. by Conewango Creek and its tributaries. The soil is a clay, sandy, and gravelly loam. **Leon**, (p. v.) near the center, contains 2 churches and 18 dwellings. **East Leon** is a p. o. **Thompsonville** is a hamlet in the s. e. part. Settlements were made on Mud Creek, in 1819, by Jas. Franklin and his son James, from Riga, Monroe co., and Abner Wise and his son Abner W., Thos. W. Cheney, and Ed. Dudley, from Otsego co.⁸

¹ Among the other early settlers were Dan. McKay, Judge Benj. Chamberlin, and ——— Hubbard, who located in 1813; Lewis Worcester and Laurin Norton, in 1814. The first child born was Ira Green, in 1813; and the first death, that of Mrs. Hubbard, the same year. The first school was taught at the house of James Green, by Joel Fairbanks, in the winter of 1817-18. James Green kept the first inn, in 1812; at the mouth of Great Valley Creek, and Lewis Worcester the first store, in 1815, at Path. The first sawmill was erected by James Green, in 1812.

² Zachariah and Seymour Noble also settled in 1806. All the settlers at this time were from Ontario co. and originally from Mass. The first child born was Chrissy, daughter of Horace Noble, in the fall of 1808; and the first death, that of Bibban Foller, in 1809. Reuben Turner taught the first school, at Scotts Corners, in 1818. Lihou Murray kept the first inn, near Hinsdale Village, in 1819, and Emery Wood the first store, in 1825. The first sawmill was erected by Lewis Wood, in 1815; and the first grist-mill, by Henry Conrad, in 1825.

³ The census reports 2 churches; Bap., and M. E.

⁴ Named from Charles Humphrey, of Tompkins co., Speaker of the Assembly at the time of the formation of the town.

⁵ Among the other early settlers were Abnazo Berry, Abijah

Rowley, Nathan Howe, Thomas Scott, and Stephen S. Cole. The first store was taught by John Howe, at Sugar Town, in 1824. Mr. Howe has since been a member of Congress from Penn. Russel Chappell kept the first inn, in 1824, and Averil Lawyer the first store, at Humphrey Center, in 1848. The first sawmill was erected by Foster B. Salisbury, on Wright Creek.

⁶ There are 4 churches in town, Bap., F. W. Bap., M. E., and R. C.

⁷ Seymour Boughton, from Westchester co., settled at the village in 1815, and William Kimball, Amos Pitcher, and Jonathan Davis about the same time. The first child born was C. Adaline, daughter of A. M. Farwell, in 1810; and the first death, that of Henry Boughton, by the fall of a tree, in 1811. The first school was taught on the premises of Mr. Farwell, by Caroline Putnam, in the summer of 1821. Mr. Farwell erected the first sawmill, on Lot 45, in 1811, and Cook & Tyler the first grist-mill, in 1826, both on Ischua Creek. The first store was opened by Albert Lawrence and Henry Stephens, in 1852, and the first inn by Seymour Boughton, in 1816.

⁸ Robert Durlin, from R. L., settled on Lots 50 and 57, in 1819, where he still resides; and John Fairbanks and John Battles, in 1819-20. The first birth was that of Edward Dudley, July 25,

The first religious meeting was held at the house of Abner Wise, in 1820, by Elder Hadley; and the first church (Ref. Meth.) was formed by Rev. Ezra Amadon, in 1822.¹

LITTLE VALLEY—was formed from "Perry," now Perrysburgh, April 10, 1818. Conewango and Napoli were taken off in 1823, Mansfield and New Albion in 1830, and Bucktooth in 1854. It is an interior town, lying a little s. w. of the center of the co. The surface is mostly a hilly upland, divided into two principal ridges by the deep valley of Little Valley Creek. The highest summits are 500 to 600 feet above the creek. Upon Lot 77, in the s. e. part of the town, is a peculiar rock formation, known as "Rock City."² The soil is a hard, clay loam upon the hills, and a gravelly loam in the valleys.³ **Little Valley**, (p. v.) in the n. w. corner, contains a church and 36 dwellings. It is an important station upon the N. Y. & Erie R. R. **Little Valley Creek**, near the center, contains a church and 11 dwellings. The first settlements were made in the valley, in 1807, by John Green, Judge Benj. Chamberlin, and several other families, who left during the War of 1812.⁴ The first church (F. W. Bap.) was formed by Elder Richard M. Cary, Oct. 8, 1826.⁵

LYNDON—was formed from Franklinville, Jan. 24, 1829. Its name was changed to "Elgin" April 7, 1857, and back to Lyndon April 16, 1858. It lies on the e. border of the co., n. of the center. Its surface is hilly, the highest ridges, near the center, being about 500 feet above the r. r. at Olean. It is drained by Oil Creek and branches of Ischua Creek. The soil is chiefly clay covered with a light vegetable mold upon the hills, and a gravelly loam in the valleys. **Elgin**, (p. o.) near the center, and **Rawson**, (p. o.) in the e. part, are hamlets. The first settlement was made by Solomon and Wm. Rawson, who located upon Lots 6 and 7 in 1808.⁶ The first religious services (F. W. Bap.) were conducted by Seth Markham, at his own house, in 1810. The first church (F. W. Bap.) was organized in the e. part of the town, in 1816, by Elders Jeremiah and Abraham Folsom.⁷

MACHIAS—was formed from Yorkshire, April 16, 1827. A part of Yorkshire was annexed in 1847. It is an interior town, lying n. e. of the center of the co. The surface forms a portion of the elevated table land dividing the waters of Allegany River from those of Cattaraugus Creek. Lime Lake, in the n. e. part, 1,100 feet above Lake Erie, discharges its waters n. into Cattaraugus Creek. Ischua Creek flows s. into the Allegany. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam, mostly of good quality. Maple sugar is largely produced. **Machias**, (p. v.) in the n. e. part, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, sawmill, and 39 dwellings. **Lime Lake** is a hamlet at the head of the lake of the same name. Timothy Butler and Jeremiah Ballard, from Me., located on Lots 13 and 14, on the creek, below the village, in 1813.⁸ The first religious services were performed by Rev. John Spencer, a missionary from Conn.; and the first church (M. E.) was organized in 1822.⁹

MANSFIELD—was formed from Little Valley, Feb. 23, 1830. It is an interior town, a little

1820; the first marriage, that of Abner W. Wise and Laura Parsons, in 1823; and the first death, that of Laura, daughter of Capt. John Fairbanks, in 1821. Richard Outhett fought the first school, in the winter of 1822-23. Asa Franklin kept the first inn, in 1823, and Johnson Noyes the first store, in 1828. Ebenezer Collar erected the first sawmill, in 1824, on Mud Creek; and Jobez Thompson the first gristmill, on the same stream, in 1832.

1 There are now 3 churches in town; Bap., M. E., and United Brethren.

2 Rock City is situated upon the nearly level summit of a hill 400 feet above the valley and 2,000 feet above tide, and covers an area of about 100 acres. The rock, consisting of Cat-skill conglomerate, is arranged in regular blocks, with sharp angles and perpendicular sides, presenting the appearance of corn-cobs or spars, in the midst of numerous streets and alleys. In a more minute description of the place, Prof. Hall, in his "Geology of New York," says: "The large trees which stand upon the top of the massive blocks here often send their roots down the sides, when they are sustained by the deep soil, supporting the lime growth above upon an almost barren rock. The rectangular blocks, composed of pure white pobbles conglomerated, are from 20 to 25 feet in thickness, and standing regularly arranged along the line of outcrop, present an imposing appearance."

3 A successful experiment in domesticating the American Elk has been made in this town by Mr. Lorenzo Stratton. This gentleman purchased a pair in 1833, and subsequently 3 more, from the head branches of the Missouri, and placed them in a pasture of 125 acres of well fenced woodland. By frequent attention and feeding, the animals have become so domesticated that they are driven to the annual co. fairs without trouble. His original number of 5 have increased to 16, including a pair of 5 year olds sold for \$1,000 for shipment to England, in 1867, and a 3 year old buck slaughtered July 4, 1858.

4 Among the first settlers before the war were Luther Stewart, Wm. Gillmore, David Powers, and Alpheus Bassom. After the war, Stephen Crocker, from Madison co., located on Lot 30, in Feb. 1816; and Noah Culver, Enoch, David, and Alvin Chase, and John Stratton, from New England, soon after. David Powers built the first saw and grist mill, in 1809, on Little Valley Creek.

5 The census reports 3 churches; F. W. Bap., Cong., and Prot. Meth.

6 Among the other early settlers were J. Simons, David, Seth, and Alphin Markham, from Penn., who settled on Lot 7 in 1809. The Markhams were originally from Conn. The first child born was Natalia, daughter of Solomon Rawson, in Aug. 1809; the first marriage, that of Wm. Markham and Rachel Phillips, March 1, 1813; and the first death, that of James Markham, the father of the 3 Markhams among the first settlers, in 1811. Sally Osborne taught the first school, in the summer of 1815, in the e. part of the town. The first inn was kept by Wm. Rawson, in the e. part, in 1825, and the first store, by Charles Gillmore, at the center, in 1827. The first sawmill was built by Jason Sherman, in 1843.

7 The census reports 4 churches; F. W. Bap., Wes. Meth., Asso. Presb., and Asso. Btd. Presb.

8 Joseph Kinney settled in 1815; Obadiah Vaughn in 1818; E. T. Ashcraft, Chas. Rutton, Chas. H. Briggs, and Wigen M. Farver soon after. The first marriage was that of Brigham Brown and Polly Mason, in April, 1821; and the first death, that of Esther Ashcraft, in Dec. 1819. Nathl. Bowen taught the first school, in 1819, on Lot 25. Andrew McInuzell erected the first sawmill, in 1822, and Dml. Potter the first gristmill, in 1823,—both on the outlet of Lime Lake. The first store was kept at the same place, by Howard Peck and Alva Johnson; and the first inn, on Ischua Creek, by Widow Freeman, in 1820.

9 The census reports 2 churches; M. E. and Christian.

s. w. of the center of the co. The surface is hilly, the highest elevations, in the s. e., being about 300 feet above the N. Y. & E. R. R. where it crosses the s. w. corner of the town. The s. branch of Cattaraugus Creek flows w. through the s. part, and several small streams s. into the Allegany. The soil is a hard, clay loam on the uplands, and a gravelly loam in the valleys. **Eddyville**, (p. v.) in the s. part, contains 2 churches, a sawmill, and 11 dwellings. The first settler was Amos Morgan, who located in the s. part in 1817.¹ The first church, (Bap.) formed in 1828, has since broken up.²

NAPOLI—was formed from Little Valley, Jan. 20, 1823, as "*Cold Spring*." Its name was changed April 15, 1828; and the present town of Cold Spring was taken off in 1837. Its surface is a hilly upland, the highest summits being 600 feet above the valley. The principal stream is Cold Spring Creek. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam. **Napoli**, (p. v.) s. of the center, contains a church and about a dozen houses. The first settlement was made on Lot 27, by Major Timothy Butler, in 1818.³ The first religious meeting was held by Rev. John Spencer, in 1820. The first church (Cong.) was organized in 1820.⁴

NEW ALBION—was formed from Little Valley, Feb. 23, 1830. It is an interior town, s. w. of the center of the co. The surface is a hilly upland. It is drained by streams flowing into Cattaraugus Creek on the s. and into the Allegany in the s. The soil is a clay loam on the hills, and a gravelly loam in the valleys. **New Albion**, (p. v.) a little s. of the center, contains 20 dwellings; **Cattaraugus**,⁵ (p. v.) in the s. part, contains a steam flouring mill and 50 dwellings. It is an important station upon the N. Y. & E. R. R., and has grown up since this road was completed. The first settlement was made on the s. w. corner of Lot 57, by Matthew Dimmick, in 1818.⁶ The first religious association (M. E.) was organized in 1830. There are 3 churches in town, but no church edifice.⁷

OLEAN—was formed March 11, 1808, and at first included the whole territory of Cattaraugus co. "*Ischna*," now Franklinville, was taken off in 1812, a part of Perrysburgh in 1811, Great Valley in 1818, Hinsdale in 1820, and Perryville in 1837. It lies upon the s. line of the co., near the s. e. corner. The surface is a hilly upland, separated into two distinct parts by the valley of the Allegany. The highest points are 500 to 600 feet above the valley. Lumbering is the leading occupation. **Olean**, (p. v.) on the Allegany, at the mouth of Olean Creek, was incorp. in 1851. It contains 6 churches, the Olean Academy,⁸ a newspaper office, a flouring mill, foundry, tannery, and 3 sawmills. Pop. 994. It is a station upon the N. Y. & E. R. R., and an important commercial point upon the river; and it was for some years the southern terminus of the Genesee Valley Canal.⁹ The first settlement was made prior to 1805. In that year Robert Hoops, agent of Adam Hoops, and David Heusten were residents near the river on small improvements, and must have settled as early as 1804.¹⁰ The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1820.¹¹

OTTO¹²—was formed from Perrysburgh, Jan. 29, 1823. East Otto was taken off in 1854, a

¹ Among the other early settlers were Nathaniel Fish, Sewell Gunn, and ——— Bennett, who located in the s. part in 1817; and Samuel L. Holtster, from Great Valley, who located in the s. e. part in 1822. The first child born was Mahala Fish, Dec. 9, 1820; and the first marriage, that of Prince W. Fish and Lois Grover, Jan. 1, 1824. The first school was taught by John Chase, in 1821. Nathaniel Fish kept the first inn, on the old John on Bond, in the s. part, in 1818, and Thos. H. McKay the first store, in 1818, at Eddyville. The first sawmill was erected by George and Mims on Clark, in 1820, on the s. branch of Cattaraugus Creek.

² The census reports 3 churches; M. E., F. W. Bap., and Unit.
³ In 1819, Geo. Hill located on Lot 29, Harvey Paine and Harlow Butler on Lot 51, Sargent Napoli on Lot 50, and Timothy B. Dimmick on Lot 43. The first child born was Joseph Fox, in June, 1820; the first marriage, that of Dr. Noble and Statira Confield, in 1821; and the first death, that of a child of Timothy Butler, in 1820. The first school was taught by Emory Bondman, in the summer of 1819. Moses Cook kept the first store, in 1820, and Estman Prescott the first inn, in 1831. James West erected the first sawmill, in 1820, on a branch of Cold Spring Creek.

⁴ There are 4 churches in town; Cong., Bap., F. W. Bap., and M. E.

⁵ Joseph Plumb, the owner of the lands on which the village is built, deeded the lots with the condition on penalty of forfeiture that no intoxicating liquors should be sold on the premises. It is, of course, a temperance village.

⁶ David Hammond, jr. located on Lot 33, and Jonathan Kinnecutt on Lot 10, in 1818; A. Smith Waterman on Lot 25, and James Godard on Lot 9, about the same time; Benj. Chamberlin on Lot 1, and David Hill and John A. Kinnecutt on Lot 18, in Dec. 1820; Robert and Timothy P. Gay subsequently located on

Lot 23. The first birth was in the family of Matthew Dennis E. in Dec. 1818. Capt. Rosecrantz, an Indian trader, lost his death in this town in the winter of 1819, while on his way to in the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek to Olean. The first inn was kept by Jas. Godard, on Lot 9, in 1819, and the first store by 1819—Booth, in 1822, at the center. Matthew Nealy built the first sawmill, on s. s. branch of Cattaraugus Creek, and Charles Stanley the first gristmill, on Lot 19, in 1820.

⁷ M. E., Wes. Meth., and Prot. Meth.

⁸ The academic buildings were burned April 1, 1856. The new buildings are nearly ready for the reception of students.

⁹ An act was passed in 1806 authorizing the extension of this canal 7 mi. to the Penn. line. The work is now in progress, and, when completed, it will, in connection with slack water navigation upon the river, open a direct communication with the coal mines of Penn.

¹⁰ John Brooks, James Green, Cornelia Brooks, Wm. Shepard, and Willis Thrall located in 1806. Jas. G. Johnson was the first settler in the village, in 1808. The first lumber was rafted down the Allegany in 1807, by Bilbas Fidler, Joseph Strong, and Dr. Bradley. The first birth in town was that of Oliver, daughter of Wm. Shepard, May 22, 1807; and the first death, that of Wm. B. Shepard, Sept. 21, 1809. Sylvanus Russell kept the first inn, in 1808, at Olean Point, and Levi Gregory the first store, in 1811, at Olean Village. Wm. Shepard and Willis Thrall erected the first sawmill, in 1807, on Olean Creek; and Adam H. Fox, the first gristmill, in 1809, at the mouth of the Creek. Mr. Hoops was a proprietor of lands and a pioneer settler. He had served with distinction in the Continental army,—at one period as aid to Gen. Washington.

¹¹ There are now 7 churches in town; 2 Evan. Luth., M. E., Prot. E., Presb., Bap., and F. C.

¹² Named from Jacob S. Otto, agent of the Holland Land Co.

part of Perrysburgh in 1823, and a part of Ashford in 1835. It lies on the s. line of the co., w. of the center. The surface is a hilly and broken upland. It is drained w. by Cattaraugus Creek, which forms its s. boundary, and several tributaries, the principal of which is the South Branch, forming the w. boundary. The soil is chiefly a hard, clay loam, with occasional spots of gravelly loam. **Waverly**, (Otto p. o.) in the s. part, contains a church, woolen factory, and gristmill. Pop. 277. The first settlement was made on Cattaraugus Creek, in 1816, by Joseph Adams and his son Bina, and Joseph Bartlet.¹ The first church (Christian) was formed about 1826.²

PERRYSBURGH³—was formed from Olean and "Ischua," now Franklinville, April 13, 1814, as "Perry." Its name was changed April 10, 1818. Little Valley was taken off in 1818, Otto in 1823, and Dayton and Persia in 1835. Part of Otto was annexed in 1823. It is the s. w. corner town in the co. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland. Cattaraugus Creek forms the s. boundary. The streams are small branches of Cattaraugus and Silver Creeks. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam. **Perrysburgh**, (p. v.) s. of the center, contains a church and 23 dwellings. It is a station on the N. Y. & E. R. R. **Versailles**, (p. v.) on Cattaraugus Creek, in the s. e. part, contains a church, 2 flouring mills, and a tannery. Pop. 274. The rapid descent in the creek at this point affords an extensive water-power. The first settlement was made in 1815, by John Clark.⁴ Religious meetings (M. E.) were held in 1820; but the first church (Bap.) which drew the lands granted by the Holland Land Co. was formed in 1821.⁵

PERSIA—was formed from Perrysburgh, Feb. 7, 1835. It lies on the s. line of the co., w. of the center. The surface is a hilly upland, with a general inclination toward the s. The highest points are about 650 feet above Lake Erie. The principal streams are Cattaraugus Creek, forming the s. boundary, and South Branch. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam. **Gowanda**,⁶ (p. v.) on Cattaraugus Creek, in the s. w. corner, was incorp. Dec. 7, 1847. It contains 2 churches, a newspaper office, a large flouring mill, 2 sawmills, and various other manufacturing establishments. Pop. 908, of which 520 are in Persia and 388 are in Collins, (Erie co.) The first settlement was made a little above Gowanda Village, in 1811, by John Russell, from Vt. Upon the breaking out of the War of 1812, he left with his family and never returned. In 1814, Ahaz Allen, from Vt., settled permanently on the lot left by Russell.⁷ The first religious meetings were held by Elder Elnathan Finch, (F. W. Bap.,) in 1815-16. The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1826, at Gowanda.

PORTVILLE—was formed from Olean, April 27, 1837. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. The surface is mostly a hilly upland, the highest summits being 500 to 600 feet above the valleys. The Allegany River enters the town upon the s. border, flows s. to near the center, and thence s. w. to the w. border. It receives as tributaries Oswaya, Dodges, and Haskill Creeks. The soil is a sandy loam; and the flats were originally covered with a magnificent growth of white pine. Lumbering is the leading pursuit. **Portville**, (p. v.) on the Allegany, contains 2 churches, 2 sawmills, and a gristmill. Pop. 287. **Mill Grove**, s. of Portville, on the Allegany, contains 2 sawmills, a gristmill, and 18 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1805, by James Green, on Haskill Creek, in the s. part of the town.⁸ The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1824. The census reports 2 churches; M. E., and Presb.

RANDOLPH—was formed from Connewango, Feb. 1, 1826, and named from Randolph, Vt. A part of South Valley was taken off in 1847. It lies upon the w. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface is an undulating and hilly upland, the highest summits being about 400 feet above the valleys. Little Connewango Creek is the principal stream. The soil is mostly a clay

¹ Stephen, Isaac, and Benj. Balkard, from Vt., and Ephraim Brown, settled in 1818, in different parts of the town. David S. Elliott kept the first inn, and Vine Plumb the first store, in 1828, at Waverly. The first sawmill was erected by Isaac W. Sherman, in 1822; and the first gristmill, by Stephen Rogers, in 1828, at Waverly.

² There are now 3 churches in town; Christian, M. E., and Presb.

³ Named from Commodore O. H. Perry.

⁴ Among the other early settlers were Edward Russell, Phineas Spencer, Hugh Camplell, Ralph Gaswood, Wm. Cooper, John Sprague, and Simon Waterman, who came in about 1816; and Elisha Ward, Stephen Crocker, and Freeman Edwards, who located near Perrysburgh Village in 1817. The first school was taught by Olive Barto, in the summer of 1819. Jeng. Waterman kept the first inn, in 1816, and Cobb, Cook & Pilton the first store, at the village, in 1827. The first sawmill was erected on the branch of Silver Creek, by Isaac Balcomb; and the first gristmill, at Versailles, about 1820.

⁵ The census reports 4 churches; 3 M. E., and Bap.

⁶ Formerly called "Lodi."

⁷ Thomas Farnsworth located in 1814, and Merrill Aldrich and Daniel Wheeler in 1815. The first child born was Amie Farnsworth, in the summer of 1815. The first school was taught by Polly Redfield, in 1817. Ahaz Allen erected the first sawmill, in 1814; the first clothing works, in 1821; and first gristmill, in 1823, on Cattaraugus Creek. Phineas Spencer kept the first store, about 1825, at Gowanda. "Point Peter" is the name given to a locality $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. above Gowanda that marks the site of an ancient fortification.

⁸ There are 2 churches in town; Presb. and M. E.

⁹ The first child born was Hannah Green, daughter of Jas. Green, April 28, 1807; the first marriage was that of Jonathan Dodge and Eunice Atherton, in 1809; and the first death, that of David Heusten, killed by the spring of a tree while getting out spurs, in the spring of 1807. Anna Carpenter taught the first school, near Portville Village, in the summer of 1822. James Rice kept the first inn, in 1822, and Allen Rice the first store, in 1825. The first sawmill was erected by James Green and Alpheus Dodge, on Haskill Creek, in 1807; and the first gristmill, by Samuel King, on Dodges Creek, in 1830.

and gravelly loam. A sulphur spring is found $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. s. of East Randolph. **Randolph**, (p. v.) on Little Connewango Creek, in the s. part, contains a sawmill, 3 churches, and about 600 inhabitants; **East Randolph**, (p. v.) in the s. e. corner, contains 2 churches, a grist and saw mill, a furnace, machine shop, tannery, and about 700 inhabitants. Randolph Academy is situated upon an eminence about midway between the villages. The first settlement in town was made at Randolph Village, by Edmund Fuller, from Oneida co., in 1820.¹ The first church (M. E.) was organized in 1823.²

SOUTH VALLEY—was formed from Randolph and Cold Spring, April 2, 1847. A part of Cold Spring was annexed in 1848. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. The surface is mountainous and broken. Allegany River flows s. w. through the town and receives as tributaries Split Rock, Hotchkiss, Tunnessassa, Pierce, Sawmill, and Bone Run Creeks. The soil is a clay loam on the hills, and a rich, gravelly loam in the valleys. Lumbering is the principal occupation of the people.³ **Onoville** is a p. o. The first settlement was made, under the auspices of the Friend's Mission, upon the Allegany Indian Reservation. The Mission was established in 1798, by the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia Friends; and Joel Swayne, Holliday Jackson, and Chester Simmons, from Chester co., Penn., settled upon the Reservation, in the s. part of the town.⁴ It does not appear that any other religious association has ever been formed in the town. The Presb. missions on the Reservation, however, have an extensive range in the valley of the Allegany.

YORKSHIRE—was formed from Franklinville, April 13, 1820. Machias was taken off in 1827. A part of Freedom was annexed in 1844, and a part of Machias was taken off in 1847. It lies upon the s. border of the co., e. of the center. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland. Cattaraugus Creek forms the s. boundary. South Branch flows through near the center and receives several tributaries. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam. A large amount of maple sugar is annually produced. **Yorkshire Corners**, (Yorkshire p. o.) on Cattaraugus Creek, contains 38 dwellings. **Yorkshire Center**, (p. v.) a little e. of the center, contains 2 churches, 2 sawmills, a gristmill, and 42 dwellings. **West Yorkshire**, (p. v.) on the s. line, at the junction of the South Branch with Cattaraugus Creek, contains a gristmill, sawmill, carding machine, and 14 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1810, on Lot 1, in the s. e. corner, by Abner Bomp, from Vt.⁵ The first church (M. E.) was formed about 1814.⁶

¹ The first child born was James Fuller, in June, 1822; and the first death was that of Zalmon C. Smith, June 17, 1824, while at work on mills of Chauncey C. Helms. The double marriage of David Salisbury and Clement Russell with daughters of Thos. Harvey, at the same time, were the first in town. The first school was taught by Nelly Morton, at Randolph Village, in the summer of 1822. Benj. Clark kept the first inn, in 1823, and Robert Helms the first store, in 1837. Thos. Harvey erected the first sawmill, in 1822; Chauncey C. Helms, the first gristmill, in 1826; and Jonathan Wood, the first carding and cloth dressing mill, in 1827.

² There are 5 churches in town: M. E., Bap., F. W. Bap., Cong., and R. C.

³ The extensive pine forests which grew in town are nearly exhausted; and the lumbering is now mostly confined to the coarser kinds of lumber. The town has an area of 37,749 acres, of which only about 2,000 acres are under improvement.

⁴ Soon after the first settlement the Yearly Meeting at Phila-

delphia purchased 300 acres of land of the Holland Land Company and built a saw and grist mill. The mills did work for white settlers on the usual terms, and furnished lumber and ground corn for the Indians free. The Indians were also instructed in agriculture and the arts of civilized life. The mills were built by Jacob Taylor and Jonathan Thomas. Robert Clendenon, from Chester co., Penn., occupied the Mission Station in 1812. It is said that descendants of Sir Wm. Johnson are now residing on the Allegany Reservation.

⁵ Benj. and Wm. Felch, Edward Bomp, Thos. Dow, and Luther Thompson were among the first settlers. Sand. G. Sutton and Robert Steel, from N. H., settled in 1818, and are now the oldest residents in town. The first store was kept by Henry I. Eiker, in 1823, and the first inn by Prescott Williams, in 1826,—both at Yorkshire Corners. Isaac Williams erected the first grist and saw mill, in 1814, on Cattaraugus Creek.

⁶ There are now 3 churches in town; M. E., Bap., and Univ.

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Cattaraugus County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.		POPULATION.		No. of Deaths.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.		
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.				Females.	No. of Districts.	Children taught.
Allegheny.....	4,098	40,677	2198,096	57,20	2198,846	820	763	297	203	22	0	689
Ashford.....	12,138	16,421	2,957,28	1,370	2,149,88	966	947	350	380	37	13	721
Bucktooth.....	794	4,617	90,065	9,480	93,465	244	209	84	60	28	4	211
Carrollton.....	1,067	22,809	81,500	600	82,100	256	256	80	80	5	3	192
Cold Spring.....	2,519	15,417	94,465	250	94,745	351	333	110	119	80	4	256
Connawang.....	10,654	9,512	17,5719	13,000	18,8719	674	671	257	275	25	11	491
Dayton.....	10,108	12,874	212,510	15,000	230,110	581	558	217	226	127	8	513
East Otto.....	10,733	11,619	202,004	13,480	215,544	604	624	227	212	257	6	400
Elliottsville.....	9,584	17,722	251,432	67,700	319,132	921	927	350	343	152	9	700
Farmersville.....	10,574	13,459	204,458	30,250	230,708	761	682	256	257	214	11	525
Franklinville.....	13,972	17,491	270,898	30,450	307,348	845	841	316	304	518	11	735
Freedom.....	15,874	9,398	264,350	16,600	274,850	743	700	245	200	300	12	514
Great Ashley.....	4,864	26,285	133,284	3,200	136,484	698	590	224	236	183	7	543
Hinsdale.....	7,592	15,232	188,342	13,650	201,992	1,069	1,030	409	434	224	8	592
Humphrey.....	10,378	6,348	138,080	4,000	147,080	395	364	147	151	139	7	382
Ischua.....	7,394	12,699	150,987	1,300	157,287	585	548	204	204	167	8	355
Leon.....	11,740	9,229	186,499	14,437	201,666	682	648	291	261	283	11	516
Little Valley.....	5,073	13,213	115,015	3,050	122,065	417	384	148	160	142	6	354
Lyndon.....	10,289	9,927	169,190	6,550	172,740	593	550	225	220	220	9	424
Manchas.....	10,083	9,004	202,567	17,070	219,837	669	697	256	226	210	12	605
Manchester.....	11,301	11,297	167,311	8,200	205,541	576	549	213	257	185	12	531
Napoli.....	10,522	11,261	240,771	11,800	252,571	589	633	229	243	231	8	456
New Albion.....	11,270	10,272	193,223	16,932	210,575	709	768	305	310	241	8	490
Olean.....	2,518	9,219	202,129	33,550	235,679	839	772	337	310	223	4	720
Otto.....	11,084	8,487	183,216	20,119	204,235	563	531	211	213	199	7	390
Perrystrough.....	12,332	5,551	200,261	37,200	206,761	727	729	276	288	248	9	566
Persimmon.....	5,483	6,163	223,441	34,200	257,641	620	584	240	185	240	5	528
Portville.....	3,189	18,234	18,5337	14,700	20,6037	610	554	204	213	173	7	514
Randolph.....	7,262	13,214	284,630	18,500	303,630	842	881	318	327	226	8	804
South Valley.....	17,714	33,074	128,650	5,000	133,650	322	24	92	111	72	7	392
Yorkshire.....	11,050	11,261	232,419	14,275	248,694	910	818	348	338	312	11	706
Total.....	206,435	432,020	6,508,958	499,324	7,008,281	20,211	19,319	7,515	7,046	6,293	235	10,122

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.						AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.						
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Bush. of Grain.	Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	Domestic Hides in Tails.	
Allegheny.....	121	489	296	882	183	510	20,405	1,187	9,327	1,584	31,175	1,047	518
Ashford.....	475	1,804	1,304	2,880	724	1,021	57,371	2,224	14,679	9,358	113,313	111,876	2,120
Bucktooth.....	35	136	94	136	49	40	3,655	224	2,540	220	9,805	520	115
Carrollton.....	36	238	137	91	194	10	4,190	283	2,866	90	8,995	500	75
Cold Spring.....	104	286	170	573	112	15	10,107	551	3,280	1,829	12,813	375	458
Connawang.....	434	2,212	1,019	1,922	732	314	49,067	3,086	10,985	9,650	107,988	14,245	879
Dayton.....	344	1,241	1,007	1,445	455	896	36,522	2,367	8,391	11,631	61,016	113,811	1,708
East Otto.....	331	1,206	1,510	1,381	358	323	28,908	2,556	8,433	7,657	86,999	265,000	1,145
Elliottsville.....	251	1,083	591	2,040	440	219	38,311	1,699	14,850	2,318	44,484	22,195	417
Farmersville.....	621	2,065	1,574	4,360	695	686	66,100	4,758	18,700	11,244	161,745	161,539	2,650
Franklinville.....	477	2,103	999	4,303	607	1,701	66,434	3,367	18,021	6,235	77,870	78,710	603
Freedom.....	335	1,749	1,061	3,272	645	355	56,672	3,874	13,219	7,336	152,942	37,890	2,186
Great Valley.....	230	630	305	1,259	347	205	20,592	1,138	16,015	1,730	31,967	240	631
Hinsdale.....	266	1,043	623	2,288	570	837	37,592	2,011	10,293	5,665	58,200	10,640	126
Humphrey.....	246	888	422	1,822	268	216	30,180	1,387	8,075	1,800	33,364	9,900	797
Ischua.....	306	1,277	512	2,605	486	1,741	45,312	1,903	8,078	5,388	41,430	13,710	314
Leon.....	369	1,436	1,021	2,314	695	1,316	42,750	3,140	10,961	16,660	60,314	114,475	2,349
Little Valley.....	166	608	258	698	215	263	11,516	1,030	6,421	2,387	38,635	9,310	147
Lyndon.....	336	1,350	836	4,007	501	909	49,480	2,502	13,665	3,047	77,700	46,570	1,985
Manchas.....	380	1,325	849	3,416	551	641	53,922	1,749	12,351	3,183	75,994	10,444	1,609
Napoli.....	312	1,190	961	2,500	421	260	17,514	2,009	11,613	6,269	72,703	199,500	1,217
New Albion.....	402	1,225	750	2,155	488	135	53,530	2,486	12,068	11,377	91,775	57,530	1,292
Olean.....	353	1,557	1,079	3,588	696	561	48,555	2,643	11,840	4,743	90,148	77,106	1,254
Otto.....	385	249	286	928	320	304	12,690	334	3,905	1,426	5,510	500	184
Perrystrough.....	335	1,107	1,229	1,410	432	860	11,776	2,540	6,686	9,186	77,227	298,476	1,943
Persimmon.....	425	1,465	1,215	2,157	713	4279	39,331	3,439	16,334	9,178	91,875	128,994	2,047
Portville.....	210	825	628	700	324	3777	25,679	1,460	7,202	5,200	42,656	38,066	747
Randolph.....	163	336	303	854	354	1784	16,564	789	6,474	3,069	27,983	2,805	483
South Valley.....	174	1,129	647	1,233	576	318	28,129	1,961	7,179	6,200	40,090	4,615	1,332
Yorkshire.....	88	314	171	486	159	354	4,839	643	2,379	800	13,363	2,394	279
Total.....	9,407	317,360	236,633	597,725	13,881	210,041	1,118,979	62,544	390,245	177,173	1,367,483	1,717,484	35,972

CAYUGA COUNTY.



This county was formed from Onondaga, March 8, 1799. Seneca was taken off in 1801, and a part of Tompkins in 1817. It is a long, narrow co., lying w. of the center of the State, and extending from Lake Ontario s. to near the head of Cayuga Lake. It is centrally distant 146 mi. from Albany, and contains 756 square mi.¹ It has a general northerly inclination, and is divided geographically into two nearly equal parts by a line extending eastward from the foot of Cayuga Lake. The s. half is level, or gently undulating, and contains numerous marshes. Some portions of its surface are covered with small, isolated drift-hills 50 to 75 ft. high. The surface of the s. half is rolling, and gradually rises until it attains an elevation of 500 to 800 ft. above the level lands of the s.

These highlands are divided into two general ridges, the first lying between Skaneateles and Owaseo Lakes, and the second between Owaseo and Cayuga Lakes. The summits of both ridges are rolling, and have an elevation of 1000 to 1200 ft. above tide. Their e. declivities are often precipitous, forming high, bold bluffs upon the shores of the lakes, but their w. declivities are more gradual, generally sloping gently down to the very edge of the waters. The s. part of the w. ridge is divided near its center by the valley of Salmon Creek, which is bordered by steep banks 50 to 200 ft. high. Among the most peculiar of the natural features of the co. are the three long, narrow lakes which extend from the level regions of the s. between the parallel ridges far into the highlands of the s. Skaneateles Lake, upon the n. line, is 840 ft. above tide, and is bordered by bluff shores within the limits of the co. Owaseo Lake, near the center, is 770 ft. above tide, and its shores are generally bold, and in some places precipitous. Cayuga Lake, on the western border, is 387 ft. above tide, and along nearly its whole extent in the co. the land slopes beautifully and evenly upward from its surface to the summits of the ridges. The water of these lakes is clear and transparent, and may be taken as the very type of purity. This lake region, with its beautifully rolling surface and rich and productive soil, with its green lawns apparently stretching upward from the very bosom of the water, and with its highly cultivated farms, presents one of the finest landscapes in the country. Seneca River flows eastward through near the center of the lowlands which form the s. half of the co. It receives Cayuga and Owaseo Outlets from the s., and numerous smaller streams from both the s. and s. A swampy region, known as the Montezuma Marshes, extends along the whole course of the river.² The streams that drain the central ridges are small creeks and brooks. Upon the level land in the s. part of the co. are a series of small, shallow lakes and ponds, the principal of which is Cross Lake.

The rocks in this co. generally lie in nearly horizontal layers, but in some places they are disrupted and broken. Their edges appear one above the other, forming the declivities of the hills that rise toward the s. The lowest formation is the Medina sandstone, which outcrops upon the shore of Lake Ontario and covers the s. half of Sterling. Above this successively appear the Oneida, conglomerate, and Clinton groups in the s. part of Sterling; the Lockport group in Victory; the red shale of the Onondaga salt group in Cato, Brutus, Conquest, and Mentz; the gypsum of the same group in Auburn, Aurelius, and Springport, and for a distance of 10 miles along Cayuga Lake; the waterlime and Oriskany sandstone in Owaseo, Auburn, Fleming, and Springport; and, successively above the Onondaga and corniferous limestone, the Marcellus and Hamilton shales, Tully limestone, Genesee slate, and the Portage and Ithaca groups, the last occupying the summits of the southern hills. Weak springs of brine are found in the Medina sandstone upon the borders of Lake Ontario, and also in the red shale of the salt group along the course of Seneca River. In the central part of the co., and along the shores of Cayuga Lake, are numerous quarries, which furnish a good quality of waterlime, quicklime, and gypsum. The red sandstone and the Onondaga and corniferous limestone are quarried extensively for building stone. Thin layers of corniferous limestone and of sandstone are extensively quarried along Cayuga Lake, and make an excellent quality of flagging.

The soil in the s. half of the co. is generally a fine quality of sandy or gravelly loam, inter-

¹ Exclusive of 150 sq. mi. in Lake Ontario.

² Several cut-offs have been made by the State to drain these

marshes, and large sums have been expended. A portion only, however, has yet been reclaimed.

mixed with clay, muck, and alluvium; and in the s. it is a gravelly and clay loam and very productive. The whole co. is well adapted to either grain raising or pasturage. Until within a few years wheat has been the staple production: but it has been nearly superseded by rye, oats, barley, and corn. Wool growing and dairying are also extensively pursued. The cultivation of fruit, for which the climate and soil are admirably adapted, is beginning to receive considerable attention. The manufactures of the co., mostly confined to Auburn, are extensive, though comparatively less than in 1810.¹

The county seat is located at the city of Auburn.² An elegant and substantial courthouse was built in 1807-09.³ It is located upon a commanding site in the s. w. part of the city, and contains rooms for the usual co. offices. A fireproof clerk's office is situated adjacent to the courthouse. A substantial stone jail was erected in 1833, in the rear of the courthouse.⁴ The county poorhouse is located upon a farm of 90 acres in Sennett, 3 mi. s. e. of Auburn. It is a poor, old, dilapidated building, containing about 30 rooms. The average number of inmates is about 100, supported at a weekly cost of 70 ets. each. A school is kept during a portion of the year.⁵ The Cayuga Orphan Asylum, located in the city of Auburn, was incorp. in April, 1852. It receives orphans and destitute children and has an average attendance of 30. The institution is well managed, and the children receive good care and instruction. The Erie Canal extends through Brutus, Mentz, and Montezuma. Cayuga Lake and Outlet are navigable, and form a connection with the canal at Montezuma. The direct branch of the N. Y. Central R. R. from Syracuse to Rochester extends through Brutus, Mentz, and Montezuma, and the Auburn branch through Sennett, Auburn, and Aurelius.⁶

Two daily, 7 weekly, and 3 monthly papers are published in the co.⁷

¹ The number of looms in the co. were 1,360, producing 340,870 yds. of cloth annually; there are 19 tanneries, 47 distilleries, 48 aseries, 11 carding machines, 11 cloth dressing-mills, 3 of mills, an air furnace, triphammer, several nail factories, 6 or 7 then were factories, and several hatters' shops. About 2,500 skins of silk and 60,000 bush. of salt are made annually. The inhabitants clothe themselves principally in the products of their own families, and were it not for the exorbitant number of their distilleries, I should add, are very temperate and industrious,—the character given them by correspondents.—*Sp. of ed's Gazetteer, ed. 1815.*

² When organized in 1799, Cayuga included Seneca co., the territory lying between the Cayuga and Seneca Lakes; and, as central to the thin population, the first courthouse was located at Aurora, on the e. shore of Cayuga Lake. It was built of poles and covered with brush. In 1805 a circuit court and court of Oyer and Terminer was held at this place by Daniel D. Tompkins, at which an Indian by the name of John was tried and convicted of the murder of Ezekiel Crane, jr., and sentenced to be hung. He urgently requested that he might be shot,—a privilege, of course, not granted by our laws. A log building at Cayuga Village was authorized to be used as a jail March 25, 1803. In 1804 an act was passed, authorizing John Tillotson, Augustus Chidsey, and John Grover, jr., commissioners to build a courthouse on the s. e. corner of Lot 45 of Scipio, (now Auburn.) This act was afterward repealed. On the 6th of March, 1805, Edward Savage, of Washington co., Jas. Burt, of Orange, and Jas. Hildreth, of Montgomery, were appointed commissioners to locate the site of a courthouse. The commissioners neglected to fix the site; and, April 6, 1808, John Glover, Stephen Case, and Noah Ormstead were appointed to superintend the finishing of the courthouse at Auburn.

³ The first co. officers were Seth Phelps, *First Judge*; William Stuart, *District Attorney*; Benjamin Hayward, *County Clerk*; Joseph Annin, *Sheriff*; Glen Cuyler, *Surrogate*.

⁴ This building is 45 by 65 feet, 2 stories high, with 2 double and 26 single cells, arranged in the center of the building, with a hall on three sides, open to the prisoners in daytime.

⁵ No means are provided for ventilating the rooms or for classifying the inmates. The insane are sometimes confined in dark cells not provided with means of warmth; and the whole establishment and its management are by no means creditable to the intelligence and humanity of the citizens of the co.

⁶ The Ontario, Auburn & N. Y. R. R., extending from Little Falls Bay s. to Ithaca, has been surveyed through the co. and partially graded; but work upon it has been suspended.

⁷ The *Levanna Gazette, or Onondaga Advertiser*, the first paper published in Cayuga co., was established July 20, 1798, at Levanna, in the town of Scipio, (then Onondaga co.) by R. Delano.

The *Western Luminary* was published at Watkins' Settlement, in Scipio, in 1799.

The *Aurora Gazette* was established in 1799 by H. & J. Pace, and continued until 1865, when it was removed to Auburn and changed to

The *Western Ecologist*. It was published as

The *Auburn Gazette* by Skinner and Crosby in 1816,

The *Cayuga Basin* was commenced at Union Springs in 1812 by R. T. Chamberlain. It was soon after removed to

Auburn, and continued by different persons until 1847, when it was united with the Cayuga Patriot.

The *Cayuga Patriot* was started at Auburn by Samuel R. Brown in 1814. Isaac S. Allen, Clydes E. Doubleday, and others, were afterward interested in its publication. In June, 1847, it was united with the Tocsin, the joint papers taking the name of

The *Cayuga New Era*. It was successively published by Merrill, Stone & Co., Stone, Hawes & Co., Finn & Hallett, and William L. Finn, and was discontinued in 1857.

The *Advocate of the People* was commenced at Auburn in Sept. 1836, by Henry C. Southwick.

The *Cayuga Republican* was commenced in 1819 by A. Buckinham, and was afterward published by Thomas M. Skinner. In 1833 it was united with the Free Press and issued as

The *Auburn Journal and Advertiser* by Oliphant & Skinner. Skinner subsequently withdrew, and the paper was continued by Oliphant. In 1849 it was issued as

The *Auburn Daily Advertiser*, and the same year published in the co., was established in connection with it. In the fall of the same year, Oliphant sold out to Henry Montgomery, by whom the papers were continued until 1850, when Knapp & Peck, the present publishers, became proprietors.

The *Auburn Free Press* was commenced by Richard Oliphant in 1824 and published by him until 1829. It was then sold to Henry Oliphant, and in 1833 it was united with the Cayuga Republican.

The *Gospel Messenger* (Prof. E.) was established at Auburn by Rev. Dr. Eudd in 1827. It was removed to Utica a few years after.

The *Diamond* was published in 1830.

The *Confidential* was published in 1830.

The *Cayuga Democrat* was published by Fred. Prince in 1833.

The *People's Friend* was published in 1836 by Oliphant & Skinner.

The *Western Banner* was published in 1836 by Francis S. Wiggins.

The *People's Library*, mo., was published in 1836 by F. S. Wiggins.

The *Primitive Christian* was published in 1836 by Silas E. Shepard.

The *Conference Record* was published in 1837 by Rev. J. S. Chamberlain.

The *Northern Christian Advocate* (M. E.) was commenced in April, 1841, by Rev. John E. Robie. It was edited by Rev. F. G. Hibbard and Rev. Wm. Hosmer until May, 1841, when it was purchased by the Meth. Genl. Conference and changed to

The *Northern Advocate*. It was edited successively by Rev. Nelson Rounds and Wm. Hosmer, and is now under the editorial charge of Rev. F. G. Hibbard.

The *Star of Temperance* was published in 1845 by L. H. Davey. Auburn's *Favorite* was published in 1849 by Newton Collins.

The *Cayuga Chief* was commenced at Auburn in January, 1849, by Thomas W. Brown, and continued until 1857.

The *Auburn Daily Bulletin* was published in 1849 by Stone, Hawes & Co.

The *Masonic Union*, mo., was published in 1850.

This co. formed a portion of the Military Tract, and included the original townships of Cato, Brutus, Aurelius, Scipio, Sempronius, and parts of Milton and Locke. Sterling was included in the lands granted as a compensation for portions of the original grants, which upon survey were found to belong to the Boston Ten Towns. Before the advent of the whites it formed the chief hunting grounds of the Cayuga Nation. The people of this nation were more migratory in their habits than those of the Onondaga and Seneca nations, and they had fewer towns and villages. The principal town or place of council of the tribe was upon the shore of Cayuga Lake, near the present village of Aurora. The first white settlers were soldiers, who had served during the Revolution and who drew lots upon the Military Tract, or those who had purchased soldiers' warrants. The first immigration was by the way of Oneida Lake and River, and from the s. by way of Cayuga Lake; but in 1796 a State road, extending from Whitestown to Geneva by way of Auburn, was cut through; and in 1800 the celebrated Cayuga Bridge¹ was built, the new route speedily becoming the great highway of Western emigration. The population steadily and rapidly increased from 1790, a great impulse being given to it by the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825. The first inhabitants were principally from New England and the eastern co. of New York.



AUBURN CITY—was formed as a town from Aurelius, March 28, 1823. It was incorp. as a village April 18, 1845, and as a city March 21, 1848. It lies upon Owaseo Outlet, near the center of the co. Its surface is rolling, with an inclination toward the N. Owaseo Outlet, flowing S. W. through near the center, descends 120 ft., and furnishes an abundance of water-power, which is mostly improved. Along its course are valuable quarries of waterlime, Oriskany sandstone, and Onondaga and corniferous limestone. The city is finely laid out upon both sides of the creek, most of the streets having a gentle inclination. It is situated in the midst of a rich farming country, and it has a large share of internal trade. Its manufactures are

extensive and important, consisting principally of woollen goods,² paper, agricultural implements, books, flour, and machinery. Besides the co. buildings, it contains 12 churches,³ 3 banks, and many other fine public and private buildings. Seven weekly, 2 daily, and 2 monthly papers are published in the city. Pop. 9,476.

The *Public Schools* are under a Board of Education, consisting of 4 members, elected annually. The schools, 5 in number, employ 23 teachers,—5 males and 18 females. In 1858 the number of children between the ages of 4 and 21 was 3091, of whom 2187, or 72 per cent., attended school during some portion of the year. The total expenses of the schools for 1858 were \$13,231.19. The number of volumes in the district libraries is 3986.

The Christian Ambassador (Univ.) was commenced in Jan. 1851, and is now edited by John M. Austin.

The Spiritual and Moral Instructor was published in 1851 by Perez S. Colburn & Co.

The Auburn American, d. and w., was established in Feb. 1856, by Wm. J. Moses. In 1859 the name of the daily was changed to

The Daily Union, Mosaic & Nail publishers.

The Journal of Specific Homoeopathy, mo., was started in March, 1855, and is pub. by F. Humphreys.

The Spiritual Clarion, commenced Nov. 16, 1856, is published weekly by Urnah Clark.

The Northern Independent was estab. in Aug. 1856, by a pub. com. of the M. E. Ch.; Rev. Wm. Hosmer, ed.

The Orphans' Friend, mo., commenced in Feb. 1857, is pub. by the managers of the Cayuga Orphan Asylum.

The Cayuga Farmer and Mechanic was commenced in Sept. 1856, by P. J. Becker. In Dec. 1857 its name was changed to

The Teachers' Educational Journal; it is still issued by its original proprietor.

The Auburn Democrat was established in Aug. 1857, by Stone and Hawes, by whom it is still published.

The Woodport Advertiser was published in 1827.

The North in Phoenix was published at Woodport in 1830 by Frederick Prince.

The Genesee Star was published in 1840 by Gehim Hime.

The Port Byron Herald was first published at Port Byron in Oct. 1844 by Frederick Prince.

The Port Byron Gazette was started in 1851 by Oliver T. Baird, and continued until 185-

The Cayuga Telegraph was published at Union Springs in 1850. **The Meridian Sun** was started in 1854 by Arthur White. It was afterward published as

The Meridian Advertiser by W. H. Thomas.

The Family Scrap Book, mo., was published at Victory Center in 1855-56.

¹ The Cayuga Bridge was finished Sept. 4, 1800, by the Manhattan Company. It was 1 mi. and 8 rods long, 22 ft. wide and 22 ft. between trestles. It was built in 18 months, and cost \$150,000. The Cayuga Bridge Company, consisting of John Harris, Thos. Morris, Will. Innes Mynderse, Charles Withmason, and Jos. Annin, was incorp. in 1797. The bridge was destroyed in 1808, but afterward rebuilt. For a great number of years the Cayuga bridge was considered one of the greatest public improvements in the State, and it was taken as the dividing line between the E. and W. The bridge was abandoned in 1877, and the lake is now crossed by a ferry.

² The Auburn Wooden Mills give employment to 175 hands and manufactures 250,000 yds. of cloth per annum. The Auburn Paper Mills employ 50 hands and manufacture \$80,000 worth of paper annually. The tool boxes and machine shops give employment to a large number of men, and turn out work to the amount of \$100,000 annually. The N. Y. C. R. R. repair shops employ 52 hands exclusively in repairing passenger cars. For a number of years books were very extensively manufactured; but of late much of this branch of business has been removed to other cities. Besides these, there are, in the city, a saw-lumber, hating factory, carpet factory, distillery, rolling mill, and 2 grist mills.

³ 2 Presb., 2 M. E., 2 R. C., Prot. E., M. Meth., Bap., Second Advent, Univ., and Disciples.

The *Auburn Academy* is a fine stone edifice on Academy St. It was first erected in 1811, but was burned in 1816, and the present building was soon after erected.

The *Auburn Female Seminary*, a private institution, is in the building erected for a city hall, at the junction of Market, Franklin, and North Sts.

The *Auburn Theological Seminary*, a Presb. institution, was established by the Synod of Genesee in 1819. It was incorp. in 1820 and opened in 1821. The building is located upon a commanding site, fronting Seminary St., in the s. e. part of the city.

The *Cayuga Orphan Asylum*, an institution for the care of orphan and destitute children, is supported by State and co. appropriations and private contributions.

The *Auburn State Prison* is situated on the s. bank of Owaseo Outlet, s. of the center of the city. The site, containing 10 acres, is surrounded by high walls, and within this enclosure are the prison proper¹ and the various workshops in which the convicts are employed. The main building, fronting upon State Street, is 3 stories high and 276 feet long, and is flanked by two wings 42 feet wide and 242 feet deep.

The *Asylum for Lunatic Convicts*, situated upon a lot of 10 acres, formerly the prison garden, in the rear of the prison, is a fine brick building, faced with cut stone. It contains 64 cells, and rooms for physicians, attendants, &c.²

Fort Hill is a beautiful rural cemetery, located upon the site of an ancient fortification and Indian village. It contains a monument to the memory of Logan, the celebrated Cayuga chief.³ The first settlement at Auburn was made in 1793, by Col. John Hardenburgh, from Ulster co.⁴ Gen. Wm. H. Seward resides in this city.

AURELIUS—was formed Jan. 27, 1789. Brutus, Cato, Owaseo, and "Jefferson" (now Mentz) were taken off March 30, 1802, Auburn and Fleming in 1823, a part of Springport in 1833, and a part of Throop in 1859. It lies upon Cayuga Lake, near the center of the w. border of the co. Its surface is undulating, with a slight inclination toward the s. and w. Owaseo Outlet flows through the s. e. corner; and upon its course are several fine mill privileges. Cayuga Brook, Crane Creek, and several other small streams take their rise in the town. The soil is mostly a heavy clay and gravelly loam. **Cayuga**, (p. v.) upon Cayuga Lake, 2 mi. s. of the outlet, was incorp. in 1858. It is an important station upon the Central R. R., and is connected with Ithaca by a daily line of steamers. It contains 2 churches and 400 inhabitants. **Posterville**, (p. v.) in the n. part, contains a church and 12 dwellings; and **Aurelius**, (p. v.) in the s. e. part, a church and 12 dwellings. **Clarksville**, on the e. line, is a manufacturing village, and forms a suburb of Auburn. It contains a paper mill,⁵ gristmill, hoe factory, woolen factory, and 300 inhabitants. The first settlement was made at Cayuga in 1788, by John Harris, from Harrisburgh, Penn.⁶ The first church was formed in 1804, by Rev. David Higgins.⁷

BRUTUS—was formed from Aurelius, March 30, 1802. Sennett was taken off in 1827. It lies on the e. border of the co., n. of the center. In the n. and w. its surface is level, with an

¹ The cells of the prison are built in a block 5 stories high, separated from the exterior walls by an open space and surrounded by galleries. Each cell is 7 feet long by 3½ wide and 4½ high, closed by an iron grate. Breakfast and dinner are eaten at narrow tables, so arranged that the convicts cannot exchange looks or signs. Supper is eaten in the cells. The workshops form a range of near 1000 feet, built against the outer wall and lighted from the roof and inner sides. Water-power is afforded by the Owaseo. These prison buildings were commenced in 1816 and completed in 1819, by the State, at a cost of \$300,000, exclusive of the labor of convicts upon them. The general control is vested in a Board of Inspectors; 54 officials, including a guard of 20 men, a chaplain, a physician, and teachers, are employed in the management and government of the establishment. The average number of convicts is about 40. Their earnings in 1857 were \$70,000, and the current expenses of the establishment about \$72,000.

² This building was erected by the State in 1858, at a cost of \$50,000.

³ This ancient fortification was evidently the work of a people who occupied the country prior to the advent of the Indians; the monuments left by this people, the remains of the language still existing, and the traditions of the Indians, all show that they belonged to the same general stock as the aborigines of Mexico. They are known as the "Mound Builders," and in history are generally called the "Allegians." The fort at this place was probably built prior to the discovery of America by Columbus, and was occupied by them for several hundred years; but they were finally driven out by the Cayugas. It was named by them *Oseo* or *Was Kongh*, and became the principal village of the nation until the advent of the whites. The celebrated Indian chief, Logan, was born here about the commencement of

the last century. He afterward emigrated to Penn., and finally to Ohio. He was always known as a peacemaker and friend to the whites until his wife and children were murdered by Col. Cresap, after which he took up the hatchet and became one of the most noted of the Indian warriors. His address to the Peace Commissioners at the close of the war has scarcely its parallel in history for true eloquence and pathos. This ancient work is particularly described in the *Smithsonian Contributions*, Vol. II, Art. VI, p. 55.

⁴ Among the other early settlers were Col. Brinkerhoff, Dr. Backeliet Burt, Wm. Bestwick, Barnabas Casswell, and Lyman Paine, who came about 1795. John Hardenburgh built the first gristmill, in 1794; and Wm. Bestwick kept the first inn, in 1796. The place was called "Hardenburgh Corners" until 1805, when its name was changed to Auburn.

⁵ The Auburn Paper Mill was incorp. here Feb. 17, 1848, with a capital of \$50,000. It gives employment to 40 hands, and manufactures paper to the amount of \$150,000 annually.

⁶ Mr. Harris established the first ferry across Cayuga Lake. Wm. Harris and John Richardson came in the same year. The first marriage was that of John Harris and Mary Richardson, in 1789; the first birth, that of John Harris, Jr., in 1790; and the first death, that of — Deputy, in 1797. Hugh Buckley taught the first school, in 1797; John Harris kept the first inn, in 1790, and the first store, in 1789. The celebrated Cayuga Bridge, 1 mi. 8 rods in length, was built in 1797, by Swardwood & Deiman, of New York City, and Joseph Annin and others, of Cayuga. It fell in 1804, but was rebuilt in 1812-13, and was abandoned in 1857. After it was built, the road across it was the great high-way of emigration until the canal was finished. The county seat was located here at the first organization of the co.

⁷ There are 4 churches in town; 2 Presb., and 2 M. E.

average elevation of not more than 10 feet above Seneca River, which forms its s. boundary. The portions immediately bordering upon the river are generally swampy. In the s. e. the surface is rolling and broken by isolated drift hills 50 to 75 feet above the general level. The principal streams are Bread Creek and Cold Spring Brook, both flowing into Seneca River. The former is a canal feeder, and along its banks are outcrops of limestone and plaster, which are quarried to some extent. The soil is a fine quality of sandy and gravelly loam intermixed with clay and alluvium. **Weedsport**¹ (p. v.) was incorp. April 26, 1831. It is situated upon the Erie Canal, and is a station on the N. Y. Central R. R. It contains a bank, insurance office, union school, 4 churches, a foundery, a large distillery, and several mills. Pop. 1,226. The first settlement was begun in 1800, by Wm. Stevens, from Mass., on Lot 76.² The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1816.³

CATO—was formed from Aurelius, March 30, 1802. Sterling was taken off in 1812, and Conquest, Ira, and Victory in 1821. A part of Ira was annexed in 1834. It lies upon the e. border of the co., n. of the center. Its surface is level in the s. and gently rolling in the n. The ridges extend n. and s., and their summits are about 50 feet above the valleys and 150 to 200 feet above Lake Ontario. Seneca River forms the s. boundary. Cross Lake, upon the e. border, is a shallow body of water about 5 mi. long, through which flows Seneca River. Otter Lake and Parkers Pond, in the n. part, discharge their waters through Otter Creek into Seneca River. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam mixed with clay and disintegrated red shale. **Meridian**,⁴ (p. v.) in the n. part of the town, was incorp. Oct. 17, 1854. Pop. 360. **Cato**, (p. v.) on the line of Ira, in the n. w. corner, contains 3 churches and 53 dwellings. **Seneca River** is a p. o. The first settlement was begun in 1800, by Samson Lawrence, on Lot 32.⁵ The first church (Bap.) was formed Oct. 26, 1810; Rev. Daniel Palmer was the first pastor.⁶

CONQUEST⁷—was formed from Cato, March 16, 1821. It lies on the w. border of the co., n. of the center. The surface is gently rolling, the ridges extending n. and s. The s. part along the course of Seneca River is marshy, and a swamp about one-fourth of a mi. wide extends n. and s. through the town along the course of the small stream which flows through Mud Pond. Duck Pond, in the n. w., is about 1 mi. in diameter. Howlands Island, in Seneca River, contains 2,700 acres, one-third of which is swampy, and overflowed during high water. The soil is a sandy loam interspersed with clay and underlaid by red shale. **Conquest Center** (Conquest p. o.) contains 2 churches and 26 houses; **Pineville**, in the w. part, contains 15 houses. The first settlers were George Snyder, from Schoharie co., who located on Lot 37, and Israel Wolverton, from Tompkins co., on Lot 4, in 1800.⁸ The first church (Prot. Meth.) was formed at Conquest Center, in 1803; Rev. Joshua Beebe was the first settled preacher.⁹

FLEMING¹⁰—was formed from Aurelius, March 28, 1823. It lies w. of the foot of Owaseo Lake, a little s. of the center of the co. Its surface is rolling, with an inclination toward the n. and e. The banks of the lake slope upward for about three-fourths of a mi. The highest portions are 150 to 250 feet above the lake, and 800 to 1,000 feet above tide. Wheeler and Crane Creeks are the principal streams. The soil is principally a gravelly loam, with an occasional intermixture of clay and sand. **Fleming**, (p. v.) near the center, contains 2 churches and 25 dwellings.

¹ Named from Elisha and Edward Weed, first settlers at the village.

² Among the other early settlers were Caleb, Nathan, and Jonah Root, and — Powers, from Saratoga co., who located at and near Weedsport; John Hamilton, from Washington co., on Lot 64, in March, 1802; Edward Horton, Peter Douglass, and Samuel Moore, from N. J., on Lot 80; Adam H. Palmer, from Berkshire co., on Lot 97, in 1804; and — Van Dyck and Daniel Miller, from N. J., on Lot 76, in 1805. The first child born was Burnett Stevens, Nov. 13, 1801; the first marriage, that of Peter Douglass and Polly Hamilton, Jan. 12, 1804; and the first death, that of an infant child of Sunderland Sweet, in 1800. Harriet Phelps taught the first school, in 1806; Walter and Elisha Weed kept the first store; and Lewis Putnam built the first sawmill and gristmill, on Bread Creek.

³ The census reports 4 churches; Presb., Bap., M. E., and R. C.

⁴ Formerly "Cato Fair Owners."

⁵ Among the other early settlers were Solomon Knapp, on Lot 100, L. Shelton, on Lot 84, Jacob Labertaux, from Penn., on Lot 57, in May, 1803; Jesse Elwell and Abner Hollister, at Meridian, in 1805. The first child born was Alvira Stockwell, May 4, 1805; the first marriage, that of Andrew Stockwell and Sybil Root, June 4, 1804; and the first death, that of Stephen Olett, in 1805. Solomon Knapp kept the first inn at Cato, in 1803; and Jesse Elwell, the first at Meridian, in 1805. Daniel M. Bristol kept the first store, in 1806; and Samuel Woodford erected the first gristmill, on the outlet of Otter Lake, in 1811.

⁶ The census reports 4 churches; Presb., M. E., Bap., and Ref. Prot. D.

⁷ Name given to commemorate the conquest achieved by those who favored the division of the old town of Cato over those who opposed it.

⁸ Among the other early settlers were James Perkins, from Onondaga co., on Lot 3, Ephraim Witherrill, from Tompkins co., on Lot 4, Theophilus Emerson, on Lot 27, and Clement B. Emerson, on Lot 15, in 1802; Dyer Wilcox, from Saratoga co., on Lot 74, Wm. McCollin and John Crowell, from Newburgh, on Lot 76, in 1805; and William Crowell, on Lot 77, in 1807. The first child born was Amos Wolverton, in 1803; the first marriage, that of Gilbert Perkins and Betsy Snyder; and the first death, that of a traveler and stranger, at Mosquito Point. John Perkins taught the first school, at Conquest Center, in 1807; Ephraim Witherrill kept the first inn, in 1803; Jonathan Davis, the first store, at Conquest Center, in 1827; — Twitchell erected the first sawmill, in 1808, and Abram Cherry the first gristmill, in 1810. This mill was long known as the "Dipper Mill," from the fact that a store was at first kept in it. The first settlers joined in making a canoe which would hold 10 bushels of grain; and in this they earned the grists of the whole neighborhood to Springport, by the way of Seneca River, to be ground. The journey usually took 4 days. In 1813 John Perkins took a load of wheat to Albany, but was obliged to sell the wheat and one horse to defray the expenses of the journey. In 1804 Jas. Perkins built the first framed house, sawing out the whole lumber with a whipsaw. The building still stands (1882) a monument of persevering industry.

⁹ The census reports 3 churches; 2 Prot. Meth. and M. E.

¹⁰ Named from Gen. George Fleming, an old resident.

Owasco Lake is a p. o. The first settlements were made in 1790-91.¹ The first religious services were held by Elder Daniel Irish (Bap.) about 1794.²

GENOA—was formed as "*Milton*," Jan. 27, 1789; and its name was changed April 6, 1808. Locke was taken off in 1802. It is the s. w. corner town of the co., lying upon the e. bank of Cayuga Lake. The surface is a rolling region, gradually rising from the lake to a height of about 600 ft. and divided into ridges by the valleys of Big and Little Salmon Creek, which extend through near the center.³ The declivities that border upon the streams in some places are steep and 50 to 150 ft. high. The soil consists of a strip of clay along the banks of the lake, and a deep, rich, gravelly loam in the other parts of the town. **Genoa**, (p. v.), on Big Salmon Creek, contains 2 churches, 2 flouring mills, a tannery, and a furnace and machine shop. Pop. 300. **Northville** (Kings Ferry p. o.) is situated in the n. w. part of the town. Pop. 200. **Five Corners** (p. v.) contains 35 dwellings. **East Genoa** (p. o.) is a hamlet. The first settlements were made anterior to the organization of the co. Jabez Bradley was the first settler, at Northville. The census reports 6 churches in town.⁴

IRA—was formed from Cato, March 16, 1821, and a part was annexed to Cato in 1824. It lies upon the e. border of the co., n. of the center. Its surface is rolling, the summits of the ridges being 50 to 75 ft. above the valleys and 225 to 275 feet above Lake Ontario. The streams are small brooks and creeks. The soil is a sandy loam underlaid by red sandstone, and is very productive. **Ira Center**, (p. v.), the only village, contains 2 churches and 145 inhabitants. The first settlements were made by David, Eleazar, and Andrew Stockwell, 3 brothers from Whitehall, on Lot 58, Wm. Patterson, on Lot 32, and Henry Conrad, (a German,) on the same lot, all in 1800.⁵ The first church (Cong.) was formed at Ira Corners, July 7, 1807, by Rev. Francis Pomeroy; Rev. Silas Barnes was the first preacher.⁶

LEDYARD⁷—was formed from Scipio, Jan. 30, 1823. It lies upon the e. bank of Cayuga Lake, n. w. of the center of the co. Its surface inclines toward the w., its extreme e. border being elevated 600 to 600 ft. above the surface of the lake. The slopes of the hills are generally gradual, but are steep in a few places. Its streams are small, rapid brooks, the principal of which is Paines Creek, flowing through a narrow ravine in the s. part. The soil is a sandy and clayey loam, very fertile. **Aurora**, (p. v.) incorp. May 5, 1837, is beautifully located on the e. bank of Cayuga Lake. Its fine situation and the comparative mildness of its climate have made it a place of considerable resort; and it contains some of the finest residences to be found in the interior of the State. It is the seat of the Cayuga Academy.⁸ Pop. 459. **Talcott's Corners**, (Ledyard p. o.) near the s. e. corner, contains 2 churches and 12 dwellings. **Levana** (p. v.) is a steamboat landing, 2 mi. n. of Aurora. Pop. 106. Roswell Franklin, from Wyoming, settled at Aurora in 1789, and was the first settler in Cayuga co. Benj. Avery was the first settler at Talcott's Corners.⁹ Rev. Seth Williston (Presb.) conducted the first religious services; and Rev. H. Woodruff was the first settled minister.¹⁰

LOCKE—was formed from "*Milton*," (now Genoa,) Feb. 20, 1802. Summer Hill was taken off in 1831. It lies upon the high ridges which border upon Owasco Inlet, in the s. part of the co. The inlet flows through near the center in a deep, narrow valley bordered by steep hills rising 200 to 400 ft. above it. The summits of the hills spread out into a beautifully undulating

¹ Among the early settlers were Benj. Irish, Joseph Grover, Edward Wheeler, Ichabod and Abel Wilkinson, and James Harrington. The first child born was Amelius Wheeler, in 1791; and the first death, that of Mrs. West, in 1792. John Herring taught the first school, in 1794; Abel Wilkinson kept the first inn, in 1792; and Joseph Grover the first store, in 1797.

² There are 3 churches in town; Bap. Prot. D. Bap., and M. E.

³ The s. part of the town was settled by emigrants mostly from Penn. and N. J., and the n. part by emigrants from New England. In 1800 the town had a pop. of 3,253; in 1810 it rose to 5,125; in 1820, after 18 territory was reduced to its present limits, the pop. was 2,585; and in 1855, 2,552.

⁴ Two Presb., 2 M. E., Cong., and Univ.

⁵ Among the other early settlers were Daniel Parker, on Lot 69, John C. Barnes, and Rev. Silas Barnes, on Lot 70, and Zadeck Barns, on Lot 83, all from Mare-ling, and Edward Wood, from Bennett, on Lot 89, in 1802; Archibald and Chas. Green, on Lot 70, in 1803; Eli Madison and Abraham Willey, from Conn., on Lot 34, Henry Ferris and his son, Augustus, from Saratoga co., on Lot 51, in 1804; and Thos. Barnes, from Washington co., at Ira Corners, in 1805. Dr. Spaine, the first physician, taught the first school, in 1805; David Stockwell kept the first inn, in 1800; Samuel and Israel Phelps the first store, at Ira Corners, in 1813; and John Hooker erected the first gristmill, in 1818. The first child born was Polly, daughter of David Stockwell, in April, 1802; the first marriage was that of Eleazar Stockwell and Mar-

garet Noble, March 7, 1802; and the first death, that of the wife of Rev. Silas Barnes, in 1802.

⁶ The census reports 5 churches; 2 M. E., and 1 each Bap., Presb., and Disciples.

⁷ Named from Benjamin Ledyard, agent and clerk for the disposal of the lands belonging to the Military Tract. The trace of an ancient fortification is found within this town. It stood upon a hill between two ravines, and enclosed about 20 acres. — *Northwestern Contributions*, Vol. II, Part VI, p. 63.

⁸ The Academy building stands upon an eminence commanding a fine view of the bay and lake. The institution has a well selected library, competent teachers, and is in a prosperous condition. The Gospel and School Lot No. 26 of this town having been given to Union College, Lot 89 was taken for school purposes, and assigned to this academy.

⁹ Elisha Durkee, and Atwell and Edward Paine, settled at Aurora in 1790. The first settler, Mr. Franklin, was in the battle of Wyoming, at which his wife was killed and his youngest child taken prisoner by the Indians. He died at Aurora in 1791, under the weight of his misfortunes. Betsy Durkee (now Mrs. Sweetland) was the first child born in town. The first inn was kept by Joshua Patrick, at Aurora, in 1793, in a house still standing. Another inn kept the first store, and T. Wheeler erected the first mill, a little s. of Aurora.

¹⁰ The census reports 6 churches; 2 Friends, 2 M. E., Presb., and Prot. E.

region with a mean elevation of about 1,000 ft. above tide. The soil is a gravelly loam interspersed with clay. **Milan**, (Locke p. o.) situated on the s. branch of Owaseo Lake Inlet, contains 2 churches, 2 woolen factories, 2 gristmills, and several mechanics' shops. Pop. 180. **Centerville** contains 18 houses. The first settlement was made by Ezra Carpenter, Jas. Cook, Jas. Durell, and Solomon Love, in 1790.¹ The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1819.²

MENTZ—was formed from Aurelius, as "*Jefferson*," March 30, 1802. Its name was changed April 6, 1808. Montezuma and a portion of Throop were taken off in 1859. It lies upon Seneca River, s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is generally flat, with a few low sand ridges near the s. border. A swampy region extends along Seneca River, Owaseo Outlet, flowing through the center, is the principal stream. Limestone, gypsum, and red shale are the underlying rocks. The soil is a clayey, sandy, and gravelly loam. **Port Byron**, (p. v.) incorp. March 2, 1847, is situated upon the Owaseo Outlet and Erie Canal, near the center of the town. The N. Y. C. R. R. station is 1 mi. n. of the village. It contains 3 churches, a woolen factory, cabinet ware manufactory, and a flouring mill with 10 run of stones. Pop. 1,669. **Centerport**, a canal village on the E. line, contains 22 houses. The first settlement was made in 1797.³ There are 3 churches in town; Bap., M. E., and Presb.

MONTEZUMA—was formed from Mentz, April 8, 1859. It lies in the s. w. angle formed by the great easterly bend in Seneca River, on the w. border of the co. Its surface is mostly low and flat. An extensive swamp, known as the Montezuma Marshes, extends along the river. The only considerable stream is Cayuga Brook. The soil is generally a clayey loam. Brine springs are found along Seneca River. **Montezuma** (p. v.) is located upon Seneca River, in the w. part of the town. The Seneca and Cayuga Canals here unite with the Erie Canal. Salt and some other articles are manufactured.⁴ Pop. 650. The first settlement was made in 1788.⁵ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1803, by Rev. John Jeffries. There are 3 churches in town; 2 M. E. and Bap.

MORAVIA—was formed from Sempronius, March 20, 1833. It lies upon Owaseo Lake and Inlet, in the e. part of the co. The greater part of its surface is a rolling upland, broken by the deep and narrow valleys of Owaseo Inlet and its branches.⁶ These valleys are 300 to 400 ft. below the summits of the hills, and are bordered by steep and in many places nearly perpendicular sides. Upon the streams in their course through the ravines are several beautiful cascades, furnishing an abundance of water-power. Mill Brook, just below its junction with Trout Brook, flows over a precipice of 80 ft. Upon the e. tributary of the outlet, near the s. border, is a cascade known as Dry Falls, from the fact that in summer the stream ceases to flow. A little below this cascade is a circular recess in the face of the perpendicular precipice, 42 ft. deep, and surmounted by a limestone arch 55 ft. high and 125 ft. long. Upon this arch rises a lofty hill covered with primitive forest trees. A large spring of earlaretted hydrogen gas, highly inflammable, is situated upon the lowlands near the lake. The soil among the hills is a gravelly loam mixed with clay, and in the valleys it consists of a deep, rich loam formed of gravel and disintegrated limestone and slate. **Moravia** (p. v.) is situated on Mill Brook, in the valley 3 mi. s. e. of the head of Owaseo Lake. The rapids and cascades in the stream at this point furnish an abundance of water-power. The village is incorp., and contains 130 dwellings, the Moravia Institute, and several mills and other manufacturing establishments. **Mountville**,⁷ a small village 1 mi. n. of Moravia, contains 15 houses. The first settlement was made at Moravia Village, by John Stoyell, in 1791.⁸ The first church (Cong.) was formed March 12, 1806.⁹

¹ A daughter of Jas. Durell was the first child born; Aaron Kellogg kept the first store at Milan, James Cook, the first mill; Lyman Brown erected the first factory at Milan, in 1810, and Mr. Durell the first gristmill. The traces of an Indian burying ground, half a mi. w. of Milan, between 2 deep gulfs, covering about 2 acres, are still visible. The graves are ranged in rows E. and W.

² The census reports 3 churches; 2 M. E. and Bap.

³ Among the early settlers were Philip King, Feth Higley, from Saratoga co., on Lot 72, Josiah Partridge, from Mass., on Lot 73, in 1797; Charles Ames, Abijah and Elijah Buck, from Chenango co., on Lot 73, (now Port Byron,) in 1798; Dan'l Loveland, from Vt., on Lot 49, in 1799; Peter Ramsier and Moses Lent, from Owaseo, on Lot 62, in 1800; James Dixon and Joseph Hamilton, from Washington co., Caleb Hopkins, from N. J., and Ira Hopkins, from Washington co., on Lot 85, from 1800 to 1804.

⁴ Salt was first manufactured in Montezuma about 1798; but the business was abandoned about 1840, in consequence of the brine becoming too weak to successfully compete with the salt springs of Syracuse and Salina. Strong brine springs have

lately been discovered, and the manufacture of salt has been successfully resumed. These salt springs, like those of Onondaga, belong to the State.

⁵ Among the early settlers were Peter Clark, from New York City, Comfort Tyler, and Abram Morgan, at Montezuma, in 1788, who located there to manufacture salt.

⁶ The Owaseo Flats were in part cultivated by the Indians anterior to the settlement, and still bear traces of the ancient occupation.

⁷ Ex-President Fillmore read law at this place with Judge Wood.

⁸ Among the other early settlers were Winslow Perry, Angus Stoyell, and Jabez L. Bottom, in 1793; Gm-shom Morse, in 1794; and Cotton Skinner, in 1795. The first child born was Ruth Perry, in 1794; the first marriage, that of Jonathan Eldridge and Sally Perry, in 1795; and the first death, that of Cynthia Wright, in 1796. Levi Goodrich taught the first school, in 1797; Zedek Cady kept the first mill, in 1801; David Wright the first store, and John Stoyell built the first mill.

⁹ The census reports 3 churches in town; Cong., Prot. E., and M. E.

NILES—was formed from Sempronius, March 20, 1833. It lies between Owaseo and Skaneateles Lakes, s. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is principally a rolling and hilly upland, highest summits are 700 ft. above Owaseo Lake. The declivities are gradual toward Owaseo more abrupt toward Skaneateles Lake. Dutch Hollow Brook, flowing n. through near the river, is bordered by high, steep banks.¹ The soil is a gravelly and clayey loam. **Kelgsville**, (p. v.,) in the extreme s. part, contains 2 churches and 30 dwellings; **Newpe**, in the s. e. part, contains a church, gristmill, sawmill, and 12 dwellings; **Niles**, (p. v.,) in the n. part, **West Niles**, **Twelve Corners**, and **Nine Corners**, are hamlets. The first settlements were made in 1793.² There are 4 churches in town; 2 M. E., Bap., Univ.

OWASCO—was formed from Aurelius, March 30, 1802. It lies e. of the foot of Owaseo Lake, s. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is rolling and inclined to the n. w. From the e. it slopes gradually upward, and the highest summits attain an elevation of 500 ft. Owaseo Brook, flowing w. across the s. part, and Millers Brook, in the n. part, are the only streams. The soil is a clayey loam. **Owasco**, (p. v.,) in the s. e. corner, contains 3 churches and 45 dwellings. The first settlements were made in 1792.³ The first church was formed in 1798, by Rev. Abram Brokaw.⁴ Ex-Gov. Throop is a resident of this town.

SCIPIO—was formed March 5, 1794. Sempronius was taken off in 1799, a part of Marcellus (Onondaga co.) in 1804, Ledyard, Venice, and a part of Springport in 1823. It lies on the w. shore of Owaseo Lake, s. of the center of the co. Its surface is rolling, the highest summits being 500 ft. above the lake. A steep bluff, 20 to 50 ft. high, extends along the lake, and from the summit the surface slopes gradually upward for about one mi. The streams are mere brooks, the soil is a clayey loam. **Scipio Center** (Scipio p. o.) contains 2 churches and 80 inhabitants; **Scipioville**, (p. v.,) near the w. line, 80 inhabitants; **Sherwood**, (p. v.,) near the e. corner, 80 inhabitants. **The Square** is a p. o. in the n. w. part, and **Bolts Corners** a hamlet in the s. The first settlements were made in 1790.⁵ The first religious services were held by Elder David Irish, in 1794; and the first church (Bap.) was formed the same year.⁶

SEMPRONIUS—was formed March 9, 1799. A part was annexed to Marcellus (Onondaga co.) March 24, 1804, and Moravia and Niles March 20, 1833. It lies upon Skaneateles Lake, in the s. e. part of the co. From the valley of the lake and inlet the hills rise abruptly to a height of 800, to 1,000 feet, and from their summits the surface spreads out into a rolling and hilly upland. The highest points are about 1,700 ft. above tide. Mill Brook, flowing w., Bearcamp Brook, n., and Fall Brook, s., all have excavated deep valleys in the drift deposits and shales. The soil is a good quality of clayey, sandy and gravelly loam, mixed with disintegrated slate and limestone. **Dresserville**, (p. v.,) located on Mill Brook, in the s. part of the town, contains 30 dwellings; **Vansville**, (Sempronius p. o.,) 15; **Glen Haven** (p. o.) is a noted water cure establishment near the head of Skaneateles Lake. Its situation is extremely beautiful, and it is supplied with pure, soft spring water. The first settlement was made in 1794, by Ezekiel Sales,⁷ Jotham Bassett, and Seth Burgess. The first church (Bap.) was formed Feb. 29, 1798; Rev. John Lasure was the first preacher. The census reports 1 church (Bap.) in town.

SENNETT—was formed from Brutus, March 19, 1827; it was named from Judge Daniel Sennett, a pioneer settler. A portion of Throop was taken off in 1859. It lies upon the e. border of the co., n. of the center. Its surface is level or gently undulating, the ridges rising in long, gradual slopes 50 to 100 ft. above the valleys. The streams are all small brooks. The soil is a deep, fertile, clayey and sandy loam, and is under a high state of cultivation. **Sennett**, (p. v.,) station on the Auburn branch of the N. Y. Central R. R., contains 2 churches and 30 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1794, by Ebenezer Healy, Jos. Atwell, Thos. Morley, and Thos.

¹ On the highest point of land, 3 mi. E. of Owaseo Lake, is a quarry of fine flagging stone.

² Among the early settlers were Garret Conover and his sons John and Aaron, Isaac Schoyer, James Brinkerhoff, and William Owen. The first child born was Sally Amerman, in 1798.

³ Among the early settlers were Samuel and Benj. De Puy, Jos. Cartwright, and Jacob and Reuben Brinkerhoff. Cornelius Landwehr kept the first inn, in 1800; James Burrows, the first tavern, in 1807; and David Boyer built the first grist-mill, in 1798.

⁴ There are 3 churches in town; M. E., Bap. Prot. D., and True Reformist.

⁵ Among the early settlers were Elisha Durkee, Henry Wat-

kins, Gilbert and Alanson Tracy, Sam'l Branch, Ebenezer Witter, and Gideon Allen. The first child born was Betsey Dunke, Dec. 5, 1790; and the first marriage, that of Wm. Allen and Betsey Watkins, June 25, 1793. Wm. Daniels taught the first school, in 1798, and Dr. Strong kept the first store, in 1808.

⁶ There are 4 churches in town; Bap., Presb., M. E., and Univ.

⁷ The first child born was Benj. Sales, in 1794; the first marriage, that of Sam'l Rice and Matilda Sumnerston; and the first death, that of Sam'l Rice. Cyrus Powers taught the first school, in 1800; John Husted kept the first inn and store, and Artemus Presser erected the first mill.

Morley, jr., from Conn., on Lot 21.¹ The first church (Bap.) was organized Sept. 12, 1799, by Rev. Manasseh French, who was the first preacher. There are now 2 churches in town; Presb. and Bap.

SPRINGPORT—was formed from Scipio and Aurelius, Jan. 30, 1823. It lies upon the E. shore of Cayuga Lake, s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface rises in gradual slopes from the water to the E. border, where it attains an elevation of 400 to 500 ft. Waterlime, plaster, and limestone used for flagging, are quarried along the shore of the lake and in the adjoining ravines. Two immense springs flow from the ground near the village, furnishing a valuable water-power.² The soil is a superior quality of sandy and gravelly loam, in some places mixed with clay. The lake is so deep that it rarely freezes, and the warmth of the water essentially moderates the intensity of the frosts of winter.³ **Union Springs** (p. v.) is beautifully situated upon Cayuga Lake, s. of the center of the w. border of the town. It contains several manufactories, a private academy, and many fine residences. Pop. 1,118. The first settlement was made in 1800, by Frederick Gearheart, Thos. Thompson, and Jas. Carr.⁴ The first church (Cong.) was formed by Rev. Joshua Lane, the first preacher.⁵

STERLING—named from William Alexander, Lord Sterling, of the Revolution—was formed from Cato, June 19, 1812. It lies upon Lake Ontario, in the extreme N. part of the co. Its surface is rolling and has a slight inclination toward the S. The summits of the ridges in the S. are 200 to 300 ft. above the lake; and Big Bluff, upon the lake shore, has about the same elevation. The streams are Little Sodus Creek and its branches, flowing into Little Sodus Bay, and Cortright Brook, flowing into Blind Sodus Bay.⁶ Little Sodus Bay is about 2 mi. long by 1 mi. wide, and is one of the best harbors upon the S. shore of the lake. An extensive swamp, covering several hundred acres, extends along the lake shore, E. of the bay, and another lies on the S. border of the town. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam; some portions of the surface are very stony and hard of cultivation. Outcrops of Medina sandstone⁷ and Oneida conglomerate are quarried in this town for building stone. **Sterling Center** (Sterling p. o.) contains 10 dwellings; **Fairhaven**, (p. v.), on Little Sodus Bay, 40; **Martville**, (p. o.), near the S. E. corner, 25; and **Sterling Valley** 20. **North Sterling** (p. v.) is a hamlet. The first settler was Peter Dumas, who located upon Lot 19 in 1805.⁸ The first church (Asso. Ref. Presb.) was formed in 1818.⁹

SUMMER HILL—was formed from Locke, as "Plato," April 26, 1831; its name was changed March 16, 1832. It is the S. E. corner town of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, 1000 to 1100 ft. above tide. Fall Brook, the principal stream, flows S. through the E. part. Its valley is 300 to 400 ft. below the summits of the hills, and forms the only considerable break in the general level of the surface. Summer Hill Lake is a small pond in the S. E. part, discharging its waters into Fall Brook. The soil is a clayey and gravelly loam, the clay predominating. **Summer Hill**, (p. v.) in the S. part of the town, contains 115 inhabitants. The first settle-

¹ In 1795, Judge Don't Soumet, Amos Bennett, and Jacob Rufus, and Don't Sheldon, from Conn., settled on Lot 29. In 1797 Jacob Hiebs, a Revolutionary soldier, who drew Lot 29, settled on it; Ben'l Miller, also a Revolutionary soldier, on Lot 17; and Jacob Remington and Hezekiah Freeman, from Vt., on Lots 21 and 19. The first child born was Sully Smith, in 1795; the first marriage, that of Nehemiah Smith and Mindeyell Morley, in 1794; and the first death, that of Thos. Morley, in 1765. Jesse Morley taught the first school, in 1793; Joseph Atwell kept the first inn, the same year; and Sheldon & Lathrop the first store.

² These springs are about 10 rods apart. From the larger flows a stream of sufficient size to furnish water-power for running a floating mill with 6 run of stones, a plaster mill, sawmill, and several other kinds of machinery. The stream from the smaller spring drives the machinery of a planing mill, sawmill, and tannery. From the springs the town and village both derive their water.

³ Fruit-growing, for which the climate and soil are admirably adapted, begins to attract attention. The vine is successfully cultivated; and a single vineyard of 19 acres, devoted to grapes, produces fine crops.

⁴ Amos Comely taught the first school, near Union Springs; Thomas Collins kept the first inn; Laban Haskins and Walter Low, the first store; Philip Winegar erected the first wooden factory.

⁵ The census reports 9 churches; 2 Friends, 2 M. E., and 1 each Cong., Presb., Bap., Christian, and R. C.

⁶ Since work commenced on the Ontario, Auburn & N. Y. R. R.

an effort has been made to change the name of this town to Ontario Bay.

⁷ This stone is much used for the underpinnings of houses and farm buildings. It has been observed that hogs are very fond of breaking the stone whenever they have access to it, and in consequence they team at the mouth, and can only be fattened with great difficulty.

⁸ Mr. Dumas was a Frenchman, who came to this country with La Fayette and served during the Revolution. For his services he received a lot in the Military Tract, and drew Lot 19, in Sterling. Capt. Andrew Ressumon settled the same year on Lot No. 1. He was killed on board of an American vessel, on Lake Ontario, during the War of 1812. Francis Deamplated near Martville, in 1809; Wm. Dumas, Nathan Whitcut, and John Peck, on Lot 11, in 1807; Jacob Wildsey, from Saratoga co., on Lot 14, in 1808; John Cooper, on Lot 12; John Duncanson, on Lot 44, Curtis Stoddard, on Lot 19; John McFarland and son, from Washington co., on Lot 27; John and Matthew DeLoe, from Washington co., at Martville, in 1810; Wm. Cooper, Jos. Runkell, and John Turner, from Long Island, in 1811; and G. V. Cooper, from Saratoga co., in 1812. The first child born was Isaac Hoppans, March 16, 1807; the first marriage, that of Matthew Hays and Charity Turner; and the first death, that of Ezra, son of Peter Dumas, July 21, 1806. The first school was taught by Roger Clark, in 1812; Wm. Cooper kept the first inn, in 1810; John Cooper erected the first sawmill, in 1810, and the first grist-mill, in 1815.

⁹ The census reports 6 churches; 2 M. E., and 1 each Asso. Ref., Presb., Bap., Ret. Prot. D., and Ref. Presb.

ment was made in 1797, by Hezekiah Mix, from Genoa, on Lot 37, near the village.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1807; Elder Whipple was the first pastor.²

THROOP³—was formed from Aurelius, Mentz, and Sennett, April 8, 1859. It is an interior town, lying a little s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is generally level, broken in a few places by sand and gravel ridges 100 to 150 ft. high. Its principal streams are Owaseo Outlet and Cayuga Brook. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam. **Throopsville**, (p. v.) on Owaseo Inlet, s. e. of the center, contains 3 churches, a grist and saw mill, and woolen factory. Pop. 160. The first settlement was made on Lot 2, in 1790, by Ezekiel Crane and his son Shadrach, from N. J.⁴ There are 3 churches in town; Bap., M. E., and Disciple.

VENICE—was formed from Scipio, Jan. 30, 1823. It is an interior town, lying s. of the center of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, the highest summits being 300 to 400 ft. above Owaseo Lake. Salmon and Little Salmon Creeks flow s. in deep valleys dividing the surface into distinct ridges. Owaseo Lake borders upon the n. e. corner. The declivities bordering upon the lake and upon the w. bank of Salmon Creek are steep, but generally the hillsides are long, gradual slopes. The soil is a fine quality of clayey and gravelly loam. **Venice**, (p. v.) in the n. e. part of the town, contains 1 church and 20 dwellings; and **Poplar Ridge**, upon the highest summit in the n. w., contains a foundry and machine shop and 20 dwellings. **East Venice** (p. o.) and **Venice Center** (p. o.) are hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1800.⁵ The first church (Bap.) was formed at Stuarts Corners, in 1800, by Elder Irish, the first preacher.⁶ Upon the ridge e. of Salmon Creek, near the s. border of the town, are the remains of an ancient fortification. Upon the creek, near the center of the town, were extensive cleared and cultivated fields at the first advent of the whites. Near these fields was an Indian burial ground.

VICTORY—was formed from Cato, March 16, 1821. It lies upon the w. border of the co., n. w. of the center. Its surface is gently undulating, the highest points being scarcely 50 ft. above the general level. Little Sodus and Red Creeks are the principal streams. The underlying rocks are red shale and blue limestone, covered deep with drift. The soil is a gravelly and sandy loam. A swamp in the s. w. part covers several hundred acres. **Victory**, (p. v.) near the center of the town, contains 25 houses; and **Westbury**, (p. v.) on the line of Wayne co., 50. The settlement of the town was commenced in 1800, by John McNeal, from Montgomery co., and John and Samuel Martin, from Ireland, on Lot 65.⁷ The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1813, by Rev. Zenas Jones, the first preacher.⁸

¹ Among the early settlers were Nath'l Fillmore, (father ofillard Fillmore, Ex-Pres. U. S., who was born in this town,) Lavin Barber, Wm. Webster, Jos. Cone, Wm. Honeywell, Jas. Savage, Harvey Hough, and Josiah Walker. The first school was taught by Nath'l Fillmore, in 1804. The first child born was Millard Fillmore or Anson Cone; the first marriage, that of Ebenezer Crowl and Rosanna Mix, in 1803; and the first death, that of Amos Mix, killed by the falling of a tree in 1798. Jos. Cone kept the first inn, in 1803; Chas. Crane, the first store; and Ebenezer Bennett erected the first mill, in 1816.

² The census reports 3 churches; Bap., Cong., and M. E.

³ Named from Hon. Enos T. Throop, Ex-Gov. of the State.

⁴ Among the other early settlers were Isaac Barnum, Othniel Palmer, and his son, from Conn.; Israel Clapp, from Mass., on Lot 16; Jas. Leonard and Wm. Durell, from N. J., on Lots 2 and 3. Manonah Clark, from Oneida co., on Lot 4. Jonas Ward and his son Caleb, from N. J., on Lot 92, in 1796; Christopher and Rev. John Jeffries, from Saratoga Springs, on Lot 16. Ephraim Welch, from Dutchess co., on Lot 4, in 1799; Amos and David Jedner, on Lot 14, in 1801. The first marriage was that of Shadrach Crane and Hannah Palmer; and the first birth, that of Ezekiel Crane. Edward Carpenter taught the first school, in 1809; Israel Clapp kept the first inn, in 1800; Luther Harden

the first store, in 1804; and Prentice Palmer erected the first saw and grist mill, in 1798.

⁶ Among the early settlers were Henry Hewitt, Ezekiel Landon, Samuel Robinson, and Zadock Bateman, at Stewarts Corners, Samuel Childsey, and Amos Rathbun, at Poplar Ridge, Luke Taylor, and Thomas Carman, all of whom came in between 1790 and 1800. The first child born was Lemon Cole; and the first death, that of — Herrick, one of the pioneer settlers; he was killed by the fall of a tree. The first inn was kept by Samuel Robinson. The first mill was erected at Venice Village, in 1835.

⁷ The census reports 3 churches; 2 Friends and 1 Bap.

⁸ Patrick Murphy, from Ireland settled on Lot 54, in Feb. 1806; Matthias Vanderhuyden, from Albany co., on Lot 62, and Asahel Carter, from Vt., on Lot 66, in 1810; John Ramsey, and Wm. and Dan'l Griswold, from Herkimer co., on Lot 25, in 1811; Jacob W. and Martin De Forrest, from Washington co., Conrad Phoezine, from Newburgh, on Lot 43, Manasseh French, from Scipio, Judge C. Smith, from Saratoga co., on Lot 40, Philander Phinney, from Saratoga co., Silas Kellogg, from Brant, on Lot 39, and Ebenezer Bird, from Onondaga co., on Lot 29, all in 1812. Mrs. Jane Wood was the first child born in town, in 1804; and the first death, that of John McNeal, in 1800.

⁹ The census reports 5 churches; 2 M. E., Presb., Bap., and Christian.

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Cayuga County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.				POPULATION.			SCHOOLS.		
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	No. of Districts.	Children taught.
Auburn.....	4,427	172	\$2,105,674	\$1,630,860	\$3,736,534	4,819	4,307	1,044	1,044	1,422	5	3,001
Aurelius.....	18,004	3,208	1,631,666	115,300	1,746,966	1,267	1,267	454	454	590	1	923
Brutus.....	9,295	3,301	627,910	186,950	814,860	1,406	1,311	547	409	325	5	926
Cato.....	15,210	5,159	645,665	41,350	687,015	1,104	1,088	429	415	325	13	796
Conquest.....	13,909	7,702	533,317	24,425	557,742	968	994	309	314	250	13	821
Fleming.....	10,287	1,866	446,145	41,760	487,905	664	560	223	226	216	6	342
Genoa.....	19,951	6,710	1,032,390	19,755	1,222,125	1,150	1,292	472	489	367	13	824
Ira.....	15,845	5,639	619,061	83,650	702,711	1,064	1,060	400	400	312	13	806
Ledyard.....	17,704	4,161	955,020	260,110	1,215,130	934	982	361	363	293	11	702
Locke.....	11,466	3,216	368,865	29,500	498,365	636	667	261	265	208	9	487
Mentz.....	21,331	6,107	1,252,853	73,750	1,326,603	2,637	2,421	918	794	694	17	1,949
Montezuma.....	11,994	4,830	492,926	115,028	547,954	906	913	311	301	250	12	785
Moravia.....	18,220	6,035	571,390	92,468	664,858	973	969	389	319	279	13	690
Oswego.....	9,578	2,522	429,340	71,340	500,680	636	667	230	238	175	8	504
Sennett.....	18,274	3,698	917,253	203,275	1,120,528	965	950	309	316	258	15	741
Sempronius.....	11,278	6,486	201,191	34,640	325,831	614	656	241	249	258	9	474
Sennett.....	17,453	3,684	828,836	46,830	895,666	1,054	1,028	386	389	298	12	744
Springport.....	11,331	82,473	797,254	108,450	905,744	1,167	1,004	392	399	352	9	777
Starling.....	14,134	12,020	304,804	24,617	329,421	1,541	1,483	567	579	452	14	1,211
Summer Hill.....	10,941	5,078	261,200	32,300	293,500	606	578	254	256	127	9	419
Venue.....	19,843	5,457	869,200	184,940	1,054,200	1,067	952	377	359	306	13	689
Victory.....	14,456	6,927	455,048	54,235	489,283	1,025	991	386	413	327	14	771
Total.....	315,796	187,237	\$15,821,228	\$3,680,192	\$19,501,420	27,333	26,208	10,916	9,921	7,661	247	8,282

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.						AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.						
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wine.	Bushel of Grain.	Tons of Hay.	Bushel of Potatoes.	Bushel of Apples.	Dairy Products.	Domestic Cloths, in yards.	
Auburn.....	377	128	123	471	384	831	11,148	393	2,175	1,647	13,550	209	148
Aurelius.....	806	1,094	977	5,923	1,578	20,376	131,187	3,117	6,290	8,880	93,290	7,094	311
Brutus.....	527	1,110	656	2,350	1,412	10,116	80,753	2,075	13,886	22,924	61,088	12,085	116
Cato.....	854	1,672	1,004	3,311	1,379	21,268	147,509	2,618	17,393	26,368	93,410	4,411	63
Conquest.....	731	1,498	998	5,374	1,713	17,751	133,569	2,457	13,982	21,157	92,392	4,861	1,045
Fleming.....	404	481	441	3,483	965	3,787	87,293	1,485	5,848	14,758	41,690	4,337	54
Genoa.....	892	1,371	1,345	7,748	1,462	11,769	162,315	3,402	10,698	48,284	151,586	9,811	352
Ira.....	957	1,785	1,247	4,518	2,024	12,993	129,053	2,900	16,877	41,502	128,399	1,673	1,10
Ledyard.....	680	950	684	9,086	1,132	10,264	105,367	2,155	5,516	10,212	49,210	8,429	29
Locke.....	527	1,212	943	1,901	728	1,405	62,395	3,665	6,249	26,190	105,068	1,971	1,110
Mentz.....	1,153	2,370	1,629	5,348	2,769	27,371	151,294	5,512	20,965	23,568	131,564	16,397	513
Montezuma.....	544	1,062	968	4,821	935	1,566	62,153	2,060	6,027	41,521	124,237	9,519	721
Moravia.....	893	1,395	1,196	4,569	1,424	2,958	104,479	2,808	8,292	31,447	113,517	16,273	1,090
Oswego.....	449	649	582	3,957	975	2,073	57,799	1,861	10,828	18,159	92,637	10,470	651
Sennett.....	812	1,331	854	7,953	1,261	10,865	127,173	1,970	8,590	28,968	72,969	7,119	524
Sempronius.....	518	922	1,056	1,517	784	72	52,844	3,256	10,518	20,080	116,792	5,094	1,217
Sennett.....	751	1,583	1,164	5,286	1,530	6,105	116,123	3,340	21,828	27,170	84,429	2,619	1,238
Springport.....	566	703	2	4,520	1,378	10,770	85,992	1,383	4,231	9,614	48,620	3,577	10
Starling.....	849	1,496	1,179	4,192	1,768	9,622	105,621	2,630	27,027	20,086	112,872	4,917	1,180
Summer Hill.....	492	912	912	2,752	634	113	48,550	2,732	6,942	20,333	124,070	5,633	1,074
Venue.....	773	1,523	975	10,257	1,239	6,722	137,404	3,105	10,077	25,488	101,375	10,644	669
Victory.....	850	1,377	1,067	3,681	1,616	11,462	127,099	2,443	16,838	22,292	101,987	3,236	1,211
Total.....	15,405	26,356	19,822	103,631	29,081	290,061	2,227,089	57,732	231,718	227,561	2,082,022	190,333	16,589

*Montezuma was formed in 1859, and its statistics are embraced in the town of Mentz. †Throop was formed in 1859, and its statistics are included in Mentz, Sennett, and Aurelius.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.



This county was formed from Genesee, March 11, 1808. It lies upon the shore of Lake Erie, and is the s. w. corner co. of the State. It is centrally distant 288 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,099 sq. mi. The surface is mostly a hilly and rolling upland. A bluff, with a mean elevation of 20 ft., extends along the lake; and from its summit the land spreads out into an undulating region, gradually rising for a distance of 3 or 4 mi. This comparatively level tract is bordered by the declivities of a hilly upland, which occupies the center and s. part of the co. The highest summits are 1,000 to 1,200 feet above Lake Erie and 1,800 to 2,000 ft. above tide. The uplands are broken by several deep valleys, the principal of which are those of Chautauque Lake and Connewango Creek. The sum-

mits of the hills, 4 to 6 mi. s. of the lake shore, form the watershed which divides the waters of Lake Erie from those of Alleghany River. The declivities bordering upon the valleys are in many places too steep for profitable cultivation.

Connewango Creek, flowing along the e. border and receiving Cassadaga Creek and Chautauque Outlet, is the largest stream in the co. The other principal streams are Cattaraugus, Silver, Walnut, Canada-way, Little Cattaraugus, and Twenty Mile Creeks, flowing into Lake Erie; French and Little Broken Straw Creeks, tributaries of Alleghany River; and Prondergast Creek, flowing into Chautauque Lake. Besides these and their tributaries are numerous smaller streams flowing directly into Lake Erie. Chautauque Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, 18 mi. long and 1 to 3 mi. wide, occupying a deep valley in the highland region about 10 mi. s. e. of Lake Erie.¹ It is 726 feet above Lake Erie and 1,291 ft. above tide. The hills that surround it are 600 to 800 ft. above its surface. Its outlet forms a branch of Connewango Creek, which latter stream is a tributary of Alleghany River. Several other small lakes are located among the highlands, the principal of which are Bear, Cassadaga, Mud, and Finleys Lakes, all 700 to 900 ft. above Lake Erie.

The rocks of this co. belong to the Portage and Chemung groups,—the former occupying the n. half of the co. and the latter the s. half. The summits of the highest hills in the s. are crowned with conglomerate, belonging to the Catskill group and affording the only good building stone in the s. part of the co. The sandstones of the Portage group are quarried to some extent in the n. part. Lime is obtained in limited quantities from limestone boulders and marl beds. One of the most peculiar geological features of the co. is the numerous springs of carburetted hydrogen gas found in various localities and especially along the shore of Lake Erie. It comes from the shales of the Portage group, and at various places is turned to profitable account.

The soil upon the uplands is principally clay mixed with disintegrated shale, generally known as *flat gravel*; and in the valleys it is a fine quality of sandy and gravelly loam mixed with alluvium. Along the lake shore is a strip of productive clay loam. The uplands are arable to their summits, but are generally much better adapted to pasturage than tillage. The various branches of agriculture form the leading pursuits of the people. Stock and wool growing, and dairying, are largely and successfully carried on. Spring grains and fruits are also largely produced.

Manufactures are few and unimportant and are chiefly confined to the local wants of the people. Commerce—an important item in the business and wealth of the co.—is chiefly concentrated at Dunkirk, which is at once an excellent harbor upon the lake and the w. terminus of the Erie R. R.

The county seat is located at Mayville, in the town of Chautauque, at the head of Chautauque Lake.² The courthouse is a fine brick edifice, erected in 1834, at a cost of \$11,000. The jail is a brick building, with stone cells, on the opposite side of the street from the courthouse. The clerk's office is a fireproof brick building contiguous to the courthouse.³

The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 160 acres, near De Wittville, 3½ mi. s. e. from Mayville.

¹ Near the middle this lake is contracted to the width of a few rods, giving it the appearance of two lakes connected by a narrow strait.

² This co. was united with Niagara, from the date of its organization in 1808 until 1811. The first court was held June 23, 1811. The commissioners to locate the co. buildings were Jonas

Williams, Isaac Sutherland, and Asa Ransom. The first co. officers were Zatin Cushman, *First Judge*; Matthew Prondergast, Philip Orton, Jonathan Thompson, and Wm. Alexander, *Associate Judges*; David Eason, *Sheriff*; and John E. Marshall, *Co. Clerk*.

³ In 1858 the supervisors authorized the erection of a new clerk's office at a cost of \$2,500.

The average number of inmates is 130, supported at a weekly cost of 44 cts. each. A school is taught 6 to 8 months in the year. The buildings are poor and dilapidated and are destitute of proper accommodations and means of ventilation.

The N. Y. & Erie R. R. extends through Hanover and Sheridan and terminates at Dunkirk. This road opens a direct communication with New York, and, taken in connection with the connecting railroads and vessels upon the lake, is one of the most important of the great thoroughfares between the Atlantic seaboard and the Valley of the Mississippi. The amount of freight carried over the road is immense: and the business connected with it gives employment to thousands of men. The Buffalo & Erie R. R. extends along the lake through Hanover, Sheridan, Pomfret, Portland, Westfield, and Ripley. This forms another link in the great chain of Western travel, and connects with the Erie R. R. at Dunkirk and with the N. Y. Central at Buffalo. The proposed Erie & New York City R. R. extends through the s. part of the co., connecting Erie, Penn., with the N. Y. & Erie R. R. at Great Valley.¹

Nine weekly newspapers are now published in the co.²

In 1782 a party of British and Indians, with a train of artillery and other munitions of war, spent the months of June and July around Chautauque Lake in constructing canoes and making other preparations to navigate Alleghany River in a contemplated attack upon "Fort Pitt," near

¹ The surveys of this R. R. have been made, and considerable work has been done in grading.

² The *Chautauque Gazette*, the first paper published in the co., was started at Fredonia in Jan. 1817, by Jas. Percival. It was afterward issued by Carpenter & Hull, and by Jas. Hull, until 1822, when it was suspended. In 1823 it was revived by Jas. Hull, and continued until 1826, when it was united with the *People's Gazette* and its name was changed to

The Fredonia Gazette. It was issued a short time by Hull & Snow, when it was removed to Dunkirk by Mr. Hull and changed to

The Dunkirk Gazette. In a few months it was removed to Westfield and united with *The Chautauque Phoenix*.

The People's Gazette was started at Forestville in 1824 by Wm. S. Snow. In 1826 it was removed to Fredonia and united with *The Chautauque Gazette*.

The Chautauque Eagle was commenced at Mayville in May, 1819, by Robt. J. Curtis, and was continued about 1 year.

The Fredonia Censor was commenced in 1821 by Henry C. Frisbee, who continued its publication for 17 years. In 1838 it passed into the hands of E. Winchester, and was published by him 2 years and by R. Cunningham 1 year. In 1841 it was bought by Wm. McKinstry, and it is now published by W. McKinstry & Co.

The Western Star was started at Westfield in June, 1826, by Harvey Newcomb, and was discontinued after 2 years. It was soon after revived, as

The Chautauque Phoenix, by Hull & Newcomb. In 1831 its name was changed to

The American Eagle, and it was issued by G. W. Newcomb. In 1838 it was changed to

The Westfield Courier, and was issued a short time by G. W. Bliss.

The Jamestown Journal was commenced in June, 1826, by Adolphus Fletcher, and was continued by him until 1846. It was then issued by John W. Fletcher, a son of the original proprietor, for 2 years, when it passed into the hands of F. W. Palmer, who continued at the head of the establishment until 1858, having had in the mean time associated with him as partners Francis P. Bailey, Ebenezer P. Upham, and C. D. Sackett. It is now issued by Sackett & Bishop.

The Chautauque Republican was started at Jamestown in 1828 by Morgan Bates, Richard K. Kellogg, Lewis C. Todd, Chas. McLean, Alfred Smith, and Wm. H. Cutler were successively interested in its publication until 1833, when it passed into the hands of S. S. C. Hamilton and its name was changed to

The Republican Erauer. It was soon after removed to Mayville, and in a few months was discontinued.

The Genius of Liberty was started at Jamestown in 1829 by Lewis C. Todd, and was continued about 2 years.

The Western Intelligencer was published at Forestville a short time in 1833.

The Mayville Sentinel was started in 1834 by Timothy Kilby; and the next year it passed into the hands of Benjan Brockway, who continued it 10 years. In 1845 it was sold to John F. Phelps, by whom it is still issued.

The Chautauque Whig was started at Dunkirk in Aug. 1834, by Thompson & Carpenter. About 1844 its name was changed to

The Dunkirk Beacon, and it was discontinued a short time afterward.

The Westfield Lyceum, started in 1835, was issued a short time by Shelton & Palmer.

The Western Democrat and Literary Inquirer was started at Fredonia in 1835 by Wm. Ferrinder. It was successively issued by Randall, Crosby & Co. and Arba K. Maynard,

and by the latter it was removed to Van Buren Harbor in 1837 and issued as

The Van Buren Times. It soon after passed into the hands of

W. H. Cutler, and was continued about 2 years.

The Western Farmer was started at Westfield in 1835 by Bliss &

Knights, and was continued about 2 years.

The Settler was issued a short time in 1840 from the Fredonia Censor office by E. Winchester.

The Westfield Advocate was commenced in May, 1841, and was discontinued in a few months.

The Westfield Messenger was started in Aug. 1841, by C. J. J. & T. Ingersoll. In 1851 it passed into the hands of Edgar

W. Demmon and was changed to

The Westfield Transcript. In 1836 Buck & Wilson became its proprietors, and continued it about 1 year.

The Panama Herald was started at Panama in Aug. 1846, by Dean & Hurlbut. Stewart & Pray afterward became proprietors, and continued it until 1848.

The Frontier Express was started in June, 1846, by Cutler, Cottle & Perham. In 1849 it was changed to

The Fredonia Express, and was published by J. P. Cobb & Co., and afterward by T. A. Oshorn & Co. In 1850 it was changed to

The Chautauque Union, and was published a short time by E. F. Foster.

The Liberty Star was started at Jamestown in 1847 by Harvey A. Smith. In 1849 it passed into the hands of Adolphus

Fletcher and was changed to

The Northern Citizen. In 1833 John W. Fletcher became proprietor; and in 1855 it was changed to

The Chautauque Democrat, under which name it is now issued by Adolphus Fletcher and Jas. Barker.

The Silver Creek Mail was started at Silver Creek in 1848 by

John C. Van Duzen. In 1852 it was changed to

The Home Register, and was published by Jas. Long. In 1854 Samuel Wilson became proprietor, and changed it to

The Silver Creek Gazette, and continued it until 1856, when it was discontinued. In Aug. of that year it was revived, as

The Lake Shore Mirror, by H. M. Morgan, by whom it is still published.

The Bestia, a temperance paper, was published at Mayville by Lloyd Mills a short time about 1845.

The Chautauque Journal was started at Dunkirk in May, 1850,

by W. L. Carpenter. In a short time its name was changed to

The Dunkirk Journal, and it is still issued by the original proprietor.

The Fredonia Advertiser was started July 4, 1851, by Tyler & Shepard. It is now published by Levi S. Pratt & J. C. Frisbee.

The Undercurrent was published at Jamestown a short time in 1851-52 by Harvey A. Smith.

The Jamestown Herald was started in Aug. 1852, by Dr. Asaph Rhodes. In 1853 Joseph B. Nessel became proprietor,

removed it to Ellington Center, and changed its name to

The Ellington Luminary. It was discontinued in 1856.

The Philomathean Exponent was issued at Ellington by the students of the academy in 1852.

The Westfield Republican was commenced April 25, 1855, by M. C. Rice & Co., by whom it is still continued.

The Botanic Medical Journal was published a short time at Fredonia.

The Pantheon was published at Fredonia a short time.

The Western Argus was started at Westfield in 1857 by John F. Young. In about 1 year it was removed to Dunkirk,

and changed to

The Dunkirk Press and Argus, and is now issued by Howard & Young.

Pittsburgh. Their plan was to build a dam across the outlet of the lake and descend the river upon the flood so created. The party finally returned without attempting the project.

The first settlement in the co. was made at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek in 1797, by Amos Suttle.¹ Soon after making the first improvements, Suttle left, and returned in 1801, with Mr. Sidney and Capt. Roscerantz. At the time of the first exploration of the co. the only Indian settlement was on Connewango Creek, within the limits of the present town of Carroll. In 1802, Gen. Paine, agent for the State of Connecticut, opened a wagon road from Buffalo to Chautauque Creek, to enable emigrants to reach the Conn. Reserve lands in Ohio. This road was soon after finished to the Penn. line. In 1804 the town of Chautauque was formed, and embraced the entire territory now included within the limits of the co. In April of the succeeding year the first town meeting was held, at which John McMahan was elected supervisor, and John McMahan, David Eason, and Perry G. Ellsworth were appointed the first justices of the peace.² In 1806 the first mail route was established between Buffalo and Erie, Penn.³ The lands in the co. were included in the Holland Purchase. A tract of 60,000 acres in the s. e. part was sold to Levi Beardsley, James O. Morse, and Alvan Stewart. In 1835 the Holland Land Company sold their outstanding contracts and unsold lands to Trumbull Cary & Co., of Batavia; and the new proprietors imposed such conditions upon the extension of contracts that the settlers rose *en masse* and demolished the land office at Mayville and burned the records in the public highway.⁴ In 1838 the interests of the co. were transferred to Duer, Morrison, & Seward, and the troubles were satisfactorily settled.

ARKWRIGHT—was formed from Pomfret and Villenova, April 30, 1829. A part of Pomfret was annexed in 1830. It is an interior town, lying n. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is an elevated upland, broken and hilly in the s. w., and rolling in the n. e. The highest summit—near the center, said to be the highest land in the co.—is 1,000 to 1,200 ft. above Lake Erie. The principal streams are Canadaway and Walnut Creeks. Mud Lake, on the e. border, covers about 10 acres. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam. Upon Canadaway Creek, in the s. w. part, is a fine cascade with 22 ft. perpendicular fall. **Arkwright Summit** is a p. o. in the e. part of the town. **Arkwright** (p. o.) is a hamlet in the n. part. The first settlement was made in the n. w. corner, by Byron T. Orton, Benj. Perry, and Augustus Burnham, from the eastern part of the State, in 1807.⁵ The first religious meeting was held at the house of Aaron Wilcox, in 1810, by Rev. John Spencer. The first church (Bap.) was organized by Elder Thos. Grennel, in 1820.⁶

BUSTI⁷—was formed from Ellicott and Harmony, April 16, 1823. A part was annexed to Ellicott in 1845. It lies upon the s. border of the co., e. of the center. Its surface is hilly and broken. It is drained by several small streams flowing into Chautauque Lake, which lies along the n. border, and by others flowing e. into Connewango Creek. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam. **Busti Corners** (Busti p. o.) contains a church, gristmill, and sawmill. Pop. 201. The first settlement was made on Lot 61, in 1810, by John L. Frank, from Herkimer co.⁸ The first church (Cong.) was formed Aug. 30, 1819; Rev. Lemuel Smith was the first minister.⁹

¹ Eliad T. Foote, (now of New Haven, Conn.) for 20 years First Judge of Chautauque co., says that the first settlement in the co. was made in 1794, by several persons from Erie, Penn.; and among them were the Brothers Lowry. These persons had been induced to locate in Penn. by fraudulent representations, and were afterward obliged to leave their improvements and commence anew in the wilderness. They settled within the limits of Chautauque co., but the precise place is unknown.

² Previous to 1804 the whole of the present co. formed a part of the town of Batavia, in Genesee co. The elections were held at Batavia, nearly 100 mi. distant, to which place the electors were compelled to go if they voted. In 1812 the Board of Supervisors consisted of 2 members, representing the towns of Chautauque and Pomfret. The county seat had been located at Mayville, much against the wishes of the people of Pomfret; and, in consequence, the supervisor of Pomfret voted against the appropriation of \$1,500 to build the courthouse and jail. After repeated attempts to effect the object, the question was temporarily laid aside. When the accounts of the town officers of Pomfret were presented, the Chautauque member voted in the negative, and affairs came to a dead lock, but were finally settled by a compromise, which allowed both the appropriation and the election to go through.

³ The first mail was carried by a man named Metcalf, who went on foot and carried the mail matter in a handkerchief.

⁴ The company demanded compound interest on all sums due, and an increase of one-third upon all extensions of contracts.

⁵ Aaron Wilcox settled in 1809, Nathan Eaton in 1810, Uriah L. Johnson, Jonathan and Benj. Sprague, from Otsego co., near the center, in 1811, and Simon Clinton, from Otsego co., at the center, in 1813. The first child born was Horatio Nelson Johnson, May 11, 1811; the first marriage, that of Asahel Burnham and Luania Eaton, May 11, 1815; and the first death, that of Augustus Burnham, in 1813. The first school was taught by Lucy Dewey, near the center, in the summer of 1813. Simon Clinton kept the first inn, in 1817; and Benj. Orton built the first sawmill, in 1818, on the e. branch of Canadaway Creek.

⁶ The census reports 3 churches; 2 M. E. and Christian.

⁷ Named from Paul Busti, of the Holland Land Company.

⁸ Lawrence Frank settled on Lot 62 in 1810, Heman Bush and John Frank, from Herkimer co., and Theron Plumb, from Mass., on Lot 60, in 1811. The first marriage was that of Zebbrick Roof and Polly Parmiter, in 1813; and the first death, that of Lawrence Frank, in 1811. Eve Frank, a young lady, was carried off by the Indians in 1811, and was gone 3 years, when she returned home and was married. Soon after, her husband was taken by the Indians and detained about the same length of time. These incidents are noted upon a tombstone in the graveyard at Busti. The first school was taught by Olive Marsh, on Lot 61, in 1813. Capt. Heman Bush kept the first inn and store, and erected the first mill, on Stillwater Creek, in 1815.

⁹ The census reports 5 churches; Cong., Bap., M. E., Univ., and Christian.

CARROLL¹—was formed from Ellicott, March 25, 1825. Kiantone was taken off in 1853. It is the s. e. corner town in the co. Its surface is broken and hilly in the s. e. and e., and rolling in the s. and s. w. The highest summits are 900 ft. above Lake Erie. The principal stream is Connewango Creek, forming part of the w. boundary. The soil is a clay loam in the s. and e., and a gravelly loam in the s. and w. **Frewsburch**, (p. v.) in the s. w. part, contains 2 churches, a gristmill and sawmill. Pop. 400. **Fentonville** is a p. o. near the s. w. corner. Joseph Akins, from Rensselaer co., the first settler in town, located on Lot 29 in Jan. 1807.² There are 2 churches in town; Bap. and M. E.

CHARLOTTE—was formed from Gerry, April 18, 1829. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the center of the co. The surface is moderately hilly and divided into several ridges by the valleys of the streams. North Hill and Lake Hill, the highest points, are about 1,000 feet above Lake Erie. It is drained by Mill Creek and several tributaries. The soil is chiefly a clay loam. **Charlotte Center** (p. v.) contains 2 churches, a good water-power with some manufactories, and 10 dwellings; **Sinclairville**,³ (Gerry p. o.) near the s. line, contains 4 churches, 2 gristmills, and 2 sawmills. Pop. 450. The first settlement was made near the center, in 1809, by Robt. W. Seaver and Wm. Dixey, from Oneida co.⁴ The first religious meeting (Presb.) was held at Sinclairville, in 1811; and the first church (M. E.) was formed in 1816. There are now 6 churches in town.⁵

CHAUTAUQUE—was formed from Batavia, (Genesee co.) April 11, 1804, and embraced all the territory now included within the limits of Chautauque co. Pomfret was taken off in 1808, Portland in 1813, Harmony in 1816, and Clymer, Ellery, and Stockton in 1821. It is an interior town, lying a little w. of the center of the co. The surface is elevated and moderately hilly, occupying the watershed between the waters of Chautauque Lake and those of Lake Erie. Chautauque Lake is on the e. border, and chiefly within the limits of the town. The soil is a clay loam of good quality. **Mayville**, (p. v.) pleasantly located near the head of Chautauque Lake, was incorp. April 30, 1839; it contains the co. buildings, 3 churches, the Mayville Academy, a newspaper office, and a flouring mill. Pop. 501. **De Wittville**, (p. v.) in the e. part, contains a church, the co. poorhouse, and 133 inhabitants; **Hartfield**, (p. v.) on the lake inlet, contains a church, gristmill, sawmill, and furnace. Pop. 123. **Magnolia** is a p. o. on the lake, near the s. line. The first settlement was made at Mayville, in 1804, by Dr. Alexander McIntyre.⁶ The first church (Bap.) was formed at Mayville, in 1820, by Elder Wilson.⁷

CHERRY CREEK—was formed from Ellington, May 4, 1829. It lies on the e. border of the co., a little n. of the center. The surface is hilly in the s. w., and rolling in the s. e. Along the s. border are several small swamps. It is drained by Connewango Creek and several tributaries, flowing s. The soil is clay and a gravelly loam. **Cherry Creek**, (p. v.) in the s. e. part, contains 3 churches, 2 sawmills, and a gristmill. Pop. 240. The first settlement was made on Lot 15, in 1812, by Joshua Bentley, from Rensselaer co.⁸ The first religious services were held at the house of Ward King, in 1817; the Rev. Mr. Hadley (Bap.) was the first preacher.⁹

CLYMER¹⁰—was formed from Chautauque, Feb. 9, 1821. Mina was taken off in 1824, and French Creek in 1829. It lies upon the s. border of the co., w. of the center. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valleys of Brocken Straw Creek and its tributaries. The soil is a gravelly loam. Considerable lumber is still manufactured. **Clymer**, (p. v.) near the s. w. corner, con-

¹ Named in honor of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

² Laban Case settled on Lot 31, Wm. Akins on Lot 21, in 1807; Jas. Akins on Lot 13, in 1815; James Hall on Lot 11, in 1810; and Wm. Sears on Lot 11, in 1811. The first child born was Hamilton Tyler, in 1810; the first marriage, that of Wm. Bowles and Jerusha Walton, in 1811; and the first death, that of Woodcock, killed by the fall of a tree in 1810. Stephen Rogers taught the first school, in 1813, on Lot 51. The first sawmill was built by John Fren and Thos. Russell, on Lot 14, in 1811, and the first gristmill by John Fren, on the same lot, in 1817. William Sears kept the first inn, on Lot 11, in 1814, and James Hall the first store, on the same lot, in 1824.

³ The village derives its name from its first settler, Maj. Sam'l Sinclair, who came in from Madison co. in 1810.

⁴ John Bicket, John Cleveland, Chas. Waterman, and Harvey O. Austin, from Eastern N. Y., settled in the w. part in 1809. The first school was taught at Sinclairville, in the winter of 1811-12, by Wm. Gilmore. Maj. Sinclair kept the first inn, in 1811, and Phamb, Edson & Winsor the first store, in 1817, at Sinclairville. Maj. Sinclair erected the first sawmill, in 1810, and the first gristmill, in 1811, on Mill Creek.

⁵ 2 M. E., 2 Univ., Cong., and Bap.

⁶ Jonathan Smith settled about the same time, near the w. shore of the lake, and Peter Barnhart, from Penn., on the e. shore; Martin Prelogast and Messrs. Griffith and Bemus, also on the e. shore, in 1806. Judge Peacock was also an early settler. John Scott kept the first inn, at Mayville, in 1808, and J. & M. Prelogast the first store, in 1811.

⁷ The census reports 7 churches; 2 Bap., 2 M. E., Cong., Prot. E., and F. W. Bap.

⁸ Jos. Kent settled on Lot 9, in 1815, and Willard Cheney on Lot 10, Wm. Weaver on Lot 16, Anson Hendrick on Lot 16, and Cueshill Brown on Lot 15, in 1816. Rouben Cheney taught the first school, in 1818; Geo. H. Frost kept the first inn, in 1823, and Seth Grover the first store, in 1831, at the village. Wm. Killoburn built the first sawmill, in 1824, on Cherry Creek, near the village. The first death was that of Lydia Page; she was buried in the woods near the village. Joshua Bentley lost a daughter, 2 years old, in 1817,—supposed to have been carried off by the Indians.

⁹ The census reports 3 churches; 2 Bap. and F. W. Bap.

¹⁰ Named in honor of Geo. Clymer, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

ains 2 churches and 110 inhabitants. **Clymer Center** is a p. o. John Cleveland settled on Lot 58 in 1820.¹ The first religious meeting (Bap.) was held at the house of Mr. Cleveland, in 1820, by Elder Powers. The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1830.²

ELLERY³ was formed from Chautauque, Feb. 29, 1821. A part was annexed in 1850. It is the central town in the co. The surface is a hilly upland, the highest summits being about 400 ft. above the valleys and 1,000 ft. above Lake Erie. Chautauque Lake forms the s. w. boundary, and into it flow several small streams, which form the principal drainage. The soil is a clay loam upon the uplands, and a gravelly loam in the valleys. **Ellery Center** (p. v.) contains a church and 16 dwellings. **Ellery** is a p. o. near the shore of the lake. The first settlements were made on the lake by Wm. Bemus and Jeremiah Griffith, from Rensselaer co., in 1806; the former located at Bemus Point, and the latter farther s.⁴ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1809, by Elder Asa Turner, the first minister.⁵

ELLICOTT⁶ was formed from Pomfret, June 1, 1812. A part of Busti was taken off in 1823, Carroll in 1825, and Poland in 1832. A part of Busti was annexed in 1845. It is an inferior town, lying s. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, with a gentle inclination toward the s. w. The foot of Chautauque Lake extends into the s. w. corner; and the outlet flows e. through the s. part of the town, receiving Cassadaga Creek as a tributary. The soil is sandy and gravelly loam. **Jamestown**, (p. v.), located on the outlet of Chautauque Lake, in the s. part of the town, was incorp. March 6, 1827. It contains 7 churches, the Jamestown Academy, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, the office of the Farmers' Insurance Company, 2 woolen factories, 2 furnaces, 2 flouring mills, and various other manufacturing establishments, and an ample water-power. Pop. 1,625. **Fluvanna**, (p. v.), at the foot of the lake, near the w. line, contains a church and 14 dwellings. **Levant** is a p. o., on the e. border, at the junction of Cassadaga Creek with the lake outlet. **Dexterville** is a hamlet. The first settlement was made on the outlet of Chautauque Lake, in 1806, by Wm. Wilson.⁷ The first church (Cong.) was formed July 1, 1816, by Rev. John Spencer, a missionary preacher from Conn. There are 12 churches in town.⁸

ELLINGTON—was formed from Gerry, April 1, 1824. Cherry Creek was taken off in 1829. It lies upon the e. border of the co., a little s. of the center. Its surface is an undulating and hilly upland. Clear Creek flows through near the center, and, with its tributaries, forms the principal drainage. Connewango Creek flows through the n. e. corner. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam. **Ellington**, (p. v.), near the center, contains 4 churches, the Ellington Academy, and 2 gristmills. Pop. 487. **Clear Creek** is a p. o. Jos. Bentley made the first settlement, on Lot 7, in 1814.⁹ The first religious services were held at the house of James Bates, in 1817, by Rev. Daniel Hadley. The F. W. Bap. denomination organized the first church.¹⁰

FRENCH CREEK—was formed from Clymer, April 23, 1829. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. The surface is hilly and broken by the deep valley of French Creek. The soil is chiefly heavy clay loam. **French Creek** is a p. o. in the n. part, and **Marvin** a p. o. in the s. Andy Nobles, from Oswego co., made the first settlement, on Lot 44, in 1812.¹¹ The first religious meeting was held on Lot 46, in 1818, by Elder Ashford; and the first church (Bap.) was formed in 1821. There is no church edifice in town.

¹ Wm. Rice, from Washington co., settled on Lot 59, in 1821. Jorace and Anson Starkweather, from Vt., on Lot 43, in 1822. The first birth was that of Patience Russell, in 1823; the first marriage, that of Walter Freeman and Rowena Brown, in 1823. Alvin Williams kept the first inn, in 1826, at the village. John Shaw the first store, in 1823; and Peter Jacquins built the first mill, in 1825.

² The census reports 5 churches; 2 M. E., Bap., Germ. Evang. Pr. and Ref. Prot. D.

³ Named in honor of Wm. Ellery, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

⁴ Isaac Young, from Genesee co., settled on Lot 3, near the lake, in 1806. About the same time, or soon after, Dan'l Cheney, Abanum Weed, Abijah Bennett, John Putnam, and Nahum Aldrich settled in town. Clark Parker, from Washington co., located near the center, in 1810. The first school was taught by Dr. Cary, in the s. w. part, in 1808. Wm. Bemus kept the first inn, in 1811, erected the first sawmill, in 1808, and the first gristmill, in 1811, on Bemus Creek. David Bellamy kept the first store, at the center, in 1830.

⁵ The census reports 3 churches; Bap., M. E., and Univ.

⁶ Named from Joseph Ellicott, agent of the Holland Land Company.

⁷ Thomas R. Kennedy and Edward Works located upon the outlet, in 1807, and Wilson Ellicott, Jas. Culbertson, and Geo. V. Fenton, in 1808. Edward Works built the first sawmill, in

1808, and the first gristmill, in 1809,—this being the first improvement of the water-power of the Outlet. The first school was taught in the house of John Elover, in 1815, by Rev. Amasa West.

⁸ 2 M. E., Cong., Presb., Prot. E., Bap., F. W. Bap., Christian, Wes. Meth., Luth., Univ., and R. C.

⁹ Among the other early settlers were Jas. Bates, from Mass., Sam'l McConnell, from Cayuga co., and Joshua Bentley, jr., from Rensselaer co., in 1816; Simon Lawrence, from Vt., Abner Bates and Ward King, from Mass., in 1817. The first child born was Simon Lawrence, jr., in 1817; the first marriage, that of Rufus Hitchcock and Ranah Hadley, in 1817; and the first death, that of Mr. Hitchcock, who fell from a building and was killed six weeks after his marriage. Jas. Bates kept the first inn, at Ellington Village, in 1814, and Lewis Holbrook the first store, in 1821. Ward King built the first gristmill, near the village, in 1821.

¹⁰ The census reports 5 churches; Bap., Christian, Presb., M. E., and F. W. Bap.

¹¹ John Cleveland settled on Lot 31, in 1812; Roswell Coe on Lot 39, and Nath'l Thompson on Lot 9, in 1813; and Paul Colbourn, from Oneida co., on Lot 44, in 1814. The first death was that of a son of Nath'l Thompson, drowned in French Creek. The first school was taught by — Chitsey, in 1818. William Graves kept the first inn, and built the first gristmill, in 1822; and John Dodge opened the first store, in one end of the gristmill.

GERRY¹—was formed from Pomfret, June 1, 1812. Ellington was taken off in 1824, and Charlotte in 1829. It is an interior town, lying a little e. of the center of the co. The surface is a hilly upland, the highest summits, in the s. e. corner, being 900 ft. above Lake Erie. It is drained by Cassadaga Creek and its tributaries, Mill Creek, and several smaller streams. The soil is a clay loam upon the uplands, and a sandy loam in the valleys. There are several sulphur springs in town. Upon Lot 44, s. w. of the center of the town, a gas spring has been found; and the owner, James H. Mix, uses the gas for lighting his house. **Bucklins Corners**, (Vermont p. o.) in the s. part, contains 23 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1811, by John Love, jr. and Stephen Jones, in the s. w. part.² The first religious meeting was held in the spring of 1818, by Elder Jonathan Wilson. The first religious association (M. E.) was formed in 1819, and drew the lot appropriated by the Holland Land Company for religious purposes. They erected a church a little w. from the center, the only one now in town.

HANOVER—was formed from Pomfret, June 1, 1812. Villenova was taken off in 1823, and a part of Sheridan in 1827. It lies upon Lake Erie, in the s. e. corner of the co. A part of Cattaraugus Indian Reservation lies in the s. e. part of the town. The surface along the lake is level or undulating, and in the center and s. it is hilly, with an inclination toward the n. Cattaraugus Creek forms a portion of the s. boundary. Silver Creek flows in a s. w. direction through the town into Lake Erie, receiving Walnut Creek at its mouth,³ and several other tributaries. The soil is clay and gravelly loam. **Silver Creek**, (p. v.) upon the lake shore, at the mouth of Silver Creek, was incorp. June 8, 1848; it contains 2 churches, a bank, a weekly newspaper office, 2 mills, 2 tanneries, and various other manufacturing establishments. Pop. 652. Lake vessels were formerly built at this place,⁴—the first by Ira Fairchild, in 1816. **Irving**, (p. v.) on Cattaraugus Creek, near its entrance into the lake, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, and 2 sawmills. Pop. 404. At the mouth of the creek is a harbor admitting of the entrance of vessels. **Smith Mills**, (p. v.) a little s. from the center, contains a flouring mill, a distillery, and 22 dwellings. **Forestville**, (p. v.) in the s. w. part, was incorp. April 4, 1849. It contains 2 churches, 2 gristmills, and 2 sawmills. Pop. 540. It is a station on the N. Y. & Erie R. R. **Nashville**, (p. v.) in the s. e. part, contains 2 churches and 26 dwellings. **Hanover** is a hamlet. Amos Cottle settled at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek in 1797.⁵ The first religious meetings (Bap.) were held by Rev. Joy Handy, in 1811; and the first church (M. E.) was organized in 1816, at Forestville.⁶

HARMONY—was taken from Chautauque, Feb. 14, 1816. A part of Busti was taken off in 1823. It lies upon the s. border of the co., a little w. of the center. The surface is a moderately hilly upland, the highest summits being about 900 ft. above Lake Erie. Chautauque Lake forms the s. e. boundary. It is drained by Goose Creek and several smaller streams, flowing n. into the lake, and by Little Brocken Straw Creek, flowing s. to Penn. The soil is clay, yellow and gravelly loam. Quarries of a fine quality of sandstone for building purposes are found in several localities. **Ashville**, (Harmony p. o.) on Goose Creek, near Chautauque Lake, contains 3 churches, a gristmill and sawmill. Pop. 247. **Panama**, (p. v.) upon Little Brocken Straw Creek, near the center, contains 4 churches and 500 inhabitants. **Bloekville** (p. v.) contains 20 dwellings. **Stedman** is a p. o. in the n. part of the town. The first settlement was made on Lot 43, in 1806, by Reuben Slayton, from Otsego co.⁷ The first religious meeting (Bap.) was held in a schoolhouse at Bloekville, by Rev. Simon Bowers.⁸

¹ Named from Elbridge Gerry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

² Jesse Dexter, David Cobb, and Hugh B. Patterson were among the early settlers. The town settled slowly until after the close of the war in 1815, when the settlements progressed rapidly. The first death was that of Alva Eaton, who was killed by the fall of a tree in the spring of 1818. Jas. Bucklin kept the first inn, in 1820, and Howard B. Blodget the first store, in 1826, at Bucklins Corners. John Hines and Wm. Newton erected the first sawmill, on Cassadaga Creek, in the s. w. part, in 1819, and the first gristmill, in 1822.

³ Named from a gigantic walnut tree that grew near its mouth. This tree was 9 ft. in diameter and 27 ft. in circumference. It was cut into sections and sold as curiosities.

⁴ The steamboat W. F. B. Taylor was built here in 1836.

⁵ Among the first settlers were Wm. Sidney and Capt. Rosecrantz, in 1801; Sylvanus Maybee, Benj. Kinyon, and Amos Avery, at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek, Nathan Cass, from Boston, Jedial More and Jonas Green, at Forestville, in 1805; Abel Cleveland and David Dickerson, in 1802; John E. Howard, in 1806; and Artemus R. Clothier, in 1809.—all at Silver Creek. The first child born was Caroline Sidney, in 1804; the first marriage, that of

Richard Smith and Sally Mack, in 1807; and the first death, that of Wm. Sidney, in Jan. 1807. John Mack kept the first inn, in 1807, at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek, and Parker Brownell the first store, in 1811. Abel Cleveland and David Brownell built the first sawmill, in 1804, and the first gristmill, in 1800, at Silver Creek. In 1805 Mr. Dickerson erected a sawmill at Silver Creek, to which he attached a mortar and pestle, for the purpose of pounding corn for feed. — Moore erected a gristmill at Forestville about the same period.

⁶ There are 8 churches in town: 4 M. E., 3 Bap., and Presb.

⁷ Daniel B. Carpenter, from Washington co., settled on Lot 64, in 1800; Jonathan Cheney and Wm. Mattison on Lot 52, in 1811; and Jas. Carpenter on Lot 56, in 1816. The first child born was Thos. Slayton, in Nov. 1807; the first marriage, that of Reuben Slayton and Chrissie Slayton, in 1808; and the first death, that of Thomas Slayton, Nov. 23, 1807. Eben Pratt taught the first school, in 1817; Jas. McCullen kept the first inn, in 1816, on Lot 43; and Tubert & Kellogg the first store, on the same lot, in 1818. Reuben Slayton built the first sawmill, on Lot 43, in 1818.

⁸ The census reports 9 churches; 5 M. E., 3 Bap., and Presb.

KIANTONE—was formed from Carroll, Nov. 16, 1853. It lies upon the s. border of the co., e. of the center. The surface is undulating in the e., and hilly in the w. The highest summits are about 100 ft. above Chautauque Lake. Connewango Creek forms the greater part of the e. boundary. Kiantone and Stillwater Creeks are the other principal streams. The soil is a clay loam intermixed with gravel. **Kiantone** (p. v.) contains about 20 dwellings. The first settlement was made on Lot 1, in 1807, by Robt. Russel.¹ The first religious meeting was held at the house of Joseph Akins, in 1814, by Rev. Mr. Smith; and the first church (Cong.) was formed in 1815. There are 3 churches in town; Cong., M. E., and Univ.

MINA—was taken from Clymer, March 23, 1824. Sherman was taken off in 1832. It is the central town upon the w. border of the co. Its surface is rolling and hilly. The principal streams are French and several smaller creeks, flowing s. and w. Findleys Lake is a fine sheet of water in the s. w. part. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam. **Mina Corners**, (Mina p. o.) a little e. of the center, contains 15 dwellings; and **Findleys Lake**, (p. v.) near the outlet of the lake, 20 dwellings. **Friends** is a p. o. in the s. w. part. The first settlement was made on Lot 52, in 1816, by Alex. Finley, from Penn., originally from Ireland.² The first religious services (Ref. Prot. D.) were held in the barn of Benj. Hazen, by Rev. Mr. Bradley, in 1826. The first and only church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed in 1853, and the church edifice was erected in 1857.

POLAND—was formed from Ellicott, April 9, 1832. It lies on the e. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into several distinct ridges. The principal streams are Connewango and Cassadaga Creeks, which form a junction near the s. line. The soil is a clay and sandy loam. Considerable lumber is still manufactured. **Falconer**,³ (p. v.) on Connewango Creek, contains a church, gristmill, sawmill, and 23 dwellings. **Poland Center** is a p. o. The first settlement was made at Falconer, on the Connewango, in 1805, by Dr. Thos. R. Kennedy, from Meadville, Penn.⁴ A church (Union)—the only one in town—is located at Falconer.

POMFRET—was formed from Chautauque, March 11, 1808. Ellicott, Gerry, and Hanover were taken off in 1812, a part of Sheridan in 1827, and parts of Arkwright in 1829 and '30. It lies upon Lake Erie, a little e. of the center of the co. A strip of comparatively level land extends along the lake, and the remaining part of the surface is a rolling upland, the higher summits being 700 to 800 ft. above the lake. It is principally drained by Canadaway Creek and several smaller streams flowing into the lake. Several small branches of Cassadaga Creek take their rise in the s. part. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam. Quarries of excellent building stone are found along the lake shore. **Dunkirk**,⁵ (p. v.) on Lake Erie, was incorp. May 15, 1837. It is a commercial port upon the lake, and the w. terminus of the N. Y. & Erie R. R. It has a fine harbor, and commodious wharves and warehouses for the accommodation of the large amount of commerce that centers here during the season of navigation.⁶ The r. r. company have also extensive warehouses, work and repair shops, and accommodations for an immense freighting business. The port is the most important one on the lake between Buffalo and Cleveland; and regular lines of steam propellers run in connection with the r. r. The village contains a bank, 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a union school, several machine shops and furnaces, and a brewery and distillery. Pop. 4,754. **Fredonia**, (p. v.) upon Canadaway Creek,⁷ 3 mi. s. of Dunkirk, was incorp. May 2, 1829. It contains 4 churches, the Fredonia Academy, 2 banks, 2 weekly newspapers, 3 flouring mills, 2 furnaces, and various other manufacturing establishments. The celebrated "Fredonia Garden Seeds" are raised and put up at this place.⁸ Pop. 2,004.

¹ James Hall settled on Lot 28, in 1810. The first school was taught by Stephen Rogers, in 1814. Jas. Hall kept the first store, on Lot 28, and Wm. Sears the first inn, on Lot 11. Robert Russel built the first sawmill, on Kiantone Creek.

² Aaron Whitney, from Dumfries, Canada, settled on Lot 59, Zana Beckford on Lot 28, and Roger Bashall on Lot 50, in 1821; James Ottaway, from Kent co., England, on Lot 14, in 1823. The first birth was that of a daughter of Nathaniel Throop, in 1823; the first marriage, that of Isaac Steadman and Nancy Wilcox, in April, 1826; and the first death, that of the mother of Nathaniel Throop, in 1825. The first school was taught by Eliza More, near Finleys Mills, in 1826. Cullin Barnes kept the first inn, on Lot 29, in 1827, and Horace Brockway the first store, in 1824, on Lot 52. Alex. Finley built the first mill, in 1821, on the outlet of Finleys Lake.

³ Formerly known as "Kennedyville."

⁴ Edward Shillito settled about the same time at the mills on the Connewango; Amasa Ives, Isaac Young, — Owens, — Miles, Jos. and Daniel Wheeler, Nicholas Dolloff, and Joshua

Woodard were also early settlers. Dr. T. R. Keundy erected the first sawmill, in 1805, and the first gristmill, in 1806, on the Connewango. The first lumber rafted down the Allegheny was made at Dr. Kennedy's mill.

⁵ Formerly called "Chadwick's Bay," from the first settler.

⁶ At this port were received, in 1857, 242,957 bbls. flour, 28,322 bbls. wh.-key, 20,153 bbls. beef, pork, and bacon, 93,448 bush. wheat, 11,465,2 bush. corn, 2,152,800 lbs. wool, 1,208,400 lbs. butter, 9,236 head of cattle, 10,782 sheep, and 10,865 hogs.

⁷ Upon the banks of the creek—just below the bridge, in the village—is a spring of carbonated hydrogen gas, yielding about 10,000 cubic ft. of gas every 24 hours. This gas is collected in a gasometer and distributed in pipes, affording sufficient light for about one-half of the village. About one mi. e. of the village the gas oozes from the shale rocks on the banks of the creek over the space of an acre. The amount of gas escaping here is supposed to be much greater than at the spring in the village, and a company has been formed to collect it for use.

⁸ Over 600 acres of land are devoted to this business.

Laona, (p. v.), on Saw Creek, near the e. border, contains 2 churches, a paper mill, saw and grist mill, and 406 inhabitants. **Brigham**, in the s. part, is a p. o. **Shumla** is a hamlet, near the s. e. corner. David Eason and Thomas McClintock, from Penn., settled at Fredonia, in 1804.¹ The first church (Bap.) was organized Oct. 20, 1808, at the house of Judge Cushing.²

PORTLAND—was formed from Chautauque, April 9, 1813. Ripley was taken off in 1817, and a part of Westfield in 1829. It lies upon Lake Erie, a little w. of the center of the co. Its surface is level along the lake shore, but broken and hilly in the center and w. Its streams are small creeks and brooks flowing into Lake Erie. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam. **Centerville**, (Portland p. o.) near the center, contains 2 churches and 233 inhabitants; **Salem**, (Brookton p. o.) in the n. e. part, contains 2 churches and 258 inhabitants. The first settlement was made a little w. of the center, by Capt. Jas. Dunn, in 1805.³ The first religious meeting was held at the house of Capt. Dunn, in 1810, by Rev. John Spencer, who afterward organized the first church (Cong.) in 1817.⁴

RIPLEY⁵—was formed from Portland, March 1, 1817. A part of Westfield was taken off in 1829. It lies upon Lake Erie, in the n. w. corner of the co. Its surface is level along the lake shore, and broken and hilly in the s. e. The highest summits are 800 ft. above the lake. It is drained by Twenty Mile Creek and its tributaries and a large number of small streams flowing into the lake. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam. Along the lake shore are several valuable stone quarries. **Quincy**, (Ripley p. o.) about 1 mi. e. of the lake, contains 2 churches and 289 inhabitants. **State Line** is a station on the B. & E. R. R. Josiah Farnsworth, from the e. part of the State, settled at Quincy in 1804. The first religious services (Bap.) were held at the house of Nathan Wisner, by Rev. Samuel Wisner, in 1806; the first church (Presb.) was formed in 1820.⁶

SHERIDAN—was formed from Pomfret and Hanover, April 16, 1827. It lies upon the shore of Lake Erie, e. of the center of the co. The surface is level in the n. w., and hilly in the s. e., with a gradual inclination toward the lake. A nearly perpendicular bluff, 50 to 200 ft. high, extends along the lake shore. It is drained by Scotts Creek, and several smaller streams, flowing into Lake Erie. The soil is a clay loam, mixed in some parts with gravel. **Sheridan Center** (p. v.) contains 2 churches and 20 dwellings. The first settlements were made on Lot 17, at the center, by Francis Webber, from Mass., in 1804.⁷ The first religious meeting (Presb.) was held at the house of Orsamus Holmes, by Rev. John Spencer, in 1807; and the first church (Presb.) was organized by Mr. Spencer, in 1816.⁸

SHERMAN⁹—was formed from Mina, April 17, 1832. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the center of the co. The surface is rolling and hilly, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. It is drained by French Creek and its tributaries. The soil is clay and sandy loam. Considerable lumber is manufactured in the town. **Sherman**, (p. v.), in the n., contains 4 churches, a grist-mill, sawmill, and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 401. **Center Sherman** is a p. o. **Pleasant Valley** and **Waits Corners** are hamlets. In 1824,¹⁰ Alanson Weed set-

¹ Low Minegar, Benj. Barrett, Zattu Cushing, — Barnes, Cole, and — Geer settled, in 1804 and '05, at and near Fredonia. Timothy Goulding settled 1 mi. w. of the harbor, in 1808. Solomon Chadwick located at Dunkirk in 1809, and — Gaylord, Daniel Pier, and Luther Goulding soon after. Samuel Perry brought the first vessel into the harbor, in 1810. The first death was that of a daughter of Oliver Woodcock, 12 years of age, killed by the fall of a tree in 1808. The first school was taught by Samuel Perry, at Fredonia, in the winter of 1808-09. Thos. McClintock kept the first inn, in 1809, and E. Risley the first store, in 1808, at Fredonia. Baker, Berry & Co. built the first sawmill and gristmill, in 1807, on Canalway Creek.

² The census reports 11 churches; 3 Bap., 2 Prot. E., 2 Presb., 2 M. E., Christian, and R. C.

³ In 1806, Nathan, Elisha, and Nath'l Fay settled on Lot 25, Peter Kane on Lot 38, John Price on Lot 54, David Eason on Lot 37, and Benj. Hutchins in the same vicinity. The first birth was that of George W. Dunn, Jan. 18, 1807; the first marriage, that of Absalom Harris and Polly Kane, in 1810; and the first death, that of Mrs. Nathan Fay, in 1807. The first school was taught by Anna Eaton, on the premises of Capt. Dunn, in the summer of 1810. The first inn was kept near Centerville, by Capt. Dunn, in 1809, and the first store by Thos. Chump, in 1817, in the w. part of the town. Moses Sage and Wm. Dunham built the first sawmills, near the lake shore. The first gristmill was built at Salem.

⁴ The census reports 6 churches; 2 Bap., 2 M. E., Prot. Meth., and Cong.

⁵ Named in honor of Gen. Eleazar W. Ripley. Among the other early settlers were Perry G. Ellsworth, on Lot 12, near Quincy, Samuel Truesdell, near the Penn. line, Alexander Cochrane, on

Lot 10, and Wm. Alexander, all of whom came in 1804; Silas Baird settled on Lot 6, and Ira Loomis in town, in 1806; Chas. Forsyth in 1808. The first school was taught by Ann Biddle, a little w. of Quincy, in 1810. The first inn was kept near the State line, by Sam'l Truesdell, in 1805.

⁶ The census reports 5 churches; 2 Presb., M. E., Bap., and Unit.

⁷ Jerrard Griswold, John Walker, Orsamus and Alanson Holmes, and Urah Lee, from Eastern New York, settled near the center in 1804-05; Wm. Griswold, from Conn., on Lot 25, in 1805; and Rev. John Spencer, from Conn., at the center, in 1807. The first birth was that of Jos. Elliott, son of Alanson Holmes, in the spring of 1805; the first marriage, that of Benj. Farrows and Betsey Stebbins, in 1807-08; and the first death, that of Alanson Holmes, in the fall of 1805. The first school was taught by Wm. Griswold, in the winter of 1808-09, at his own house. Orsamus Holmes kept the first inn, w. of the center, in 1805; and Elisha Gray the first store, the same year. Haven Bingham built the first gristmill, in 1807, on Buchanan Creek.

⁸ The census reports 3 churches; Presb., Bap., and Wes. Meth.

⁹ Named in honor of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

¹⁰ In the same year, Harvey W. Goff settled on Lot 30, Lester R. Dewey on Lot 31, Otis Skinner on Lot 32, and Hiram N. Gleason on Lot 24. The first child born was Amasa Deenas, in 1824; the first marriage, that of Lester R. Dewey and Lanny Patterson, in 1825; and the first death, that of — Arnold, in 1826. Otis Skinner taught the first school, in his own house, in 1828. Josiah Keeler kept the first store and inn, on Lot 27, in 1827. Alanson Weed erected the first mill, on Lot 39, in 1825.

bled on Lot 31. The first religious meeting (Bap.) was held at the house of Jonathan Reynolds, by Elder Spencer; and the first church (Cong.) was formed in 1826.¹

STOCKTON²—was formed from Chautauque, Feb. 9, 1821. A part of Ellery was annexed in 1850. It is an interior town, lying a little n. of the center of the co. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland. Cassadaga and Bear Lakes, two small bodies of water near the n. border, give rise to Cassadaga and Bear Creeks. These streams unite in the s. part of the town. The soil upon the upland is a clay loam, and in the valleys a sandy loam. **Delanti**, (Stockton p. o.) near the center, contains 3 churches, a grist and saw-mill, and 180 inhabitants. **Cassadaga**, (p. v.) upon Cassadaga Lake, in the n. e. corner, contains a church, a sawmill, and 151 inhabitants. **South Stockton**, in the s. e. part, and **Oregon**, in the s., are p. offices. The first settlement was made in the s. part of the town, in 1810, by Shadraek Seofield, David Waterbury, and Henry Walker, from Saratoga co.³ The first church (Bap.) was organized in the s. part, in 1815.⁴

VILLENOVA—was taken from Hanover, Jan. 24, 1823. A part of Arkwright was taken off in 1829. It lies upon the e. border of the co., n. of the center. Its surface is rolling in the s. e., and broken and hilly in the center and n. The highest summit is 900 ft. above Lake Erie. Two small lakes—one on the n. and the other on the w. border—form the sources of the two branches of Connewango Creek, which unite in the s. e. corner. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam. **Omar**, (Hamlet p. o.) a little s. w. of the center, contains 2 churches, a grist and saw mill, and 181 inhabitants. **Villanova** is a p. o. at Connewango Forks, in the s. e. part. The first settlement was made in 1810, on Lot 3, by Daniel Whipple, from Herkimer co., originally from Mass.⁵ The first religious meeting was held by Rev. Mr. Dunham; and the first church (M. E.) was formed in 1812. There are 3 churches in town; M. E., Wes. Meth., and F. W. Bap.

WESTFIELD—was formed from Portland and Ripley, March 19, 1829. It lies upon Lake Erie, w. of the center of the co. The surface is level or rolling along the lake, and hilly in the center and s. It is drained by Chautauque and Little Chautauque Creeks and several smaller streams flowing into the lake. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam. **Westfield**,⁶ (p. v.) upon Chautauque Creek, about 2 mi. from the lake, was incorp. April 19, 1833. It contains 4 churches, 2 banks, a weekly newspaper, the Westfield Academy, an agricultural implement factory, a hardware factory, woolen factory, cotton mill, and 3 flouring mills. Pop. 1,433. **Barcelona**, (p. v.) a part of entry upon the lake, contains 169 inhabitants. **Volusia** is a p. o. in the s. part of the town. The first settlement was made in 1801, by Edward McHenry, from Penn.⁷ The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1807, by Rev. John Linsley.⁸

¹ The census reports 5 churches; Cong., Bap., F. W. Bap., M. E., and Univ.

² Named in honor of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

³ The first child born was Wm. Walker, Aug. 25, 1811. Abigail Durfy taught the first school, in the s. part, in the summer of 1815. The first inn was kept by Ichabod Fisher, at Cassadaga, in 1811, and the first store by James Haywood, at Delanti, in 1817. Hines, Lazell & Nelson built the first gristmill, at Delanti, on Bear Creek, in 1819.

⁴ The census reports 6 churches; 3 Bap., Cong., Christian, and Univ.

⁵ Among the other early settlers were Daniel Wright, from Herkimer co., on Lot 19, Villeroy Balcomb, John Kent, and Eli Arnold. The first child born was Electa Whipple, May 5, 1812; the first marriage, that of Jas. Maffit and Mary Dighton; and the first death, that of John Arnold, in 1811. Mrs. Battles taught the first school, in her own house, near Wrights Corners, in 1815. Norris & Grover kept the first store, and Villeroy Balcomb the first inn, at Wrights Corners, in 1820. John Kent

erected the first sawmill, in 1815, on the Connewango, below the Forks; and a gristmill was attached in 1818.

⁶ The business of this place was ruined by the finishing of the N. Y. & Erie R. R. to Dunkirk. A lighthouse here is lighted by gas obtained from a gas spring, on the bank of the creek, about a mile distant.

⁷ Among the other early settlers were Arthur Bell and James Montgomery, from Penn., who located a little w. of Westfield Village, Abraham Fredrick, from Penna., on Lot 71, and Dan'l Kin-kaid, on Lot 14, all in 1802; and Gen. John and Jas. McMahan, on the present site of the village, in 1803. The first child born was John McHenry, in 1802; the first marriage, that of James Montgomery and Sarah Taylor, June 30, 1805; and the first death, that of Edward McHenry, drowned by the upsetting of a small boat on Lake Erie, in 1803. John McMahan erected the first sawmill and gristmill, in 1804, on and near the mouth of Chautauque Creek. Edward McHenry kept the first inn, in 1802, and Jas. Atkins the first store, in 1808, at Westfield Village. The first school was taught by Wm. Murray, in 1803.

⁸ The census reports 7 churches; 2 M. E., Presb., Prot. E., Wes. Meth., Bap., and Univ.

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Chautauque County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.				SCHOOLS.		
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.	
											No. of Teachers.	Children taught.
Arkwright.....	12,256	9,199	\$27,754	\$18,300	\$306,034	591	549	292	295	187	10	493
Busti.....	18,399	11,342	562,565	20,650	583,215	940	980	334	379	339	13	673
Carrol.....	6,712	12,755	271,874	31,175	303,049	698	710	267	278	274	9	551
Charlotte.....	12,696	8,658	386,336	73,655	459,991	845	827	329	337	327	12	677
Chautauque.....	25,318	19,617	784,050	139,230	923,280	1,324	1,267	520	521	418	18	1,092
Cherry Creek.....	11,690	14,477	247,170	9,450	256,620	632	594	246	258	234	9	437
Clymer.....	9,200	13,905	229,812	10,800	240,612	607	557	254	216	211	8	462
Ellery.....	19,503	10,800	546,627	31,950	578,577	972	892	348	355	337	12	549
Ellicott.....	9,954	9,294	750,119	333,276	1,083,395	1,371	1,364	515	757	409	19	1,554
Ellington.....	14,171	8,675	340,566	64,250	404,806	972	958	374	497	394	11	941
French Creek.....	6,668	16,448	190,516	4,925	194,541	400	366	153	153	146	7	316
Gerry.....	11,917	9,837	285,065	21,010	306,075	635	623	242	253	211	8	489
Hanover.....	21,911	11,736	952,119	137,450	1,089,569	2,057	2,044	798	815	641	17	1,590
Harmony.....	28,728	23,805	821,779	117,580	939,359	1,742	1,701	713	707	621	25	1,495
Kiantone.....	6,040	4,234	208,446	85,075	293,521	257	233	96	96	91	5	295
Mina.....	10,103	12,786	245,841	9,475	255,316	522	514	199	200	192	11	500
Poland.....	8,534	13,386	252,535	11,100	263,635	792	623	251	245	266	10	518
Pomfret.....	21,683	10,941	1,631,037	320,540	1,951,577	4,754	4,405	1,927	1,841	1,046	20	3,063
Portland.....	15,390	5,504	507,222	45,489	552,711	978	938	136	373	303	11	632
Ripley.....	16,696	12,630	646,470	82,000	728,470	852	851	319	331	281	12	699
Sheridan.....	15,530	6,719	639,235	54,300	693,535	763	828	318	335	295	9	582
Sherman.....	11,499	12,628	305,400	33,600	339,000	692	662	268	274	249	9	441
Stockton.....	16,028	12,900	439,836	33,950	473,786	869	819	343	350	319	12	621
Villanova.....	12,750	9,521	323,081	36,150	359,231	721	692	290	315	264	12	493
Westfield.....	18,194	10,272	1,082,696	164,860	1,247,556	1,675	1,693	646	599	582	17	1,126
Total.....	360,110	294,145	12,929,150	1,889,940	14,819,090	27,101	26,279	9,988	10,566	8,528	307	20,091

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Calves.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	BUSH OF GRAIN.		Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.		Domestic Cloths, in Yards.
						Winter.	Spring.				Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	
Arkwright.....	391	1,376	1,348	2,174	647	545	37,129	3,906	10,188	11,252	99,029	129,515	1,754
Busti.....	639	2,049	1,925	5,748	863	735	75,708	5,810	15,196	20,589	195,463	517,800	1,427
Carrol.....	296	1,039	554	1,759	380	1,480	25,420	2,542	7,957	7,219	50,400	47,000	1,765
Charlotte.....	349	1,517	1,429	1,091	652	90	49,740	3,339	10,858	10,154	139,761	79,280	781
Chautauque.....	861	2,391	2,799	4,601	1,539	1,456	71,190	8,250	13,703	26,196	279,574	115,372	726
Cherry Creek.....	575	1,367	981	2,077	571	587	49,233	2,796	9,688	12,448	107,582	165,580	2,612
Clymer.....	293	1,230	1,012	1,624	483	885	28,579	2,512	12,272	2,915	95,699	167,441	1,314
Ellery.....	784	1,962	2,033	3,813	1,743	5,625	86,374	4,985	13,091	32,454	173,569	119,439	1,855
Ellicott.....	413	954	725	3,832	462	1,625	41,967	2,907	11,274	12,454	64,694	12,884	649
Ellington.....	578	1,648	1,168	4,895	782	289	73,263	3,553	13,574	22,387	144,717	153,155	1,693
French Creek.....	246	788	551	1,614	292	327	18,503	1,745	6,638	2,226	38,050	2,218	1,062
Gerry.....	430	1,581	1,153	3,323	568	282	42,158	3,147	8,475	15,567	103,685	61,220	827
Hanover.....	898	2,599	2,365	4,659	1,664	5,235	66,542	6,341	17,706	30,058	229,772	58,390	2,201
Harmony.....	1,956	3,710	3,312	5,845	1,741	2,978	96,779	8,586	27,642	28,332	322,495	83,172	3,941
Kiantone.....	168	657	613	1,590	235	387	20,478	1,944	3,332	5,742	56,530	21,490	136
Mina.....	331	1,548	1,062	2,101	456	38	28,260	3,246	9,016	6,097	111,905	106,100	988
Poland.....	296	1,196	727	1,941	493	674	32,801	2,921	11,929	7,098	71,919	63,575	1,098
Pomfret.....	1,139	2,073	2,748	3,785	1,896	6,936	64,058	6,759	12,870	19,037	175,568	91,599	848
Portland.....	519	1,427	1,115	5,294	883	6,872	49,008	4,742	7,411	12,671	131,896	84,225	995
Ripley.....	905	2,063	1,257	8,740	976	10,058	55,368	5,371	7,443	9,016	122,800	17,425	1,221
Sheridan.....	481	1,690	1,035	4,351	863	10,010	42,258	4,332	8,288	22,262	105,786	54,796	1,619
Sherman.....	499	1,278	1,269	2,135	509	280	32,227	3,614	11,554	3,243	143,745	14,100	1,497
Stockton.....	457	1,398	2,299	1,097	796	455	47,302	4,418	11,243	24,300	212,926	179,472	1,345
Villanova.....	437	1,368	1,451	3,285	919	325	44,113	3,492	14,772	14,520	168,987	56,509	2,993
Westfield.....	585	2,198	1,290	6,094	698	7,961	48,875	5,314	7,694	9,349	112,064	5,214	515
Total.....	13,947	40,814	36,946	90,154	21,105	69,157	1,217,958	105,672	22,451	368,115	3,389,837	1,198,361	35,258

CHEMUNG COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Tioga, March 29, 1836.¹ A portion of Schuyler was taken off in 1854. It lies upon the s. border of the State, is centrally distant 158 mi. from Albany, and contains 406 sq. mi. Its surface is principally a hilly upland broken by the deep ravines of the streams. The highest points are 400 to 600 ft. above the valleys and 1300 to 1500 ft. above tide. The ridges extend in a general n. and s. direction, and have steep declivities and broad and rolling summits. A deep valley, extending s. from Seneca Lake, divides the highlands into two general systems, and forms an easy communication between the Susquehanna Valley and the central portions of the State. Chemung River flows s. e. through the s. part of the co. and cuts the ridges diagonally. Wide alluvial flats,

bordered by steep hillsides, extend along nearly its whole course. Catharine Creek flows n. through the central valley and discharges its waters into Seneca Lake. The other principal streams, all tributaries of the Chemung, are Post, Sing Sing,² Newtown, Goldsmith, Wynkoops,³ and Cayuta Creeks from the n., and Hendy and Seely Creeks from the s. The valleys of these streams are generally narrow, and are bordered by steep hills. The valleys of the smaller streams are mere ravines and gulleys.

The principal rocks in the co. belong to the shales and sandstones of the Chemung group. In the n. part the rocks of the Portage group are exposed in the ravines. The sandstone is quarried in several places, and furnishes a good quality of stone for building and flagging. Bog iron ore and marl are found to a limited extent. The soil is a gravelly and sandy loam, intermixed in some places with clay. The valleys are covered with a deep, rich alluvium. The highlands are best adapted to pasturage. The people are principally engaged in agriculture. Until within a few years, lumbering has formed a leading pursuit;⁴ but since the disappearance of the fine forests this business has been mostly superseded by stock and wool growing and dairying. Since the completion of the railroads and canals, commerce and manufactures have received considerable attention, although they are still subordinate to the agricultural interests of the co.

The county seat is located at Elmira, upon Chemung River.⁵ The courthouse and jail are located near the center of the village, e. of the canal. The jail is poorly arranged, and in construction it meets neither the requirements of humanity nor the law. The average number of inmates is 12, kept at a cost of \$2.50 per week each. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 180 acres in the town of Horseheads, on the line of Erin. The average number of inmates is 70, supported at a cost of \$.80 each per week. The farm yields a revenue of \$1000.⁶ The Chemung Canal extends s. from Seneca Lake through the central valley to Chemung River at Elmira, forming a direct connection with the great chain of internal water navigation of the State. A navigable feeder from Corning, Steuben co., forms a junction with the canal on the summit level at Horseheads Village. Junction Canal extends several mi. along the Chemung, affording navigation at points where the river is obstructed by rapids and narrows. The New York & Erie R. R. extends along Chemung River through Chemung, Southport, Elmira, and Big Flats. The Chemung R. R. extends n. from Elmira through Horseheads and Veteran. The Williamsport & Elmira R. R. extends s. from Elmira through Southport into Penn., forming a direct line to Philadelphia.

One daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published in this co.⁷

¹ Name derived from the principal river, signifies "Big horn," or "Horn in the water." It is called by the Delaware Conongue, a word of the same signification. These names were applied to the stream in consequence of numbers of immense deer's horns having from time to time been discovered in the water. In his "Views of Elmira," Solomon Southwick says that the Indian name of the Chemung was Con-e-wa-wa, signifying "a head on a pole."

² Named from John Sing Sing, a friendly Indian.

³ Named from Wm. Wynkoop, an early settler.

⁴ For many years 10,000,000 ft. of pine lumber were floated down the Chemung and Susquehanna from Elmira annually.

⁵ Upon the erection of Tioga co. Elmira, then "Newtown," was made half-shire; and upon the erection of Chemung co. in 1836 it was designated as the county seat, and the old co. buildings were taken for the use of the new co. The first co. officers were

Joseph L. Darling, *First Judge*; Andrew K. Gregg, *District Attorney*; Isaac Baldwin, *County Clerk*; Albert A. Beckwith, *Sheriff*; and Lyman Covill, *Sheriff*.

⁶ The poorhouse is entirely inadequate for the comfort or health of the inmates. Many insane persons are confined, without proper care or medical attendance. No school is kept, but at proper age the children are bound out.

⁷ *The Telegraph*, the first paper published in the co., was established at "Newtown" (now Elmira,) by Prindle & Murphy at an early period. In 1816 it was issued as *The Yulette* by Prindle & Murphy, and subsequently by Wm. Murphy.

The Investigator was commenced at Elmira, in 1820, by Job Smith. In 1822 its name was changed to

The Tioga Register, and in 1828 to **The Elmira Gazette**, and its publication was continued

In 1779, Gen. Sullivan and his army entered the co. from the s. by the way of Chemung River. Below "Newtown Point" (now Elmira) he encamped and threw up a breastwork, which was afterward called Fort Sullivan. At this point he first encountered the Indians and Tories in force, and on the 29th of Aug. a battle ensued. The Indians were commanded by Braut, and the Tories were led by Cols. Butler and Johnson. After an obstinate engagement of two hours, the enemy gave way at all points and fled, and no more resistance was offered to the advance of the American army. The first settlements were made from 1787 to 1790, by immigrants from Penn., who had accompanied Sullivan in his expedition. They located principally in the valley of the Chemung, at Elmira, Southport, and Big Flats. Soon after, settlements were made at Catlin and Veteran, by immigrants from Conn.; at Erin, by Dutch and Scotch from N. J. and Del.; and at Chemung, by immigrants from Lancaster co., Penn.¹ The portion of the co. lying s. of the Chemung River was included in a royal grant made previous to 1775. The remaining parts of the co. were included in the Watkins and Flint purchase.

BALDWIN²—was formed from Chemung, April 7, 1856. It lies s. e. of the center of the co., and a narrow strip extends to the e. border. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of Baldwin and Wynkoop's Creeks. The soil upon the hills is a clayey and shaly loam underlaid by hardpan, and in the valleys a gravelly loam. **Hammond's Corners** (North Chemung p. o.) contains a church, tannery, and 18 houses. Henry Sice made the first settlement, a little n. of the village, in 1813, and Warren and Charles Grainger settled at the village in 1814.³ The only church in town (Union) was formed in 1852, by Dr. Murdock, the first preacher.

BIG FLATS—was formed from Elmira, April 16, 1822. It lies upon the w. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface consists of a broken upland in the n. and s., separated by a wide interval or flat, which extends n. e. from the Chemung through the center and gives name to the town. Chemung River receives several small tributaries from the n., the principal of which is Sing Sing Creek. The soil is a slaty loam upon the hills, and a productive gravelly loam in the valleys. Tobacco is raised in considerable quantities upon the flats.⁴ **Big Flats**, (p. v.), situated in the valley near the w. border of the town, is a station upon the N. Y. & Erie R. R. Pop. 180. The first settlement was made by Christian Miner, from Penn., in 1787.⁵ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1807. Rev. Roswell Goff was the first preacher.⁶

CATLIN—was formed from Catharine, Schuyler co., April 16, 1823. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. The surface is a hilly upland, the highest summits being 200 to 400 feet above the valleys. The principal streams are Post and Sing Sing Creeks and Hubbards Run. The soil is chiefly a gravelly loam, and is best adapted to grazing. There is no village or church in town.

by Mr. Smith until 1851. It was successively issued by Brinton Paine, Cyrus Pratt, Pratt & Beard-ley, Mason & Rhodes, Geo. W. Mason, and Wm. G. Mason, until 1857, when it passed into the hands of S. C. Taber, by whom it is still published.

The Elmira Republican was commenced in 1820, and in 1828 it was changed to

The Elmira Whig, and published by James Durham. In 1829 it was changed again to

The Elmira Republican, and issued by C. Morgan. It was soon after called

The Elmira Republican and Canal Advertiser. In 1831 it passed into the hands of John Dully, and its name was changed back to

The Elmira Republican. It was successively issued by Birdsall & Huntley, Ransom & Birdsall, Polly & Carter, Polly & Cook, Polly & Huntley, S. B. & G. C. Fairman, G. C. Fairman, Fairman & Baldwin, Baldwin & Dumas, and — Calhoun, until 1857, when it was discontinued.

The Elmira Daily Republican was issued a short time in 1846. *The Daily Republican* was issued from the Republican office from the fall of 1851 to 1855.

The Elmira Advertiser was commenced in 1853 by Fairman Brothers. In 1856 F. A. De Voe became interested in the publication, and the paper is still issued, by Fairman & De Voe.

The Elmira Daily Advertiser was commenced simultaneously with the weekly, and is still issued, by the same publishers.

The Elmira Daily Democrat was issued a short time in 1851 by J. Taylor & S. C. Taber.

The Chemung Patriot was published in 1837 at Horseheads by J. T. Braut.

The Philosopher was commenced at Horseheads, April 7, 1855, by Sam'l C. Taber, and was continued until 1857, when it was merged in *The Elmira Gazette*.

The Daily Press was commenced in 1859, by Dumas, Van Gelder & Paine, its present publishers.

The Temperance Gem (m. j.) was published at Elmira about 1850.

¹ Louis Philippe, the Duke de Nemours, and the Duke de Berri, visited Elmira in 1797, having traveled on foot to that place from Cananahoga, a distance of 70 mi. They went down the river to Harrisburgh upon an ark.

² Named from Baldwin Creek, which received its name from Isaac, Walter, and Thomas Baldwin, brothers, who settled at an early period at the mouth of the creek. It was formerly called Batters Creek. They were attached to Gen. Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in 1778-79, and Walter was wounded at the battle of Newtown.

³ The first child born was Simon Hammond, and the first death was that of Thos. Wheeler, killed by the fall of a tree. The first school was taught by Polly Blodwin, a little n. of the village. D. R. Harris kept the first inn, and Miles Covel the first store, n. of the village.

⁴ In 1850, Sanford Elmore, from Conn., commenced the cultivation of tobacco in this town, and it has since become a staple product. In 1858 nearly 1000 acres were devoted to it, and 200 tons of the Conn. seed had been produced.

⁵ Caleb Gardner and Henry Starck, from Penn., settled on the river below Miner in the same or the next year. Geo. Gardner settled at the village in 1788, Clark Wiman on the river in 1789, and John Winters, Jesse and Joel Rowley, and Geo. Gardner, jr., all from Penn., in 1790. The first birth was that of Christian Miner, jr., in 1791; the first marriage, that of Wm. Applegate and Catharine Miner; and the first death, that of T. Dolson. Cornelius McGinnis taught the first school, near the village; John Day kept the first store, and Capt. Geo. Gardner the first inn at the village. The first gristmill was erected by Robt. Miller, e. of the village.

⁶ The census reports 4 churches; Bap., F. W. Bap., Presb., and M. E.

Catlin Center and **Post Creek** are p. offices. The first settlers were John Martin, from Tompkins co., and Aaron Davenport, from N. J., who located in the s. w. corner of the town.¹

CHEMUNG—was formed Feb. 28, 1789. Elmira was taken off in 1792, Erin in 1822, and Baldwin in 1856. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland broken by deep and narrow valleys. Chemung River flows s. e. through the s. part. Wynkoops Creek flows s. through near the center, in a deep valley bordered by steep hillsides. The soil on the uplands is a gravelly loam, and in the valleys gravel mixed with alluvium. Broomcorn and tobacco are largely cultivated. **Breckville**, (Chemung p. o.), on Chemung River, contains a church and 57 dwellings. It is a station on the N. Y. & Erie R. R. **Chemung Center** and **Baldwin** are p. offices. The first settlement was made at Breckville, in 1788, by Elijah Breck, Capt. Daniel McDowell, and William Wynkoop,—the first two from Penn.² The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1790, by Rev. Roswell Goff.³

ELMIRA—was formed from Chemung, as "*Newtown*," April 10, 1792, and its name was changed April 6, 1808. Catharine, Schuyler co., was taken off in 1798, Big Flats and Southport in 1822, and Harscheads in 1854. It is situated s. of the center of the co. Ranges of hills occupy the e. and w. borders, and a wide valley extends through the center. The declivities of the hills are generally steep, and their summits are 400 to 600 ft. above the valleys. The principal streams are Chemung River, forming the s. boundary, and Newtown and Goldsmiths Creeks. The soil upon the uplands is a gravelly loam, and in the valleys a productive, sandy loam. **Elmira** (p. v.) is situated upon the Chemung, near the center of the s. border of the town. Upon an eminence $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. e. of Elmira Village is the remains of an ancient fortification. It is protected on one side by the river, and on the other by a deep ravine. An embankment 200 feet long, 14 feet wide, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high still extends along the rear of the fortification, and upon it large trees grew when the whites first occupied the country. It was incorp. as "*Newtown*" March 3, 1815, and its name was changed April 21, 1828. The people are largely engaged in manufacturing⁴ and in commercial pursuits,⁵ for which the location of the place is admirably adapted. Besides the co. buildings, the village contains 3 banks, 1 daily and 2 weekly newspaper offices, 8 churches, and a large number of fine and commodious commercial buildings. It is also the seat of the Elmira Female College,⁶ the Elmira Seminary,⁷ the Elmira Academy,⁸ and a large water-cure establishment.⁹ The public schools are graded and are in a flourishing condition. Pop. 8,308, of which 7,173 are within the limits of the town, and 1,135 in the town of Southport. The first settlement was made by Col. John Hendy and Christian Loop, who located on the present site of the village in 1788.¹⁰ Col. Hendy

¹ Among the other early settlers were N. Swick, Homer Tupper, Edward Beebe, Jacob Bucher, Alanson Owen, John Woolsey, and J. M. Barker, who located in the s. part. Jacob Bucher kept the first inn on Post Creek, and ———— Ostrander erected the first saw and gristmills on the same stream. Reuben Beebe died in the town in 1854, at the age of 195. His widow, Hannah Beebe, was living, 1858, at the age of 195. Mr. Beebe served as a soldier in the Revolutionary army.

² The first marriage was that of Guy Maxwell and Nellie Wynkoop, and the first death, that of Wm. Bosworth. The first inn was kept by Wm. Wynkoop, on Wynkoops Creek, and the first store by Elijah Breck, at Breckville. Epinetus Owen erected the first gristmill, on Wynkoops Creek. Wm. Wynkoop was from Ulster co., and settled at the mouth of the creek bearing his name. Samuel Wallace, the first school teacher, was killed by the Indians.

³ The census reports 4 churches; 2 Union, Bap., and Cong.

⁴ The principal of the manufacturing establishments are as follows:—The Elmira Woolen Manufactory, employing 64 hands, and turning out 230,000 yds. of cloth annually; the Phoenix Furnace Iron Works gives employment to 40 men; the Elmira Ax Factory to 25 men; and a barrel manufactory to 50 men. Besides these, there are several flouring mills, a planing mill, and other establishments.

⁵ An immense lumber trade is still carried on by means of the Chemung River and Canal. The W. & E. R. R. opens a direct communication with the coal mines of Penn., and a large coal-trade is rapidly springing up. The village is also the center of an extensive trade.

⁶ This institution was chartered in 1855, with all the powers and privileges granted to the other colleges in the State. It extends to woman, opportunities for the highest culture. It is beautifully situated upon an eminence a little s. w. of the village. The building is 230 feet long, with an octagonal center 70 feet in diameter and 4 stories high, flanked by 2 wings, each 80 feet by 50 feet, and 3 stories high, all erected at a cost of \$80,000. The catalogue of 1858 reports 188 pupils in attendance.

⁷ The Elmira Seminary for young ladies, a private institution, has been in successful operation for 11 years, under the management of Miss C. Thurston. The catalogue of 1857 reports 205 pupils.

⁸ The Elmira Academy, once incorp., is now a private institution. It has an endowment of \$10,000. New buildings for the school are in process of erection. In 1858, 262 pupils were reported.

⁹ The Elmira Water-Cure is situated on the hill 1 mi. e. of the village, commanding an extensive view of the valley and surrounding country. It contains accommodations for 110 patients.

¹⁰ Among the early settlers were John Konkle, James Cameron, Wm. Seely, Nathaniel Seely, John Muller, Caleb Baker, ———— Marks, Thomas Hendy, and John J. AcMody. Cornelius Low kept the first inn, in 1791, at *Newtown Point*, and Cyrus Hallenbeck the first store, at about the same time and place. The first gristmill was built by Wm. Dunn and Brinton Parns, at the village in 1791, and the first sawmill, wool carding and cloth dressing mill by Gen. Matthew Carpenter, on the site of the present woolen factory. The following account of the first birth in town was given in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser:—"One Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, in the summer of 1788, while Col. John Hendy was working on his log house, a man and woman, both on horseback, emerged from the Indian pathway and crossed the Newtown Creek to his land. The man rode before, with a basket on each side of his horse, and a child in each basket, while the woman brought up the rear, having on her nag the goods and chattels of the family; for they were man and wife. The husband rode up to Col. H., inquiring with much anxiety if there was a doctor to be found in the vicinity. 'What is the matter?' said the veteran. 'My wife has got hurt by the stumbling of her horse, and wants a doctor as soon as possible,' was the reply. 'That is very unfortunate,' said the Col., 'for there is no doctor in this wilderness.' He had no shelter nor resting place to offer them, save the ground, the pine trees, and the canopy of heaven. They rode on a few rods, and stopped—for they were obliged to stop—under the best shelter they could find. On Sunday morning Col. Hendy met the man in the woods, near the spot where they had crossed before, and, inquiring how his wife was, was answered, 'She is as well as could be expected.' The Col. did not think again of the traveler till Monday, when he sent his son to look after them. The boy returned with the intelligence that they were getting ready to start. 'But how is the woman, my boy?' said he. 'The

was the pioneer in the valley of the Chemung, and one of the most prominent of the early settlers. The first preacher (Presb.) was Rev. Nathan Culver.¹

ERIN—was formed from Chemung, March 29, 1822. A part of Van Etten was taken off in 1854. It extends from near the center of the co. to the n. border. Its surface is a hilly upland broken by the deep and narrow valleys of the streams. The principal streams are Wynkoops, Bakers, Baldwins, and Newtown Creeks. Upon Bakers Creek, in the s. part of the town, is a fine sulphur spring. The soil is a medium quality of gravelly loam, and is best adapted to grazing. Considerable lumber is still manufactured, little more than one-third of the surface being under improvement. **Erin, South Erin, and State Road** are p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1817, by Robert Park and John Bonfield.² There are 2 churches in town; Presb. and M. E.

HORSEHEADS³—was formed from Elmira, Feb. 17, 1854. It is an interior town, lying near the center of the co. The surface is rolling and level in the w. and hilly in the e. The summit level of the Chemung Canal at Horseheads Village is 443 ft. above Seneca Lake, and the summits of the hills are 200 to 400 feet higher. Its principal streams are Newtown Creek and its branches. The soil is generally a good quality of gravelly loam. Considerable attention is paid to raising tobacco, and, in 1857, 1000 acres were devoted to this crop. **Horseheads** (p. v.) was incorp. May 15, 1837, as "*Fairport*," and its name was changed April 18, 1845. It contains 2 steam flouring mills, a plaster mill, a gang sawmill, and 3 churches. Pop. 1000. The Chemung navigable feeder from Corning intersects the canal at this place. **Breesport** (p. v.) contains 2 churches and 18 dwellings. The first settlement was made at Horseheads in 1788, by Nathan Huntington.⁴ The first church (Presb.) was formed by Rev. Daniel Thatcher; the first settled minister was Rev. Ethan Pratt.⁵

SOUTHPORT—was formed from Elmira, April 16, 1822. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is mostly a hilly upland broken by the deep valleys of the streams. Chemung River, forming most of the n. boundary, is bordered by wide, fertile alluvial flats. Seely Creek, the principal stream, receives as tributaries South, Bird, and Mud Lick Creeks; Hendy Creek flows along the n. border. The soil upon the hills is a slaty loam, and in the valleys a fine quality of gravelly loam. **Wellsburgh**, (p. v.) on the Chemung, in the s. e. corner of the town, contains 2 churches and several mills and manufacturing establishments. It is a station on the N. Y. & E. R. R. Pop. 365. **Southport** (p. v.) contains 2 churches, 2 mills, a woolen factory, and 44 houses. **Webbs Mills** (p. o.) is a hamlet, and **Seely Creek** is a p. o. The 3d ward of **Elmira**, containing a pop. of 1135, is on the s. bank of the Chemung in this town. The first settlement at Wellsburgh was made by Green Bentley in 1788 and Abner and Henry Wells in 1789. Abraham Miller located at Southport in 1789.⁶ The first church (Bap.) was formed at Wellsburgh, in 1790; Rev. Roswell Goff was the first preacher.⁷ On an eminence known as Fort Hill, near the Chemung, in the w. part, are the remains of an ancient fortification, supposed to have been French.

VAN ETTEN—named from James B. Van Etten—was formed from Erin and Cayuta, April 17, 1854. It is the n. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland. Cayuta Creek flows

woman, eh? oh, the woman has got a baby; and I guess she wants another basket to put it in." The child whose birth is told above was Clark Winans, jr. The place was surveyed, in 1788, by Jas. Clinton, Gen. John Hathorn, and John Cantine Conis; and the first lands were sold at 18 pence per acre. In 1790, a council with the Indians was held under a tree on Lake St., just e. of the present site of the courthouse. About 1200 Indians were present. Nathaniel Seely, the first patentee, of Elmira Village, sold to Moses De Witt, who sold to — White; and in 1794 White sold to Guy Maxwell and Saml. Hopburn.

¹ The census reports 8 churches; 2 M. E., Bap., Cong., Presb., Af. M. E., Prot. E., and R. C.

² Among the other early settlers were Jesse L. White, Isaac Shoemaker, Alexander and John McKay, Thomas Baker, Wm. and Robert Stewart, John and James Hallenbeck, B. Sperry, Thomas Van Houton, Philip Thomas, J. Boyr, Robert McDowell and his son Barnum, and Andrew Austin, Joseph, Daniel, and Samuel Vaughn. The first death was that of Mrs. Thomas Baker. The first school was kept on Newtown Creek, and the first sawmill was erected at the same place by J. and J. McMillen.

³ This name was derived from the following incident. While Gen. Sullivan's army was encamped at this place, some 30 or 40 worn-out horses were shot. The Indians afterward gathered the heads and arranged them on the sides of the path, and the locality became known as the Horseheads.

⁴ John Brees (from N. J.) settled at the same place in 1789, and Jonathan S. Concklin, Nathaniel Huntington, Asa Guilder-sleve, and a family named Gilbert, in 1791. Soon after, a company from Orange co., among whom were James, Ebenezer, and John Sayre, purchased a tract of 1400 acres, covering the site of the village, and settled on it. The first child born was Susanna Concklin, in 1792; the first marriage, that of Wm. Dunn and Mary Sayre; and the first death, that of Susanna Concklin. Amelia Parkhurst taught the first school at the village. Vincent Concklin kept the first inn, in 1822, and Westlick & Dunn the first store. The first gristmill was erected by Lewis Brees, e. of the village.

⁵ The census reports 5 churches; 2 M. E., 2 Bap., and 1 Presb.

⁶ Col. Abraham Miller was from Penn. He served with distinction as a captain in the army of the Revolution, and was appointed *First Judge* of Tioga co. by Gov. Geo. Clinton, in 1791. The first birth was that of Eunice Kelsey, and the first death, that of Stephen Kent. The first school was taught by Caleb Baker; the first inn was kept by Wm. Baldwin, and the first store by Wm. and Henry Wells, on the river at Wellsburgh. The first sawmill was erected by Col. Abraham Miller, on a branch of Seely Creek; the first gristmills were erected by David Griswold and Solomon Bowler, and the first factory by Charles Evans, at Southport.

⁷ The census reports 5 churches; 2 Bap., 2 M. E., and Presb.

s. e. through near the center, and receives as tributaries Jackson and Langfords Creeks from the n. and Baker Creek from the s. The soil on the hills is a clay loam, and in the valleys a gravelly loam. **Van Ettenville** (p. v.) contains 3 churches and 20 dwellings; **Cayuta** is a p. o. The first settlements¹ were made along the valley of Cayuta Creek in 1795, by Alexander and Benjamin Ennis, Peter, Jacob, Emanuel, and Isaac Swartwood, from N. J. The first church (Bap.) was formed by Rev. Ebenezer Jayne, the first settled preacher.²

VETERAN—was formed from Catharine, April 16, 1823. It lies on the n. line of the co., w. of the center. The surface is principally a hilly upland. Catharine Creek flows n. along the w. border, affording an abundance of waterpower.³ The other streams are Newtown and Beardsley Creeks. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam of good quality. **Millport** (p. v.) contains 2 churches, flouring and saw mills, and various manufacturing establishments. Pop. 706. **Sullivanville**, (p. v.) in the s. part of the town, contains a church and 155 inhabitants. **Veteran and Pine Valley** are p. offices. The first settlements were made at about the commencement of the century,—in the n. part of the town by immigrants from Conn., and in the s. part by immigrants from Penn.⁴ The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1817.⁵

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Chemung County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.		No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.				No. of Districts.	Children taught.
Baldwin*											8	427
Big Flats	12,616½	11,125	641,430	54,576	696,006	929	924	342	353	203	7	655
Catlin	11,670	9,316	276,084	6,064	282,148	759	759	295	300	245	13	651
Chemung	19,864	20,364	561,100	54,600	615,700	1,437	1,348	493	498	386	14	929
Elmira	10,994½	6,425	2,130,801	869,850	3,000,651	4,137	4,319	1,463	1,589	1,023	11	2,865
Erin	9,658	18,169	141,873	3,227	145,100	604	586	229	231	232	10	524
Horseheads	12,490	7,840	707,870	81,850	789,720	1,356	1,292	430	467	314	9	1,057
Southport	15,831	16,990½	903,544	34,950	938,494	2,285	2,194	814	869	578	18	1,833
Van Etten	12,689	12,083	102,448	2,650	105,098	781	741	277	281	268	12	659
Veteran	15,326	8,073	482,471	24,600	507,071	1,423	1,384	574	568	416	14	1,061
Total	120,219½	116,386½	5,947,621	1,132,367	7,079,988	13,711	13,577	4,897	5,156	3,665	116	10,621

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	BUSH OF GRAIN.		Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.		Domestic Manufactures, in Value.
						Winter.	Spring.				Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	
Baldwin*													
Big Flats	549	1,422	959	3,009	1,215	13,867½	132,203	2,654	12,101	16,771	86,702	570	252
Catlin	503	1,002	694	3,530	809	4,863	83,279	2,031	9,225	5,503	65,720		1,333
Chemung	674	1,961	2,183	2,482	1,785	8,583	117,986½	4,856	15,189	19,511	209,735	560	1,128
Elmira	627	767	938	368	1,019	6,778	75,813½	2,461	34,842	6,870	79,767	350	280
Erin	289	1,023	845	1,632	676	2,697	51,960	1,898	8,947	8,322	72,140		1,587
Horseheads	570	1,165	905	2,496	1,232	10,873½	120,262½	2,825½	13,741	13,916	108,260	2,770	213
Southport	729	1,473	1,220	1,408	1,542	9,813	95,526½	3,391	15,625	9,513	118,899		192
Van Etten	348	1,076	684	2,065	589	2,708	41,055	1,808	6,936	8,994	57,870		1,370
Veteran	567	1,318	1,172	4,374	986	7,129	109,430	2,966½	14,085	17,394	125,552	3,611	658
Total	4,856	11,209	9,690	21,364	9,853	67,312	827,597	24,941	131,291	107,364	921,645	7,861	7,013

* Formed since 1855.

¹ James Van Etten, John and David Hill, Isaac and Levi Decker, Sam'l James, Daniel, and Joshua Westbrook, John Lattimore, — Johnson, and — Cramer, all from Delaware River, settled on the Cayuta Flats, at and near Van Ettenville, from 1795 to 1800. Harmon White, (from Litchfield, Conn.) David Jayne and Gabriel Ogden, (from N. J.), settled, in 1802, on a branch of Cayuta Creek. Most of these persons served as soldiers during the Revolution. James Van Etten and Isaac Decker were wounded by musket balls, which they carried to their graves. Flunders & Skatts kept the first store, at Van Ettenville; Isaac Swartwood erected the first gristmill, in 1803; Jacob Swartwood opened the first inn, in 1801. His old sign (still hanging) reads as follows:—

"You jolly toppers, as you pass by,
Call in and drink: for I know you are dry!
And if you have but half a crown,
You are welcome to my jug, sit down!"

Entertainment
by
J. SWARTWOOD,³

² The census reports 3 churches; Bap., F. W. Bap., and M. E.

³ In the summer of 1857 a sudden and destructive flood occurred upon this stream, which swept away every dam on it, and every lock on the canal from Horseheads to Seneca Lake. The whole valley was flooded; and at Millport and other places the people were obliged to flee for their lives.

⁴ Among the early settlers were E. Mallary and son, Eli and David Banks, and families named Mecker, Baldwin, and Parsons, from Conn.; Theodore Valteau, D. Shaffer, N. Botsford, and B. Lockesby, from Penn. Daniel Parsons kept the first inn, on the middle road, and E. Craudell the first store, at Millport. The first sawmill was erected by G. Bennett, on Catharine Creek, below Millport.

⁵ The census reports 3 churches; 2 M. E. and Presb.

CHENANGO COUNTY.



This county was formed from Herkimer and Tioga, March 15, 1798. Sangerfield (Oneida co.) was taken off in 1804, and Madison co. in 1806. It is an interior co., lying s. e. of the center of the State; is centrally distant 94 mi. from Albany, and contains 898 sq. mi. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. The highlands consist of two principal ridges, extending n. and s.—the first lying between Unadilla and Chenango Rivers, and the second between the Chenango and Otselic. These ridges are subdivided by numerous parallel and lateral valleys, and their declivities are often too steep for profitable cultivation. The summits are broad and rolling, and of nearly uniform elevation throughout the co.: and the highest points are 600 to 800 feet above the principal valleys.

Susquehanna River flows s. w. through the s. e. corner, receiving from the n. the Unadilla, which forms the greater part of the e. boundary of the co. The principal branches of the Unadilla and Susquehanna are Beaver Creek, Shawler, Great, Kent, and Kelsey Brooks. Chenango River flows in a generally southerly direction from the n. border of the co. to near the center, and thence s. w. to the s. w. corner. It receives from the e. Handsome Eddy, Padgets, and Pages Brooks, and from the w. Canasawacta, Fly-Meadow, Ludlow, and Genegantslet Creeks, and Pleasant, Fly, Cold, and Mill Brooks. Otselic River flows s. w. through the n. w. corner, receiving from the e. Middletown Brook and Brackel Creek, and from the w. Manns, Buck, and Ashbel Brooks and Mud Creek. In basins among the hills, far above the valleys, are numerous small ponds. The valleys of the Susquehanna and Chenango are among the finest in the State. They consist generally of a fertile and highly cultivated interval of an average width of about 1 mi., usually bordered by steep and finely wooded hillsides. All the valleys of the co. seem to have been formed by the action of great currents of water, which have plowed deep furrows in the gently rolling region which probably once formed the general face of the country.

The lowest rocks in the co., appearing upon the n. border, belong to the Hamilton group. Successively above these toward the s. appear the Tully limestone, Genesee slate, the Portage, Chemung, and Catskill groups. The sandstone of the Portage group furnishes a good material for building and flagging. Several quarries have been opened along the Chenango Valley between Greene and Oxford. A quarry of the same stone a little below Oxford furnishes grindstones and whetstones. The rock which crowns the summits of the s. hills is the red sandstone of the Chemung group. The soils are almost entirely derived from the disintegration of the rocks. In a few localities is found a very limited amount of drift. Upon the hills the soil is principally a shaly loam, and in the valleys a fine quality of productive alluvium.

The co. is almost exclusively agricultural. Dairying is the leading pursuit, and is gradually gaining upon all the other branches of agriculture. Stock and wool growing are carried on to some extent. Grain is produced, though not in sufficient quantities for the wants of the people. Hops are cultivated to some extent along the river valleys.

The co. seat is located at Norwich.¹ The courthouse is a fine stone building, situated near the center of the village, fronting the public park.² It is built in the Grecian style of architecture, with a colonnade in front, supported by Corinthian columns. The jail is a stone building, contiguous to the courthouse. The clerk's office is a fireproof brick building, upon the courthouse lot. The poorhouse is situated upon a farm of 170 acres in Preston, 6 mi. w. of the courthouse. The average number of inmates is 90, supported at a weekly cost of 56 cts. each. The farm yields a revenue of \$800. The house is poor and dilapidated, and the accommodations for the inmates are extremely poor. A school is taught 6 months in the year.

¹ The co. at first had half-shires, the courts being held alternately at Hamilton (now in Madison county) and Oxford. From the organization of Madison co. in 1806, until 1809, the courts were held alternately at Oxford and North Norwich. By act of March 6, 1807, the co. seat was located at Norwich. The new courthouse was built and first occupied in 1809. The first courthouse was a wooden building, erected at a cost of \$6,500. The present courthouse was built in 1837, at a cost of \$16,000,

under the direction of Wm. Randall, Wm. Knowlton, and Erasmus Lathrop, commissioners. The present jail was erected in 1830, at a cost of \$2,000. It is a two story building, containing 10 cells and a house for the jailer.

² The first co. officers were Isaac Foot, *First Judge*; Jobb Enos, and Joshua Leland, *Judges*; Oliver Norton and Elisha Payne, *Assistant Justices*; Uri Tracy, *Sheriff*; Sidney S. Bresse, *Clerk*; and John L. Mercereau, *Sarrogate*.

The Chenango Canal extends along Chenango River through the co. It crosses the river below Arville, below Sherburne, and below Greene, upon wood aqueducts, supported by stone piers. The Albany & Susquehanna R. R., now in process of construction, extends along the Susquehanna through Bainbridge.

Five weekly newspapers are now published in the co.¹

This co. included 11 of the "Twenty Towns" or "Governor's Purchase," the "Gore" lying between them and the Military Tract, the Harper Patent of 16,000 acres, Vermont Sufferers' Tract of 40,960 acres,² Livingston Tract of 16,000 acres, the French Tract of nearly the same extent, a portion of the Chenango Triangle Tract, and several smaller tracts. The territory included within the Twenty Townships was ceded to the State by the Indians, in a treaty held with Gov. George Clinton, at Fort Schuyler, Sept. 22, 1788.³ This tract is sometimes called "Clinton's Purchase," and sometimes "The Governor's Purchase."

The early settlers were principally from Vt., Conn., and the eastern part of the State. The settlers in the n. part of the co. came in by way of Rome, and those in the central and s. parts by way of Chenango and Susquehanna Rivers. Many of the early settlers almost perished from want of food, at times, during the first few years. A colony of French settled at Greene in 1792, but,

¹ *The Western Oracle*, the first paper published in the co., was commenced by A. Romeyn, previous to 1804, at Sherburne Four Corners. It was discontinued in 1808 or '09.

² *The Oliver Branch* was started at Sherburne in May, 1806, by Minney & Fairchild. In 1808 John F. Fairchild became sole proprietor. — Miller, Lot Clark, and John B. Johnson were successively interested in its publication. In 1812 or '13 Johnson changed its name to

³ *The Volunteer*. In 1816 the press was purchased by John F. Hubbard, who commenced

⁴ *The Norwich Journal*. In 1844 it passed into the hands of La Fayette Leal and J. H. Sinclair, who merged it with *The Oxford Republican* in 1847 and changed the name to

⁵ *The Chenango Union*. Harvey Hubbard purchased Leal's interest Oct. 20, 1847, and the paper is now published by Hubbard & Sinclair.

⁶ *The Chenango Patriot* was commenced at Oxford in 1807 by John B. Johnson, and its publication continued for 3 or 4 yrs. *The President* was published at Oxford in 1808 by Theophilus Eaton.

⁷ *The Republican Messenger* was commenced at Sherburne in 1810 by Petit & Prevail.

⁸ *The Oxford Gazette* was started in 1814 by Channey Morgan, who published it some years, when it was sold to Geo. Hunt, and afterward to Hunt & Noyes. Mr. Morgan again became proprietor in 1826, and after a few years the paper was discontinued.

⁹ *The Republican Agriculturalist* was commenced Dec. 10, 1818, by Thurlow Wood. It soon passed into the hands of ——— Curteis, who continued it for a short time, when it was discontinued.

¹⁰ *The People's Advocate* was commenced at Norwich in 1824 by H. F. W. Brainard. It passed into the hands of Wm. G. Flyer, and was discontinued in a short time.

¹¹ *The Chenango Republican* was commenced at Oxford in 1826 by Benj. Cory. In 1828 it was purchased by Mack & Chapman. March 3, 1831, Wm. E. Chapman and P. T. Flegler commenced a new series, and soon after changed its name to

¹² *The Oxford Republican*. In 1838 Mr. Chapman became sole proprietor. It was successively published by J. Taylor Brant, Lechj. Welch, jr., R. A. Leal, C. E. Chamberlin, and La Fayette Leal. In 1847 it was merged with *The Oxford Journal* and published as *The Chenango Union*.

¹³ *The Anti Masonic Telegraph* was commenced at Norwich in Nov. 1829, by E. P. Pellet. In 1831 B. T. Cook became associated in its publication. Its name was subsequently changed to

¹⁴ *The Chenango Telegraph*. In 1840, on the death of E. P. Pellet, it passed into the hands of his brother, Nelson Pellet, and upon his death, in 1851, it was conducted for the estate by L. Max Leal and E. P. Fisher. In Sept. 1855, it was purchased by Rice & Martin, by whom it is now published.

¹⁵ *The Chenango Patriot* was commenced at Greene in 1830 by Nathan Bandull. It afterward passed into the hands of Joseph M. Farr, who changed its name to

¹⁶ *The Chenango Democrat*, and in a short time it was discontinued. *The New Berlin Herald* was commenced in 1831 by Samuel L. Hatch. In 1834 it was published by Bandull & Hatch. It soon after passed into the hands of Isaac C. Sheldon; and afterward into the hands of Hiram Ostrander, who changed its name to

¹⁷ *The New Berlin Sentinel*. It was discontinued about 1840. *The Chenango Whig* was published at Oxford a short time in 1855.

¹⁸ *The Miniature*, a small no., was issued from the same office. *The Sherburne* ——— was commenced in 1836 by J. Worden Marble. In 1839 it was removed to Binghamton.

¹⁹ *The Oxford Times* was commenced in 1836 by a joint stock company. It was for some time conducted by H. H. Cook. In 1841 it passed into the hands of E. H. Purdy and C. D. Brigham. In 1844 it was published by Waldo M. Potter; in 1845, by Potter & Galpin; and in 1848 J. B. Galpin became sole proprietor, and still continues its publication.

²⁰ *The Bainbridge Eagle* was commenced in 1843 by J. H. Hunt, jr. In 1846 its name was changed to

²¹ *The Bainbridge Freeman*; and in 1849 it was merged in *The Chenango Free Democrat*, commenced at Norwich Jan. 1, 1849, by Alfred G. Lawyer; and J. D. Lawyer soon after became associated in its publication. It was then early removed to Cobleskill, Schoharie co.

²² *The New Berlin Gazette* was commenced in 1849 by Jos. K. Fox and M. E. Dunham, and was published about 1 year.

²³ *The Chenango News* was commenced in 1850 by A. T. Boynton, J. M. Haight soon after became associated in its publication, and subsequently became sole proprietor. He removed the press to Norwich, and, in connection with A. P. Nixon, commenced the publication of

²⁴ *The Temperance Advocate* in 1855, and published it 1 year, when it was discontinued.

²⁵ *The Saturday Visitor* was commenced in 1852 by Joseph K. Fox. Its name was soon after changed to

²⁶ *The Social Visitor*, after which it was published about 5 years. *The Spirit of the Age* was commenced at Berlin in 1852 by J. K. Fox, J. D. Lawyer, editor. It was continued but a short time.

²⁷ *The Oxford Transcript* was commenced in 1853 by G. N. Carhart, and was published about 6 months.

²⁸ *The Sherburne Transcript* was commenced in 1855 by James M. Scurritt, and was published about 2 years.

²⁹ *The Chenango American* was commenced at Greene, Sept. 20, 1855, by Denison & Fisher, its present publishers.

³⁰ *The Daily Reporter* was commenced at Norwich in 1857 by J. H. Smith. In 1858 it was purchased, by Rice & Martin, and was soon after discontinued.

³¹ *The Literary Independent* was commenced at Norwich in the fall of 1858 by a company of young gentlemen connected with the academy. It was published about 4 months.

³² *The New Berlin Pioneer* was commenced Feb. 19, 1859, by Squires & Fox, its present publishers.

³³ This tract was granted to relieve those persons who had purchased lands of the State of N. Y. within the present limits of Vt. Those lands were claimed by both N. H. and N. Y., and, after an angry and protracted controversy, extending through several years, New York surrendered her claim to Vermont.

³⁴ These towns were designated originally by their numbers only, and are now in the counties of Madison, Chenango, and Oneida, as follows:—

Nos.	Present Towns.	Nos.	Present Towns.
1	Nelson, Madison co.	11	Plymouth, Chenango co.
2	Faton, "	12	Pharsada, "
3	Madison, "	13	McDonough, "
4	Hamilton, "	14	Preston, "
5	Lelanon, "	15	Norwich, "
6	Georgetown, "	16	New Berlin, "
7	Otselic, Chenango co.	17	Columbus, "
8	Smyrna, "	18	Brookfield, "
9	Sherburne, "	19	Sangerfield and } Bridgewater, } Oneida co.
10	Norwich and } New Berlin, }	20	

from defect in title, most of them left. The greater part of the later immigration was also from New England. In consequence of the gradual change which has been going on for the last 20 years in the business of the co., and the substitution of dairying for all other branches of farming, the population of the co. has gradually decreased, and is now no greater than it was 40 years ago.

AFTON—was formed from Bainbridge, Nov. 18, 1857. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface consists principally of a rolling upland, separated into two nearly equal parts by the broad valley of the Susquehanna. The summits of the hills are 300 to 500 feet above the valleys, and their declivities are generally gradual slopes. The Susquehanna flows s. w. through near the center, in a broad and beautiful valley. It receives from the n. Kelseys and Harpers Brooks, Round Pond, one mi. n. e. of the village, covers an area of about 40 acres. It is 25 feet above the surface of the river, and without any visible outlet. The soil upon the hills is a shaly loam, and in the valleys a clayey loam and alluvium. **Afton**, (p. v.) upon the Susquehanna, near the center of the town, contains 4 churches and 270 inhabitants. **Ayreshire**, (p. o.) upon Kelsey Brook, in the n. part, is a hamlet. The first settlement was made upon the Susquehanna, below Afton, in 1786, by immigrants from Conn. and Vt.¹ There are 5 churches in town.²

BAINBRIDGE—was formed as part of Tioga co., by the name of "*Jericho*," Feb. 16, 1791. Its name was changed April 15, 1814. Parts of Norwich and Oxford were taken off in 1793, of Greene in 1798 and '99, and Afton in 1857. It lies upon the e. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface is a rolling upland, divided into two parts by the Susquehanna, which flows s. w. through the center. The valley of the river is about one mi. wide, and is bordered by moderately steep hillsides. The highest summits are 400 to 600 feet above the valleys. The soil upon the hills is a gravelly and shaly loam, and in the valleys a clay loam and alluvium. **Bainbridge**, (p. v.) upon the Susquehanna, was incorp. April 21, 1829. It contains 3 churches and 350 inhabitants. **Bennettsville**, (p. v.) upon Bennetts Creek, in the s. e. part, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, sawmill, and about 20 houses. **West Bainbridge** is a p. o. in the n. w. corner, and **East Bainbridge** is a hamlet in the n. e. corner. The lands in this town were first claimed by Robert Harper under a grant from the Indians; but the title was repudiated by the State, and a portion of the lands was granted to settlers from Vt. who had suffered from failure of title to lands in that State granted to them by N. Y. The first settlements were made in 1785, by immigrants from Vt. and Conn.³ The first church (Presb.) was formed about 1790, by Rev. William Stone.⁴

COLUMBUS—was formed from Brookfield, (Madison co.) Feb. 11, 1805. A part of Norwich was annexed in 1807. It is the n. e. corner town in the co., and occupies a portion of the high ridge between Unadilla and Chenango Rivers. The highest summits are 400 to 600 feet above the valleys. Unadilla River forms its e. boundary, receiving as tributaries Beaver Creek, Shawler Brook, and several other small streams. The soil is a gravelly and shaly loam.⁵ **Columbus Center**, (Columbus p. o.) upon a branch of Shawler Brook, contains 3 churches, a tannery, and 25 houses. The first settlement was made upon Lot 44, in 1791, by Col. Converse.⁶ The first religious meeting was the funeral of Mrs. Dorcas Howard, conducted by Elder Campbell, (Bap.) in 1797.⁷

COVENTRY—was formed from Greene, Feb. 7, 1806. Parts of Oxford and Greene were annexed in 1813. It is situated centrally on the s. line of the co. The highest elevations, midway between the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers, are about 800 feet above the valleys. The hills are arable to their summits, and their slopes are generally long and gradual. Harpers and Kelseys Creeks, flowing into the Susquehanna, are the principal streams. The soil is a gravelly and sandy

¹ Among the early settlers were Seth Stone, Nath'l Benton, Isaac Miner, and Japhet Bush and sons, from Conn., and Hezekiah Stowell and sons, Orlando Bridgman and sons, and Ebenezer Church and sons, from Vt. The three last named families were "Agricultural Settlers." The first child born was Wm. Bush, in 1786; and the first death was that of — Polly, Nath'l Church taught the first school, in 1799; Asa Stowell kept the first inn, in 1788; Peter Betts the first store, in 1806; and David Casper and Isaac Miner built the first sawmill, on Kelseys Brook.

² Two M. E., Cong., Bap., and Univ.

³ Among the early settlers were Wm. Guthrie, Abraham Fuller, Reuben Kirby, and Gould Bacon, from Conn.; Stephen and John Stiles, Deaith Kelsey, Chas. Bush, Eben and Jos. Landers, and Jas. Graham. Sam'l Bixby settled on Lot 75, in 1788, and Maj. Henry Evans on Lot 80, in 1789. The first birth was that of K. Landers, daughter of Jos. Landers, in March, 1791; the first marriage, that of Charles Bush and Jean Harrington, in 1794; and the first death, that of Mrs. Reuben Kirby, in 1792. Wilam Guthrie kept the first inn, in 1793, on Lot 85. Phineas

and Reuben Bennett created a gristmill on Bennetts Creek, in 1789.

⁴ There are 7 churches in town: 2 M. E., 2 Bap., F. W. Bap., Presb., and Prot. E.

⁵ The people are almost solely engaged in dairying. For 50 years the population has been continually decreasing and the dairies increasing.

⁶ Among the other early settlers were Henry, Daniel, and Jos. Williams, from R. I., who located upon Lot 99, in 1792; Thos. Howard, from R. I., on Lot 89; Israel Greenleaf, from N. H., on Lot 92; Gilbert Strong, on Lot 61, and Josiah Rathbone, on Lot 54, in 1794. The first child born was Sally Williams, (the first marriage, that of Joseph Moulery and Hannah Brown, in 1794; and the first death, that of Mrs. Dorcas Howard, in 1797. Nicholas Duce taught the first school; Col. Converse kept the first inn, in 1796; Amos C. Palmer, the first store, in 1797; and Job Van built the first sawmill, in 1794, and the first gristmill, in 1795.

⁷ The census reports 5 churches in town; Bap., F. W. Bap., Cong., M. E., and Union.

loam, with occasional spots of a red, slaty loam, better adapted to grazing than tillage. **Coventry**, (p. v.) a little s. w. of the center, contains 2 churches and 40 dwellings; and **Coventryville**, (p. v.) 2 mi. E. of Coventry, a church, mill, and 25 dwellings. **Church Hollow** is a p. o. on the s. line. The first settlement was made near the center, by Simon Jones, in 1785.¹ The first church (Cong.) was formed Nov. 19, 1807. Rev. David Harmon was the first preacher.²

GERMAN³—was formed from De Ruyter, (Madison co.) March 21, 1806. Otselic was taken off in 1817, Lincklaen in 1823, and a part of Pitcher in 1827. It is located centrally upon the w. line of the co. The surface is hilly, and watered by several brooks, forming what is called Five Streams, which flow through the town in a s. direction. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam, well adapted to grazing. **Livermores Corners**, (German p. o.,) near the w. line, is a hamlet; and **East German** is a p. o. The first settlement was made in 1795, by Benjamin Cleveland, from Oneida co.⁴ The first church (Presb.) was formed at an early period, and a M. E. association was formed in 1815, at the house of Walter Oyshlenbank.⁵

GREENE⁶—was formed from Union (Broome co.) and "*Jericho*," (now Bainbridge,) March 15, 1798. A part of "*Jericho*" was annexed in 1799. Coventry was taken off in 1806, and Smithville in 1808. A part of Barker (Broome co.) was taken off in 1840, and a part of Coventry in 1843. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland. The hills rise 500 to 700 feet above the river, and are broken by the ravines of the streams. Chenango River flows s. w. through the center of the town, in a broad valley about 1 mile in width. The Chenango Canal passes through the valley. Genegantslet Creek flows s. through the w. part in a wide valley, and joins the Chenango a few miles below the village of Greene. Pages Brook flows through the s. e. corner; and several small streams are tributary to the Chenango. The soil is a gravelly and shaly loam on the hills, and alluvium in the valleys. **Greene**, (p. v.) near the center, was incorp. April 12, 1842. It contains 4 churches, a flouring mill, furnace, and 811 inhabitants. **East Greene** (p. v.) contains a church and 158 inhabitants. **Genegantslet** (p. v.) contains 1 church and 12 houses. **Chenango Forks** (p. v.) is partly in this town. S. Ketchum settled in 1792.⁷ The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1795,⁸ by Elder Nath. Kellogg,

¹ — Goodell and — Clark settled near Mr. Jones in 1780, and Benj. Jones at the same place in 1788. Ozias Yale and Wm. Starks located a little s. of Coventry in 1792, Elijah Warren on Lot 2, in 1804, and Moses Allis, Roger Egerton, and Z. Hutchinson soon after. The first birth was that of Wm. son of Moses Allis, in 1794; the first marriage, that of Simeon Parker and Polly Sprague; and the first death, that of a son of Roger Egerton, in 1796. Sherman Page taught the first school; Benj. Jones kept the first inn, in 1788, and Jotham Parker the first store, in 1799. The first gristmill was erected by Capt. Parker, in 1793, and the first carding and cloth dressing mill by A. and Wm. H. Rogers, about the same time.

² The census reports 3 churches: 2 Cong., 2 M. E., and Bap.

³ Named from Gen. Obadiah German, the original owner of the township. It was first named "*Rebels Township*."

⁴ Abraham Livermore settled at Livermores Corners, in 1796, with his wife and children, Abraham, jr., Becka, Daniel, Polly, Abel, Cyrus, Hepsy, Sally, and Martin Livermore. From their isolated position in the wild woods—remote from any settlement—the Cleveland and Livermore families suffered great privations and hardships during the first years of their settlement. In June, 1796, Mr. Cleveland set out for "*Fort Stanwix*" for provisions, his family being entirely destitute. He intended to return in 3 or 4 days, but was detained for some time. On the fourth day of his absence, his wife and children, who had eaten nothing for 3 days except a few roots found in the woods, set out for their nearest neighbors, in Cincinnati, on Otsego River, 4 mi. distant. When about a mile from home, they encountered a bear, and were frightened back. The next morning the mother was too weak to walk, and the two oldest children again set out for Mr. Raymond's, on the Otsego. Upon learning the suffering condition of the family, Mrs. Raymond made them a pudding of bran—the only food she had in the house. This and a bottle of milk kept the family from starvation until relief came. At another time, when the family were reduced to the last extremity, two un milked cows came to their house one night, and went away in the morning, furnishing them with milk for several days. It was never known where the cows came from or where they went to. Other families in the vicinity suffered in a similar manner. The first birth was that of Polly Cleveland, in 1796; the first marriage, that of Jonathan Head and Hepsy Livermore; and the first death, that of — Hartshorn. Abraham Livermore kept the first inn; Jonathan Chandler kept the first store, and erected the first mill and factory, on the E. branch of Otsego River.

⁵ The census reports 3 churches: Presb., M. E., and F. W. Bap.

⁶ Named in honor of Gen. Nathl. Greene. That part of the original township of Greene lying E. of Chenango River was included in a purchase made by the State from the Oneida and Tus-

carora Indians in 1785. These lands were subsequently sold by the State to individual patentees.

⁷ Mr. Ketchum located within the bounds of the present village of Greene. In the fall of 1792 a settlement was made by a company of French refugees. One of their number, Chas. Felix De Bologne, had preceded the main body, and made a purchase of 15,000 acres lying on the E. side of Chenango River. The first party that came consisted of M. Bologne, M. Shamont, M. Le Foyre, M. Bravo, M. Du Vermet, and M. Oble. A portion of them had families; and several young ladies were among the party. In Otsego co. Simon Barne joined the party, and subsequently M. Dutremont, with his family, settled with them. Before the dispersion of the colony they were joined by Jos. Juland, who was the only French emigrant that became a permanent resident. M. Bologne, on his way to Philadelphia in the spring of 1795, was drowned while fording a creek much swollen by the floods. The untimely death of the leader of this adventurous band proved fatal to the future success of the settlement. The failure of the company to pay the balance of the purchase money due on the tract caused the title to revert to the original patentees. After all the hardships and privations they had endured, the failure to secure a title to their land proved a signal for dispersion. The majority of them left in the year 1796. In 1794, Talleyrand, the celebrated French diplomatist, visited his fellow-countrymen in Greene. Among the early permanent settlers were Nathl. Kellogg, Zopher Betts, Benjamin Loomis, Cornelius Hill, and David Trounau, who located at East Greene in 1793. The first road that was cut through the town was called "*The Chenango Road*." It runs from the present village of Bainbridge to the mouth of Page Creek, on the Chenango,—a distance of about 25 mi. The first settlers upon this road within the then limits of the town, commencing at the w. w. were Nathan Bennett, Joshua Root, Eleazer Skinner, Thomas Elliott, Jobb Elliott, Roswell Fitch, Aden Elliott, Philo Clements, Capt. Mandeville, Simon and Benj. Jones, Hardin Bennett, Record Wilber, and Deacon Richards, who came in from 1792 to 95. The settlers who located in the s. part w. of the river, were Jas. and Herman Taylor, Elisha and Noah Gilbert, Stephen Palmer, and Jos. and Cornish Messenger, as early as 1796. The first birth was that of Johnston Rundall, son of Jos. Rundall,—for which honor the mother subsequently received a deed of 50 acres of land from the Herby Estate. — Cartwright taught the first school, in 1794; Conrad Sharp kept the first inn, in 1794; Elisha Smith the first store, in 1801. Conrad Sharp built the first sawmill, in 1795, and Abraham Storm and Henry Verse the first gristmill, in 1794.

⁸ The census reports 9 churches: 5 Bap., 2 M. E., Presb., and Prot. E.

and was the first church of that denomination in the co. Elder Kellogg continued its pastorate about 30 years.

GUILFORD—was formed from Oxford, April 3, 1813, as "*Eastern*." Its name was changed March 21, 1817. It lies on the e. border of the co., s. of the center. The surface is hilly and broken, consisting of the elevated lands between Chenango and Unadilla Rivers, the hills rising 200 to 700 feet above the valleys. It is drained by the Unadilla, which forms the entire e. boundary, Guilford Pond Creek,¹ and several other smaller streams. The soil is a gravelly and shaly loam, occasionally intermixed with clay. **Guilford**, (p.v.) located in the valley of Guilford Pond Creek, contains 3 churches, an iron foundry and machine shop, and several mills; pop. 263. **Guilford Center** (p.v.) contains 2 churches and 20 dwellings. **East Guilford**, (p.v.) in the s.e. corner of the town, contains a church, a mill, and 15 dwellings. **Mount Upton**, (p.v.) upon the w. bank of the Unadilla, contains 4 churches, several mills, and other manufacturing establishments; pop. 190. **Rockdale**, (p.v.) on the river, 4 miles below Mount Upton, contains 2 churches, a grist and saw mill, and 25 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1787, by Ezekiel Wheeler, a little s. of Mount Upton, on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Silas Wheeler, 2d.² The first church (Bap.) was formed by Elder Orange Spencer, in 1803.³

LINCKLAEN⁴—was formed from German, April 12, 1823. Parts of Pitcher were taken off in 1827 and '33. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is a hilly, broken upland, divided into ridges by narrow ravines extending n. and s. The declivities of the hills are usually steep, and the summits are 400 to 600 feet above the valleys. Mud Creek, a branch of the Otsego, flows s. through the w. part of the town. Ashbel Creek and several other small streams take their rise in the s. and e. parts. The soil is a shaly and clayey loam. **Lincklaen**, (p.v.) on Mud Creek, contains a church and 15 dwellings. **Burdick Settlement**, in the n. part, contains a church and 12 dwellings. **North Lincklaen** is a p.o. in the n.e. part. The first settlements were made about 1796. The first religious services were held by Rev. Seth Williston, in 1798. The census reports 4 churches in town.⁵

MACDONOUGH⁶—was formed from Preston, April 17, 1816. It is an interior town, lying w. of the center of the co. The surface is hilly, and in some places broken by deep ravines and sharp ridges extending n. and s. It is drained s. by Bowmans and Genegantslet Creeks and several other streams. Genegantslet Lake lies near the w. border. The soil is a clay loam, better adapted to grazing than tillage. **Macdonough**, (p.v.) on Genegantslet Creek, contains 2 churches, several mills, and 168 inhabitants. **East Macdonough** (p.v.) contains 2 churches and 14 dwellings. The first settlements were made in 1795, by Nathaniel Locke, Loring and Emory Willard, Henry Ludlow, and others.⁷ The first religious association (M. E.) was formed in 1798. The first church edifice (F. W. Bap.) was erected in 1831; Elder Steer was the first pastor.⁸

NEW BERLIN—was formed from Norwich, April 3, 1807, changed to "*Lancaster*" May 9, 1821, and original name restored March 22, 1822. A part of Sherburne was taken off in 1852. It lies upon the e. border of the co., n. of the center. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland, the ridges extending n. and s. Unadilla River forms its e. boundary; and Great Brook flows s.

¹ This stream has a fall of 140 feet in passing through Guilford Village, affording a fine and very valuable water-power.
² Joshua McGroom and his brother (Frenchman) settled at the mouth of Guilford Creek, and erected the first mill in town, in 1781. James Phelps and ——— Button settled near Rockdale in 1790; Robert MeLeod, on Lot 1, in 1791; Danl. Savage, John Nash, and Nelson Robbins, from Ballston Spa, in 1792, at and near the old Four Corners; and Isaac Fuller, from Guilford Co., N. C., and John Seagr, from Haverstraw, on Lot 2; Gordon and Wyatt Chamberlin, at Mount Upton; Wm. and Nathaniel Heyes,—all in 1793. Major Richardson and his sons, Joseph and Seth, Asa Haven, father of Hon. Solomon G. Haven, of Buffalo, Danl. T. Dickinson, father of Hon. Danl. S. Dickinson, of Banghampton, Caleb Burdick, Suml. Smith, and Paris Windsor were also among the pioneer settlers of the town. The first child born was Giles Savage, Sept. 18, 1792; the first marriage, that of ——— Powell and the widow of Isaac Fuller, in 1793; and the first death, that of Isaac Fuller, in 1793. Ezekiel Wheeler kept the first inn, in 1790; and Sullivan Reynolds kept the first store and erected the first mill on the Unadilla, in 1790. The first school was taught by Nathan Bennett, in 1794.

³ The census reports 12 churches; 5 M. E., 2 Bap., 2 Cong., Presb., Prot. E., and Union.

⁴ Named from John Lincklaen, former proprietor of the township and several adjacent tracts. Among the early settlers were

Gordon Wells, Abel Fairchild, Elsha Cutler, Joseph Puffer, ——— Backus, Nathaniel Gray, Wolcott Bennett, Joseph Deering, Jesse Cutler, Aaron Post, John Wilson, Elsha Clark, Christopher Shupman, and ——— Walters. The first child born was Matilda Wells, about 1800; and the first death, that of a child of Christopher Shupman. Wm. Fly taught the first school; Elister Cutler kept the first inn; Fourfold Brothers, the first store; Cutler & Shupman built the first sawmill, and J. Puffer the first gristmill.

⁵ Bap., Seventh Day Bap., Cong., and M. E.

⁶ Named in honor of Commodore Macdonough.

⁷ Edward Colburn, Benj. Ketchum, Benj. Keyser, Ephraim Fish, John Anderson, Nebemiah Durbin, Jacob and Samuel Moore, Joseph and Emson Cook, Wm. Wood, Wm. Scott, Danl. Wainwright, Adam Oshtienbank, and M. Turner. The first town was 1795 to 1808. The first marriage was that of Sylvanus Moore and wife; and the first death, that of Mr. E. Col. Ketchum. The first school was taught by Capt. John A. Burke. Sylvanus Moore kept the first inn, in 1793, and Henry Ludlow the first store, in 1802. Capt. Wilcox erected the first gristmill, in 1802; John Nevins, the first paper mill, in 1818. S. T. Macdonough Village. Henry Ludlow built the first sawmill, on the outlet of Genegantslet Lake, in 1795.

⁸ The census reports 4 churches; Bap., M. E., Presb., and Union.

through near the center. Mathewson Pond is near the w. border. The soil is a shaly loam, occasionally intermixed with clay. **New Berlin.** (p. v.) upon the Unadilla, in the s. e. part of the town, was incorp. April 17, 1816. It contains 4 churches, the New Berlin Academy, a newspaper office, paper mill, cotton factory, ropewalk, and several minor manufactories. Pop. 740. **South New Berlin,** (p. v.) upon the Unadilla, in the s. e. part, contains 2 churches and 285 inhabitants. A portion of the village is in Otsego co. **Holmesville,** in the extreme s. e. corner, contains 2 tanneries and about 20 houses. **New Berlin Center** is a p. o. **Amber Settlement** is a hamlet in the s. part. Daniel Scribner settled upon the Unadilla in 1790.¹ The census reports 8 churches.² Hon. Henry Bennett, who has been elected to Congress five successive terms from this district, resides at New Berlin Village.

NORTH NORWICH—was formed from Norwich, April 7, 1849. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the center of the co. Its surface consists of the valley of Chenango River and the high rolling uplands which rise upon either side. The summits of the hills are 200 to 600 feet above the valley. It is drained by Chenango River, Cold and Fly Brooks, and several other small streams. The soil is a gravelly and slaty loam, in some places mixed with clay. **North Norwich.** (p. v.) upon the Chenango, contains 2 churches, several mills, and about 150 inhabitants. It is an important village upon the Chenango Canal. **Kings Settlement** is a p. o. in the e. part; and **Plasterville,** a hamlet in the s. w. Jos. Lothrop and A. Mead located on Lot 1, in 1794.³ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1796; Elder Eleany Holmes was the first preacher.⁴

NORWICH—was formed from Union (Broome co.) and "Jericho," (now Bainbridge,) Jan. 9, 1793. Pharsalia, Plymouth, and Preston were taken off in 1806, New Berlin, and a part of Columbus, in 1807, and North Norwich in 1849. A part of Preston was annexed in 1808, and a part taken off in 1820. It is the central town upon the e. border of the co. Its surface consists of two high, rolling ridges, separated by the valley of the Chenango. The highest summits are about 500 ft. above the valleys. Chenango River flows s. through the w. part. It receives the Canasawacta and several other streams as tributaries. Unadilla River forms the e. boundary. The soil upon the uplands is a shaly and gravelly loam, and in the valleys a gravelly loam and alluvium. **Norwich,** (p. v.) upon Chenango River, in the n. part, was incorp. April 16, 1816. It contains the co. buildings, 4 churches, the Norwich Academy, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, 2 piano forte factories, 3 carriage factories, 2 tanneries, 2 blast furnaces, a hammer factory, planing mill, sash and door factory, and plaster mill. Pop. 2,430. **White Store.** (p. o.) on the Unadilla, contains a church, gristmill, and 10 houses. The first settlement was made in 1788, by Avery Power.⁵ The first religious services were held by Rev. Manasseh French, in 1793 or '94.⁶

OTSELIC—was formed from German, March 28, 1817. It lies on the n. border of the co., w. of the center. Its surface is hilly, consisting of high ridges 500 to 800 ft. above the valley of Otselic Creek, which are broken by the ravines of the streams. Otselic Creek is the principal stream, and flows s. w. through the center of the town. Several small streams are tributaries of the Otselic. The soil on the hills is a shaly loam, and in the valleys alluvium. **Otselic,** (p. v.) in the n. part, contains 100 inhabitants; **South Otselic,** (p. v.) in the s. w. corner, 1 church and 225 inhabitants. The first settlement was commenced about 1800, by Ebenezer Hill.⁸ The first preacher was Stephen C. Nicholas. There are 2 churches in town; Bap. and F. W. Bap.

OXFORD—was formed from Union (Broome co.) and "Jericho," (now Bainbridge,) Jan. 10,

¹ Among the other early settlers who came about the same time were Nathl. and Joseph Medbery, who located upon Great Brook; Saml. Anderson, Silas Burlingame, Jeremy Goodrich, Levi Blakelee, Charles Knapp, and Joseph Moss, who located upon the present site of the village. The first child born was Louisa Bancroft, in 1797; and the first marriage, that of Paul Williams and Phila Packer, in 1794. Josiah Burlingame taught the first school; Dand. Scribner kept the first inn; Levi Blakelee the first store; and Job Vail built the first mill.

² 2 Bap., 2 Cong., 2 M. E., F. W. Bap., and Prot. E.
³ Among the other early settlers were Judge Jod. Thompson, Jeremiah and Abner Purdy, and Benj. Ferris, from Dutchess co., in 1795; and Jesse Knudell, Jacob Grow, Gen. Obadiah German, Ebenezer Hartwell, and James Purdy, in 1796—all of whom settled at the village and along the valley of the Chenango. The first child born was Amos Mead, jr., Sept. 12, 1794; the first marriage, that of Ebenezer Hartwell and Rachel Mead, in 1795; and the first death, that of Mrs. Abner Purdy, in 1795. Thomas Brooks taught the first school; Amos Mead kept the first inn, in 1801, and Gen. Obadiah German the first store. Benj. Hartwell built the first gristmill, in 1803.

⁴ The census reports 4 churches; 2 M. E., Bap., and Univ.

⁵ Among the other early settlers were David Fairchild, Silas

Cole, Wm. Smiley, Nicholas Pickett, Maj. Thomas Brooks, Israel Charles, and Matthew Graves, Josiah Brown, John Wait, Wm. Ranford and sons Hascall and Wm. jr., John Harris, Manasseh French, Job Enos, Josiah Brown, Elisha Smith, Routen, Wm., and Stephen Steer, Stephen Collins, James Gilmore, Moses Snow, John Kendall, John McNitt, and David and John Shattuck. The first child born was Lucy Power; the first male child, Marcus Cole; the first marriage in the town and co. was that of Hascall Ranford and Harriet Graves, July 12, 1792. Benj. Edmunds kept the first inn; Jonathan Johnson was the first physician; and Elisha Smith built the first saw and grist mill.

⁶ The census reports 5 churches in town; Bap., M. E., Cong., Prot. E., and Univ.

⁷ An Indian name, signifying Plum Creek.

⁸ Among the early settlers were Reuben Buckingham, David Steadman, Wm. Fish, Jonah Wolcott, Wm. Cross, Wm. Hurlbut, and Wm. Smith, in the n. part; Elias Benjamin, Abel Warner and his sons Oliver, Abner, and Euell, jr., Beaudin Parra, Lewis Cook, Ebenezer Thompson, John and James Warner, Abraham Fairchild, and Wm. Greene, in the s. part. Hannah Warner taught the first school. Ebenezer Hill kept the first inn, in 1810, and built the first gristmill, in 1820. Geo. Coles kept the first store, in 1812. Jas. Rush built the first sawmill.

1793. Guilford was taken off in 1813, and a part of Coventry in 1813. It is an interior town, lying a little s. of the center of the co. Its surface is divided into two parts by the valley of the Chenango. The hills bordering upon the river are 500 to 800 feet above the valleys. Chenango River flows s. w. through the w. part in a valley having an average width of about 1 mi. It receives Eddy Brook from the e., and Fly-Meadow, Mill, and Ludlow Brooks from the w. The soil is a shaly loam upon the hills, and a gravelly loam and alluvium in the valleys. **Oxford**, (p. v.) upon the Chenango, in the n. part of the town, incorporated April 6, 1806, contains 6 churches, the Oxford Academy,¹ a hoe factory, sash and blind factory, carriage shop, grist and saw mill, and plaster mill. Pop. 1,218. **South Oxford** is a p. o. in the s. w. corner; and **Chesterville** a p. o. near the s. line. The first settlements were made in 1790, by Benjamin Hovey,² The first preacher was Rev. Uri Tracy, (Presb.) in 1792.³

PHARSALIA—was formed from Norwich, as "*Stonington*," April 7, 1806. Its name was changed April 6, 1808. It is an interior town, lying n. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland, occupying a portion of the watershed between Chenango and Otsego Rivers. The latter flows through the extreme n. w. corner. Canasawaeta, Genegantslet, and Brackel Creeks take their rise near the center. The soil is a shaly loam. **Pharsalia**, (p. v.) in the w. part, contains 12 houses; **East Pharsalia**, (p. v.) in the s. l church, 2 gristmills, a sawmill, and 15 houses. **North Pharsalia** is a p. o. The first settlement was commenced in 1797, by John Randall, on Lot 48.⁴ John Peck was the first settled minister. There are three churches in town; Bap., F. W. Bap., and Presb.

PITCHER⁵—was formed from German and Lincklaen, Feb. 13, 1827. A part of Lincklaen was annexed in 1833. It lies upon the w. border of the co., n. of the center. Its surface consists principally of two high ridges 500 to 800 ft. above the valleys. Otsego River flows s. e. through the center. Brackel Creek flows s. e. through the s. part. The ravines of the streams are narrow and are bordered by steep hillsides. The soil is a shaly and gravelly loam. **Pitcher**, (p. v.) upon the Otsego, s. w. of the center, contains 3 churches, a woolen factory, and 25 dwellings. **North Pitcher**, (p. v.) upon the Otsego, n. e. of the center, contains 2 churches, 2 sawmills, a hame factory, fork factory, and about 20 dwellings. **Pitcher Springs** (p. o.) is a hamlet n. of the center.⁶ **South Pitcher** is a p. o. John Wilson and — Schuyler settled in 1794 or '95.⁷ The first religious services were held by Rev. Seth Williston, in 1797.⁸

PLYMOUTH—was formed from Norwich, April 7, 1806. It is an interior town, lying n. of the center of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by deep ravines. Canasawaeta Creek, and its e. and w. branches, flow s. e. through deep and narrow valleys and form a junction near the center of the town. Southwest of the center are 2 small ponds, covering an area of 100 to 150 acres each. The soil is a gravelly and clayey loam. **Plymouth**,⁹ (p. v.) n. of the center, contains 2 churches and 150 inhabitants; **South Plymouth**, (p. o.) in the s. e., a gristmill and 10 houses. The first settlement was commenced about 1794, by some French families.¹⁰ The first church (M. E.) was organized about 1806; and the Rev. — White was the first preacher.¹¹

PRESTON—was formed from Norwich, April 2, 1806. Machbough was taken off in 1816. A part of Norwich was taken off in 1808, and a part of the same town was annexed in 1820.

¹ This institution for many years bore the highest reputation of any academy w. of the Hudson. Many distinguished citizens of the central portions of the State received their academic education at this place.

² Among the other early settlers were Elijah Blackman, Eben Enes, John Bartle and 6 sons, Peter Burget, John Church, Theodore Burr, Benj. Loomis, Samuel Farham, Chas. Hays, and John Holmes. The first child born was Ellis Loomis, in May, 1792; the first marriage was that of Peter Bartle and Tabitha Loomis, in May, 1795; the first death was that of a child of Peter Burget, and the first death of an adult, that of Andrew Loomis, in 1795. Mrs. Philip Bartle taught the first school, in 1796. Philip Bartle built the first schoolhouse, individually, on "*Panther Hill*," in 1793; John Bartle kept the first inn, on Bowman's Creek; Samuel Farham kept the first store, and Peter Burget built the first mill, on Mill Brook.

³ The census reports 7 churches in town; Bap., F. W. Bap., M. E., Presb., Prot. E., E. C., and Univ.

⁴ Among the other early settlers were Joseph Brud, on Lot 49, Sanford Morgan, on Lot 36, John Weaver, on Lot 28, Daniel Demson, on Lot 79, Ledovick Weaver, on Lot 32, Joshua Weaver and David Davis, on Lot 69—all from Conn. The first birth was that of Benson R. Weaver; the first marriage, that of Jobish Brown and Ketura Brown; and the first death, that of Mrs. Schenck Lewis. Anna Wait taught the first school. The first tavern and store were kept by Sanford Morgan, on Lot 36; the first mill was built by Asa Weaver, on Lot 27, on Canasawaeta Creek.

⁵ Named for Nathaniel Pitcher, Lieutenant Governor of the State.

⁶ Pitcher Springs, formerly quite a watered place, was named from the sulphur springs located there. It is now almost deserted.

⁷ Among the other early settlers were Phenoze Wakely, Benj. Fairchild, Jonathan Chandler, George Taylor, Elias Bedell, John's Hinman, Abijah Blanes, Simon Post, — Millard, and Leob. Leont. The first child born was a son of Silas Blanes, N. Y., 1796; and the first marriage, that of John Wilson and P. J. Hinman, May 16, 1799. Phenoze Wakely taught the first school, Deij. Fairchild kept the first inn, Ruben R. the first store, and John Lincklaen built the first mill.

⁸ The census reports 6 churches in town; 2 C. G., 2 M. E., Bap., and 1 Univ.

⁹ Formerly called "*Plymouth*."

¹⁰ Among the early settlers were John Rayner, in 1699, D. J. De v., (Frenchman), James Dunford, Nathan Wales, John M., in 1754, Wm. Munn, Silas Holmes, Daniel Prentiss, Jos. Post, John Bennett, and R. D. Delavae. The first child was that of — Blowers; Elizabeth Bowsh died at the same time. — Clarke Brook taught the first school, in 1800 or '01, Charles Brook kept the first inn, and John Rayner the first store. N. J. and Prentiss built the first mill, and John Deip the first woolen factory, at an early day.

¹¹ There are 4 churches in town; M. E., Bap., F. W. Bap., and Cong.

It is the central town of the co. Its surface is a high, rolling upland, divided into two distinct ridges. The summits of the hills are 200 to 800 feet above the Chenango Valley at Norwich. The principal streams are Fly-Meadow Creek and Mill Brook, flowing s. into the Chenango. The soil is a gravelly and slaty loam,—in many places stony and hard to cultivate. It is generally well adapted to grazing. **Preston Corners**, (Preston p. o.,) in the s. part, contains 2 churches and 105 inhabitants. The first settlement was made on Fly-Meadow Creek, in 1787, by James Glover, who erected the first gristmill, in 1788-89.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1806, by Elder Haskall, the first preacher.²

SHERBURNE—was formed from Paris, (Oneida co.,) March 5, 1795. Smyrna was taken off in 1808, and a part of New Berlin was annexed in 1852. It lies on the n. border of the co., e. of the center. The highest summits are 200 to 500 feet above the valleys of the streams. Chenango River enters the co. from Madison and flows in a s. e. direction through the town, receiving Handsome and Mad Brooks and several other tributaries. The soil is chiefly a gravelly and slaty loam, but some portions of the valley lands are a sandy loam. The Chenango Canal passes through the valley parallel to the river. On the bottom lands of the river hops are extensively grown. **Sherburne**, (p. v.,) on the Chenango, s. of the center, was incorp. April 16, 1830. It contains 6 churches, the Sherburne Academy, and several manufactories. Pop. about 1200. **Earlville**, (p. v.,) on the line of Madison co., contains 441 inhabitants, of whom 208 are in this town. Joseph Guthrie settled in the valley of the Chenango, near Sherburne Village, in 1792. Major Brooks, one of the "Chaises men," is supposed to have been there a year or two earlier.³ The first religious services were held by a number of families from New England, who purchased the s. w. quarter of the 9th township, (Sherburne,) and settled on it in March, 1793.⁴

SMITHVILLE—was formed from Greene, April 1, 1808. It lies on the w. line of the co., s. of the center. The surface consists of high ranges of hills, with narrow valleys extending n. and s. It is drained s. by Genegantslet and Ludlow Creeks and their tributaries, and several other streams flowing into the Chenango. The soil is a gravelly and clay loam in the valleys, and a clay and slaty loam on the hills. **Smithville Flats**, (p. v.,) on Genegantslet Creek, in the s. w. corner, contains 4 churches, 3 sawmills, a gristmill, and 315 inhabitants. **East Smithville**, on Ludlow Creek, near the e. line, contains 2 churches and 18 dwellings. The first settlement was made in the valley of the Genegantslet, in 1797, by Robert Lytle, from Ireland.⁵ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1805, by Elder Gray, the first preacher.⁶

SMYRNA—was taken from Sherburne, March 25, 1808, as "*Stafford*." Its name was changed April 6 of the same year. It is the central town upon the n. border of the co. Its surface is a broken and hilly upland, the highest summits being 500 to 800 feet above the valleys. The principal stream is Pleasant Brook, flowing s. e. through near the center. Cold Brook and several other small streams flow through portions of the town. These streams mostly flow through narrow valleys bordered by hillsides, a considerable portion of which are too steep for cultivation. The soil is a gravelly and shaly loam. **Smyrna**, (p. v.,) upon Pleasant Brook, near the e. line, was incorp. April 20, 1829. It contains 3 churches, a gristmill, a tannery, and 320 inhabitants. The first settlement was made by Joseph Porter, in 1792.⁷ The first religious society (Friends) was formed at an early period.⁸

¹ David Fairchild and his sons John and Amos settled at Preston Corners in 1795; Randall Billings and ——— Chamberlain from Conn., at Preston Center, in 1796; Jonas Marsh, from Mass., Col. Gordon, and Dudley Hewitt, in 1799. Among the other early settlers were Sam'l and Clark Lewis, Rev. Hazard Burdick, David Eccleston, Jos. Marsh, ——— Champlain, Wm. Parker, Alaudem Avery, and Wm. Woodworth. The first child born was Emory Billings, July 16, 1796; the first marriage, that of Capt. Lyon and Widow Crandall, in 1798; and the first death, that of an infant child of Geo. Cray. The first school was taught by Wm. Mc Alpine, who surveyed the Livingston Patent in 1798 and subsequently the Morris Tract. Jonas Marsh kept the first inn in 1800; Jos. Glover kept the first store and erected the first mill. The census reports 5 churches; Bap., F. W. Bap., Seventh Day Bap., Presb., and Univ.

² A company from New England, consisting of Nath'l Gray, Joel Hatch, Abraham James, and Newcomb Raymond, Joseph John, and Leazar Lathrop, Cornelius Clark, and Joel Northrop, with their families, settled in 1793. The deed of their purchase is dated in June of that year.

³ Among the first week after their arrival they erected a log meeting-house, and on the succeeding Sabbath met in it, after the example of the Pilgrim Fathers, to make public and united acknowledgments for the protection and guidance of an over-

ruling Power while on a perilous and tedious journey through the wilderness to their new homes. The census reports 9 churches; 2 Bap., 2 M. E., F. W. Bap., Cong., Prot. E., Univ., and Unit.

⁴ Jos. Agud and Eppaphes Sheldon, from Litchfield, Conn., bought out the log house and improvement of Mr. Lytle in Feb. 1798, moved in their families, and became the sole residents of the town. They were joined in 1798-99 by Edward Loomis, who settled on Ludlow Creek, Simon Neal, Robt. Williams, Asa straight, Dan'l Phillips, Capt. Samuel A. Speel, John Young, and John Palmer. The first child born was Jane Loomis, May 2, 1800; the first marriage, that of Jason Smith and Hannah Keapangh, in 1807; and the first death, that of a son of George Shaddock, in 1799. Capt. John Palmer kept the first inn and store and erected the first distillery. Timothy Scoville built the first sawmill, in 1805, and Nicholas Powell the first gristmill, in 1809.

⁵ The census reports 4 churches; 2 M. E., Bap., and Univ.

⁶ Among the other early settlers were Jos. Collins, Jos. Filings, Joshua Talcott, Daniel Willour, and John Parker. The first gristmill and clothing works were erected by Collins & Billings, in 1795.

⁸ The census reports 5 churches in town; Bap., F. W. Bap., Cong., M. E., and Friends.

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Chenango County

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF LAND.		POPULATION.			No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	No. of Inhabitants.
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.				
Afford.....	27,680 ¹	2,000 ²	318,304 ³	92,290 ⁴	6,465,415	1,688	1,680	638	643	355	1,411
Bambridge.....	14,310 ¹	7,291 ²	387,530 ³	2,570 ⁴	400,230	1,688	1,680	638	643	355	1,411
Colburns.....	11,310 ¹	7,291 ²	387,530 ³	2,570 ⁴	400,230	1,688	1,680	638	643	355	1,411
Cowdry.....	21,447 ¹	10,665 ²	474,715 ³	54,344 ⁴	456,655	650	661	253	242	228	946
Germantown.....	10,665 ¹	6,053 ²	457,715 ³	43,450 ⁴	498,165	842	812	333	337	214	646
Greene.....	28,174 ¹	14,082 ²	1,071,990 ³	3,675 ⁴	1,071,990	406	400	146	146	133	539
Guildford.....	23,337 ¹	10,953 ²	449,229 ³	8,200 ⁴	457,429	1,880	1,857	667	702	528	1,289
Lincolnton.....	10,341 ¹	6,291 ²	419,749 ³	8,700 ⁴	428,449	1,272	1,280	492	524	443	816
Macdonough.....	12,181 ¹	8,610 ²	323,200 ³	16,340 ⁴	339,540	549	582	214	219	194	94
New Berlin.....	19,942 ¹	10,046 ²	1,227,675 ³	510,436 ⁴	1,738,111	1,224	1,283	479	524	334	803
North Norwich.....	10,166 ¹	6,591 ²	392,341 ³	27,850 ⁴	420,191	585	541	216	211	194	344
Norwich.....	19,324 ¹	6,477 ²	546,761 ³	59,945 ⁴	606,706	2,065	2,104	764	822	582	1,440
Otselic.....	14,352 ¹	3,871 ²	292,760 ³	15,250 ⁴	308,010	857	834	330	300	277	729
Oxford.....	10,149 ¹	12,401 ²	627,000 ³	162,725 ⁴	789,725	1,349	1,397	621	636	521	1,219
Pharsalia.....	12,794 ¹	12,218 ²	211,000 ³	15,000 ⁴	226,000	594	568	210	218	209	162
Pitchoer.....	13,354 ¹	4,774 ²	311,000 ³	22,740 ⁴	333,740	652	629	250	315	260	114
Plymouth.....	15,166 ¹	9,067 ²	379,645 ³	39,300 ⁴	418,945	769	742	299	377	309	156
Preston.....	13,923 ¹	5,291 ²	274,000 ³	20,000 ⁴	294,000	512	532	180	483	379	362
Shelburne.....	20,792 ¹	4,544 ²	770,600 ³	115,100 ⁴	885,700	1,469	1,492	592	592	597	1,629
Smithville.....	20,541 ¹	9,566 ²	409,365 ³	29,100 ⁴	438,465	857	824	311	498	175	684
Soyona.....	16,962 ¹	7,281 ²	442,248 ³	68,364 ⁴	510,612	920	946	370	370	236	606
Total.....	347,828 ¹	182,036 ²	9,020,418 ³	1,077,823 ⁴	11,098,241	19,870	20,036	7,502	8,236	6,435	29,011

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.						AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.						
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Bush. of Grain.	Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	Doz. for Cakes &c.	
Afford.....	753	3,146	2,226	6,438	1,251	3,185 ¹	98,411 ²	8,771 ³	30,909	49,714	225,645	14,000	6,160
Bambridge.....	464	1,166	1,867	2,835	898	165	48,065	5,418	15,330	25,738	167,416	285,019	4,260
Colburns.....	534	1,771	2,149	2,750	1,321	936	56,262	5,706	15,795	35,530	256,270	6,516	1,443
Cowdry.....	290	826	1,160	964	361	286	16,934	3,176	5,827	11,616	125,000	740	2,358
Germantown.....	848	2,822	3,663	4,090	1,649	3,272 ¹	88,283 ²	9,865 ³	22,634	41,268	451,433	37,578	5,539
Greene.....	667	2,206	2,721	3,756	1,296	2,384	58,908	8,645	6,100	13,358	35,785	19,680	1,682
Guildford.....	376	892	981	2,227	486	51	29,134	3,332 ¹	16,631	34,093	344,045	29,226	1,169
Lincolnton.....	374	1,069	1,553	2,143	555	177	18,274	4,448 ¹	8,445 ²	16,353	164,985	1,865	3,443
Macdonough.....	645	1,363	2,439	2,697	1,047	673 ¹	55,399 ²	6,368 ³	12,976	30,227	196,879	248,173	1,298
New Berlin.....	372	985	1,061	3,335	727	1,454	45,291 ¹	3,241 ²	15,914	18,162	336,281	39,250	347
North Norwich.....	632	1,933	2,220	7,287	1,903	492	46,446	8,323 ¹	14,291	51,889	198,380	107,328	1,188 ²
Norwich.....	926	1,278	1,433	2,592	976	21	48,310 ¹	4,733 ²	15,612	11,116	111,365	37,300	1,572
Otselic.....	755	2,216	1,744	5,835	1,450	1,750	39,623	7,746 ¹	17,028	45,624	289,362	47,160	2,297
Oxford.....	339	812	1,318	1,225	506	165	26,674	4,060	9,185	11,734	114,648	51,450	2,399
Pharsalia.....	445	1,122	1,259	4,487	585	128	29,816 ¹	3,705 ²	8,269	25,582	144,200	167,5	1,411
Pitchoer.....	553	1,386	1,591	4,413	645	379	47,884	5,210	13,291	25,997	153,663	76,504	1,662
Plymouth.....	340	1,287	1,497	6,793	625	82	34,797 ¹	4,623	9,094 ²	35,255	170,943	29,380	1,471
Preston.....	841	1,856	2,179	11,270	1,189	1,601	111,742 ¹	6,813 ²	15,118	47,315	208,415	92,798	604
Shelburne.....	496	1,882	2,626	2,290	1,193	584	41,791 ¹	7,131	11,399	32,689	399,035	1,560	3,587
Smithville.....	711	1,744	1,496	7,300	1,918	1,128	63,942	5,200	13,891	27,611	145,210	39,186	2,485
Total.....	10,971	31,452	36,939	85,925	18,092	19,689 ¹	1,048,320 ²	117,370 ³	270,542	553,354	3,990,576	1,212,544	42,612

¹ Formed since 1855.

CLINTON COUNTY.



This county was formed from Washington, March 7, 1788.¹ Essex was taken off in 1799. St. Lawrence was provisionally annexed in 1801, and taken off in 1802; and Franklin was taken off in 1808. It lies upon Lake Champlain, and is the s. e. corner co. in the State. It is centrally distant 143 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,092 sq. mi. The surface is generally hilly and broken, and in some parts mountainous. The Au Sable Range enters the s. w. corner from Essex co. and extends in spurs and broken ranges through more than one-half of the w. part of the co. The highest peaks along the w. border are 3,000 to 4,000 feet above tide. These mountains have the same general characteristics as those further s.

They are wild and broken, and their declivities and summits are so covered with ragged ledges of rocks that they can produce but a scanty crop of timber and are almost inaccessible. The uplands decline toward the n.; and along the n. line of the co. is a wide tract nearly level. Along the lake shore the surface is level or moderately uneven; and from this tract it rises gradually but unevenly to the summits of the ridges in the interior. A large share of the central and w. portions of the co. is covered by the original forests, and is too rough to ever admit of profitable cultivation. The mountainous region in the s. w., comprising about one-third of the co., is underlaid by gneiss, granite, and other primary rocks. A belt of Potsdam sandstone extends in a great curve around the primary region and occupies more than one-half of the remaining part of the co. On the n. it extends nearly to Canada, but toward the s. it gradually diminishes, and on the s. line it is but a few miles wide. Surrounding this, and lying next above it, is a narrow belt of calciferous sand rock, outcropping on the surface, along the lake shore, between Au Sable and Salmon Rivers. The limestones next appear, occupying the n. e. corner of the co. and outcropping along the lake from Salmon River to Rouses Point. Tertiary clay is found in a few places along the lake; and drift deposits are abundant in the n. and e. parts. Peat bogs are numerous in the n. e. part. The primitive region is exceedingly rich in minerals. Magnetic iron ore is found in inexhaustible quantities, and of a quality equal to the best in the world.²

Au Sable River forms most of the s. boundary. North of this are Little Sable, Salmon, Saranac, Little Chazy, and Great Chazy or Champlain Rivers, all flowing into Lake Champlain. English River flows n. into Canada. Upon all these streams are numerous falls, furnishing an immense amount of water-power. In the western wilderness are numerous small lakes, the principal of which are Chateaugay and Chazy Lakes, and Sampson, Taylor, and Slush Ponds. The soil along the lake is clayey, and in the interior and w. a sandy loam, best adapted to pasturage.

The people are principally engaged in stock raising, dairying, lumbering,³ mining, and in the manufacture of iron⁴ and starch. A large business is carried on in peltries, the wilderness still furnishing numerous valuable fur-bearing animals.⁵ Fish are abundant in the mountain streams and lakes, although the salmon, once so abundant, have now nearly disappeared.⁶ The Northern (Ogdensburg) R. R. extends w. from Rouses Point, on Lake Champlain, through Champlain, Mooers, Altona, Ellenburgh, and Clinton. The Plattsburgh & Montreal R. R. extends n. through Plattsburgh, Beekmantown, Chazy, and Mooers.

The co. seat is located at the village of Plattsburgh, on Lake Champlain.⁷ The courthouse is a

¹ Named from Gen. Clinton, then Governor. When organized, it embraced all the land on both sides of Lake Champlain, as claimed by the State of New York. The claim e. of the lake was abandoned upon the recognition of Vermont as an independent State, in 1791.

² Clinton and Essex are the two most important mining co. in the State. The veins of iron, in extent and richness, surpass those of any other part of the world. One was first discovered in the "Winter" ore bed, in Au Sable, by Geo. Shaffer, in 1800, although travelers had previously frequently noticed the immense quantities of iron sand upon the lake shore. The principal veins now opened are the Arnold, Rutgers, Finch, Winter, Indian, Cook, Battie, Mac, Jackson, and McIntyre Mines, in Au Sable; the Palmer and Rutgers Mines, in Black Brook; and the Skinner and Averill Mines, in Danmore. Veins of greater or less richness are found in all the towns underlaid by the primary rocks.

³ Au Sable and Saranac Rivers flow through valuable lumber

districts, and upon them are numerous sawmills. Immense quantities of logs are annually floated down these streams and worked up at the mills below. Several important plank roads have been constructed in the wilderness for the special accommodation of the lumber and iron business.

⁴ The iron manufactured is principally in the form of blooms.

⁵ Hunting is pursued as a business to some extent; and during the summer large numbers of amateur hunters from the cities flock to the wilderness for recreation and amusement.

⁶ So abundant were salmon that 30 years ago 100 bbls. were annually taken in the co.; and from its importance to the early settlers this fish was taken as a device for the first cod.

⁷ The first court was held Oct. 28, 1788. A blockhouse erected at the time of the alarm occasioned by the defeat of St. Clair by the Indians was used for the first jail. A courthouse and jail of wood was erected in 1802-03, and burned in 1814 by the invading British army. A new one erected soon after was burned in 1836, and the present one was erected on its site. The first

substantial brick building, with a stone basement, fronting the public square and river. The jail, a stone building in rear of the courthouse, affords no accommodations for the classification of prisoners, and is destitute of means of ventilation. The clerk's office is a fireproof brick building on an adjacent lot. The poorhouse is located in Beekmantown, 4 mi. N. of Plattsburgh. It has an average of 65 inmates, supported at a weekly cost of \$1.00 each. The farm—90 acres—yields a revenue of \$800.¹

Four weekly newspapers are published in the co.²

The first white man that ever visited this co. was Samuel Champlain, in 1609, under the auspices of the French. From that time until the final surrender of Canada in 1760, the French claimed and held this region of country, and the lands were mostly occupied by parties holding title under French grants.³

At the close of the war in 1760, settlement rapidly spread down the lake shore. By the terms of the treaty between England and France, the French settlers were to be secured in their rights; but the Government of New York made conflicting grants, which gave rise to controversies and quarrels and seriously retarded the progress of settlement. A few families were scattered along the shore previous to the Revolution; but the expedition of Burgoyne in 1777 broke up every settlement in the co. An important naval engagement took place Sept. 11, 1776, in the strait between Valcour Island and the w. shore, between the British and American forces, without any decisive results. The conflict was renewed on the 13th, and the American vessels were nearly all run ashore on the Vt. side and burned.⁴

Settlements were made at all the principal places bordering upon the lake within 10 years after the close of the Revolution. Point Au Fer was occupied by the British until 1796, when, in common with several other posts along the N. frontier, it was surrendered to the Americans.⁵ During the same year the St. Regis Indians ceded their claims to the State. The embargo of 1808 was openly violated, and many severe encounters took place between the revenue officers and organized bands of smugglers.⁶ Several attempts were made by lawless bands to seize the collectors and revenue officers, but without success. During the last war with Great Britain this co. was the seat of important military transactions, and along its frontiers and upon the adjacent waters of the lake many skirmishes and engagements took place.⁷

co. officers were Chas. Platt, *First Judge*; Josiah Throop and Chas. Hay, *Judges*; Robt. Cochran, Peter Sully, Wm. McAuley, and Pliny Moore, *Assistant Justices*; Theodorus Platt, *Sheriff*; Benj. Moores, *Sheriff*; and Melancthon Lloyd Woolsey, *Clerk*.

¹ The Senate Committee of 1857 report that "this house is a very poor one, indifferently kept, and a disgrace to the co." The rooms were filthy and not at all ventilated; and the water supplied to the establishment is furnished from springs into which drains from the barnyard and privies empty. No school is taught, and the children are not admitted to the public schools. The Supervisors have authorized a loan of \$4,000 for rebuilding this establishment.

² *The American Monitor* was established at Plattsburgh in 1807 by W. Nichols and Sam'l Lowell, and continued a short time.

The Plattsburgh Republican was begun in July, 1811, by — Reynolds. In 1813 Azariah C. Flagg became publisher, and continued it until 1826. It was subsequently under the charge of H. C. Miller and Wm. Lamb. In Aug. 1833, it passed into the hands of Robt G. Stone, by whom it is still continued.

The Northern Herald was begun April 10, 1813, by Fred. C. Powell. In 1815 it was changed to

The Plattsburgh Herald, and soon after it was discontinued.

The Northern Intelligencer was begun at Plattsburgh in May, 1821, by Fred. R. Allen. In 1822 it was united with

The Aurora Borealis, which was established in 1828, the combined papers taking the name of the

Plattsburgh Aurora. It was continued but a short time.

The Democratic Press was published at Plattsburgh in 1834 by J. K. Averill.

The Whig was started at Plattsburgh in 1835 by G. W. Platt. In 1838 it was changed to the

Clinton County Whig. After several changes of ownership, in Oct. 1855, it was changed to

The Plattsburgh Express, published by Albert G. Corver, and is still continued by him.

The Beacon Guide was published a short time at Beekmantown in 1837 by Rev. Mr. Bailey.

The Free Democrat was published in 1848 by Oliver Hart.

The Northern Laurel, mo., was begun in 1849 by Dr. Horace Nelson. It was soon changed to

The Laurel, and was continued till 1856.

The Champlain Beacon was commenced in 1850 by Ketchum & Averill. In 1852 it was sold to D. Turner, of Keeseville, who changed it to

The Rouses Point Advertiser, under which name it is still published.

The Colgate Gazette was published in 1851 by Arthur C. Nelson. *The American Sentinel* was started Jan. 10, 1855, by Warren Dow. It was soon changed to

The Plattsburgh Sentinel, and is still published.

³ The Governor General and Intendant, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th days of April, 1733, granted 7 seigniories within the present limits of Champlain and Chazy, each 3 leagues in depth and fronting upon Lake Champlain. The first, granted to Urbain Jacques Pean, Sieur de Livandiere, captain in the marine, extended from Chazy River 21 leagues northward; the second was granted to Sieur Migeon de la Gaudiniere, also a captain in the marine, and the third to Sieur de St. Arment, jr., an officer in the marine; each grant being 2 leagues in front. These grants were assigned, however, in fee and seignior, with the right of superior, mean, and inferior jurisdiction, *haute, moyenne, et basse justice*, with the right of hunting, fishing, and Indian trade, subject to the performance of fealty and homage at the Castle of St. Louis, in Quebec, agreeable to the custom of Fees followed in Canada. They were conditioned to the preservation by tenants of the oak-timber fit for the royal navy, the reservation of mines and highways to the crown, and the use of the beaches to fishermen unless actually occupied by the seignior. The patentees might grant concessions to tenants, subject to the customary *casuel, rachat*, and dues, for each arpent of land or front by 40 arpents in depth. If used for military purposes, materials for the erection of fortifications and mowed for the use of 20 arpents were to be given without charge, and the grant was to be submitted for the royal approbation within one year. The grantees having failed to make improvements on the tenth of May, 1741, all these grants were declared to have reverted to his majesty's domain. On the 1st of Nov. 1752, a seignior of 22 leagues in front by 3 in depth, and including Chazy River, was granted to the Sieur Belon, commander in the Superior Council of Quebec, under conditions like those of Gallant.—*Titles and Desc. relating to the Seigniorial Tenure*.

⁴ This engagement was one of the most gallant fought during the war, and although resulting disastrously, it reflected no dishonor on the American arms. The American force, commanded by Benedict Arnold, consisted of 1 sloop, 2 schooners, 4 galleys, and 5 gond-les, with 84 guns and 141 swivels, and 1,000 British force, commanded by Capt. Thomas Pringle, of 1 sloop, 2 schooners, 1 cutter, 1 gondola, 29 transports, and 28 long boats,

with 89 guns and 627 men. The American loss was 80 to 90, and the British about the same. The Americans saved themselves by running their vessels aground and swimming ashore.

⁵ Judge Pliny Moore, who settled in Champlain in 1758, was visited on the 1st of every month by a British corporal and 100 of men, from Point Au Fer, 4 months him that he claim and for the State would not be recognized, but no attention was paid to these repeated warnings.—*Edwards' Hist. Lote Champlain*, p. 142.

⁶ In 1808 two Government officers were killed in attempting to seize a smuggling vessel called the Black Snake.

⁷ The following is a brief chronological list of the most important events of the war connected with this co.

In the summer of 1814, Sir Geo. Provost, Gov. of Canada, made extensive preparations for an invasion of the country along Lake Champlain. Toward the last of Aug. a land force of 14,000 men assembled on the frontier and commenced their march, supported by a formidable fleet under Commodore Downie. Gen. Maccomb, who commanded the Americans, had a force of less than 3,000; but, as the invading army drew nigh, he was continually re-inforced by volunteers and militia.¹ The American fleet, under the command of Commodore MacDonough, took position in Cumberland Bay, awaiting the attack of the British. On Sunday morning, Sept. 11, a simultaneous attack was made by the British land and naval forces, and a bloody and desperate battle ensued. At the end of 2 hours Commodore Downie's flag struck, and nearly the whole British fleet fell into the hands of the Americans.² The cannonade was continued upon the shore until night, when the British slowly and sullenly retreated and in a few days returned to Canada.³ These engagements were justly considered among the most brilliant that occurred during the war,

1812, Sept. 1.—Gen. Bloomfield, with 8,000 troops, prepared to attack Canada.

" Sept. 16.—Troops consisting of 3,000 regulars and 2,000 militia, under Gen. Dearborn, encamped within a half mile of the Canada line.

" Sept. 20.—Guardhouse at La Cole surprised; but, as plans of attack were frustrated, the troops retired to Plattsburgh for winter quarters.

1813, Feb.—Two brigades marched to Sacket's Harbor, leaving the N. side of the lake entirely unprotected till Sept.

" June 2.—Naval engagement near Ash Island, Canada, between an American force, under Lieut. Sidney Smith, and several British gunboats, resulting in the loss of the American sloop Growler and Eagle and 112 men. The vessels were subsequently re-captured.

" July 31.—A British force of 1,400 men, under Col. Murray, made a descent upon Plattsburgh and destroyed a large amount of public and private property.

" Sept. 19.—A body of 3,000 American troops, under Gen. Hampton, concentrated at Cumberland Head and started on an expedition against Canada.

" Sept. 21.—After remaining one day in Canada, the Gen. changed his plan, and, ostensibly on his way to Montreal, he marched to Chateaugay, and there remained nine 20 days.

" Oct. 1.—A small party of American militia surprised a pocket guard at Ogdontown, Canada.

" Oct. 11.—Col. Isaac Clark, with 110 men, crossed the lake from Champlain, attacked a party of British at Missisquoi Bay, killed 9, wounded 14, and took 101 prisoners.

" Nov.—A party of Vt. militia crossed the lake and placed themselves under General Hampton. The Gov. of Vt. ordered them to return; but they refused to obey.

" Dec. 1.—A British naval force, consisting of 6 armed galleys, under Capt. Pring, entered the Lake and burned an empty store-house near Rouses Point. In the report of Sir George Prevost, this building was converted into a large magazine of stores at Plattsburgh.

1814, Jan. 18.—A detachment of infantry from Plattsburgh arrived upon the frontier, soon followed by another body of troops, under Gen. Wilkinson.

" March 30.—Under the direction of Gen. Wilkinson, Maj. Forsyth attacked a gristmill at La Cole, but was repulsed with a loss of 104 in killed and wounded. The British loss was 56.

" May 9.—A British naval force, consisting of 5 sloops and 13 row-galleys, under Capt. Pring, were repulsed in an attack upon Otter Creek, in Vt. On their retreat they entered Raquet River, but were attacked by a body of militia, and nearly all the men in the rear galley were killed or wounded.

" June 24.—Lieut. Col. Forsyth, with 70 riflemen, entered Canada, and was attacked by a British force of 200 men. He effected his retreat with little loss, but a few days after was killed in another skirmish.

" Aug. 29.—Gen. Izard, with the greater part of the American force, left Champlain, leaving the immense amount of military stores at Plattsburgh in charge of Gen. Maccomb, at the head of 3,400 men, 1,400 of whom were sick.

" Aug. 30.—Gen. Brisbane, with the advance guard of the British army, took possession of Champlain.

" Sept. 3.—Sir Geo. Prevost, Gov. of Canada, at the head of 11,000 men, advanced 8. from Champlain, arriving within 8 m. of Plattsburgh on the evening of the 5th.

" Sept. 6.—Skirmish at Chivers Hill, and the first attack on Plattsburgh, in which the British lost 200 men and the Americans 45.

1814, Sept. 11.—Naval engagement in Cumberland Bay, resulting in the complete victory of the Americans; and an attack upon the American landworks, which was repulsed. The British army retreated during the following night.

" Sept. 24.—Last division of the British army retired to Canada.

1 Gov. Chittenden of Vt. issued a proclamation calling upon the militia to rally and repel the invasion; and large numbers promptly responded to the call and repaired to the camp. The call upon Washington and Warren Cos. was answered by 250 more men than had ever mustered at an inspection or review.

² The comparative strength and loss of the two parties on the lake were as follows:—

AMERICAN.

Vessels.	Losses.			
	Men.	Cann.	Killed.	Wounded.
Flagship <i>Saratoga</i> , Com. Macdonough.....	212	26	28	29
Brig <i>Eagle</i> , Capt. Herby.....	150	20	13	20
Schooner <i>Tremont</i> , Capt. Cassin.....	110	17	6	6
Sloop <i>Prith</i> , Lieut. Chas. Embl.....	50	7	2	
Galleys <i>Allen</i> , <i>Harpurs</i> , <i>Borer</i> , <i>Nellie</i> , <i>Viper</i> , and <i>Catapult</i> (each 1 long 24 and 1 Columbian).....	210	12		
Galleys <i>Ludlow</i> , <i>Wilder</i> , <i>Allen</i> , and <i>Ballard</i> (each 1 12 pound).....	140	4		
Total.....	852	86	49	55

BRITISH.

Frigate <i>Confiance</i> , Capt. Downie.....	300	39	41	83
Brig <i>Lionel</i> , Capt. Pring.....	120	16	19	14
Sloop <i>Chub</i> , Lieut. McTee.....	45	11	6	10
" <i>Finch</i> , " Hicks.....	45	11		2
Galleys <i>Sir Jas. Yeo</i> , <i>Sir Geo. Prevost</i> , <i>Sir Selby Beckwith</i> , <i>Brook</i> , and <i>Murray</i> (each 2 guns).....	225	10		
Galleys <i>Wilmington</i> , <i>Tenouch</i> , <i>Draummond</i> , <i>Suncoer</i> , and 4 names unknown (each 1 gun).....	360	8		
Total.....	1,095	95	57	109

The action lasted 2½ hours. The British galleys lowered their colors; but, not being pursued, they escaped, as did also a store-ship which lay near the point of Cumberland Head during the engagement. The loss upon the enemy's galleys was not ascertained, but was large; and the total British loss was one-fifth of their whole number. In their retreat the British left behind them a vast quantity of provisions, tents, camp equipment, and ammunition, together with their sick and wounded. The British and American officers were buried separately near the center of the village cemetery; and the sailors and marines of both fleets side by side in one common grave, on Crab Island. Some time after, the sister-in-law of Com. Geo. Downie placed a tablet over his grave; and on the anniversary of the battle, in 1843, the citizens of Plattsburgh and the Clinton Co. Military Association erected plain marble monuments at the unmarked graves of Lieut. G. W. Runk, Lieut. Peter Gaudin, Lieut. John Stansbury, Sailing Master Rogers Carter, Midshipman J. M. Baldwin, and Pilot Joseph Barrow of the American navy; and Col. Wilmington, Ensign J. Chapman, Lieut. R. King-Lary, Boatswain Chas. Jackson, Capt. Purchase, Capt. Alex. Anderson, (marines,) Acting Capt. Wm. Paul, and Midshipman V. M. Gunn, of the British army and navy.

³ Sir Geo. Prevost, in his official report, says, "This unlooked for event deprived me of the cooperation of the fleet, without which the further prosecution of the service was become impracticable. I did not hesitate to arrest the course of the troops advancing to the attack, because the most complete success would have been unavailing, and the possession of the enemy's works offered no advantage to compensate for the loss we must have sustained in acquiring possession of them."

and they served to partially obliterate the disgrace that attached to most of the movement that were planned and executed along the N. frontier. The immense sums of money expended within the co. during the war greatly stimulated its industry; and although Plattsburgh was twice in the hands of the enemy and partly burned, still business prospered. At the close of the war the excitement subsided, and a commercial re-action followed that entirely prostrated business. Upon the completion of the Champlain Canal in 1823, business again revived; and a new impulse has again been given to it by the railroads and plank roads since constructed. In 1838-40 the co. shared the intense excitement attending the "Patriot Wars," and several encounters between the insurgents and the military authorities took place in the neighboring parts of Canada.

The lands in this co. were mostly granted in comparatively small patents. The w. portion embraces 4 townships of the Old Military Tract. A tract of 231,540 acres in the s. e. and central parts of the co. was included in the lands granted by the Legislature of New York to the refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia at the close of the Revolution.¹ These lands were divided into 80 and 120 acre lots, except 5,000 acres, which was divided into 15 equal parts, which were granted to the officers and privates among these refugees. Considerable land lying along the lake was granted in small tracts to English officers who served during the French War. Among the principal remaining patents were Platt's, Livingston's, Beekman's, Duerville, Dean's, and Graves.

ALTONA—was formed from Chazy, Dec. 2, 1857. It is an interior town, lying N. of the center of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, with a slight inclination toward the N. E. The w. half is underlaid by Potsdam sandstone, and hundreds of acres are covered with the naked rock. Great Chazy River is the principal stream. The soil is light and sandy, and a large share of it is unfit for cultivation. A few settlements are scattered through the town, and the people are mostly engaged in lumbering. There is no village or p. o. in town. **Chazy**, in the N. part, is a station on the N. R. R. **Ellenburgh Depot** lies on the w. line. The first settler was Simeon Wood, who located in town in 1800.² The town embraces parts of the Refuge Tract and Duerville Patent. The first church (French Bap.) was formed Jan. 1, 1856.

AUSABLE³—was formed from Peru, March 29, 1839. It is the s. e. corner town in the co. Its surface is nearly level in the E., rolling in the center, and hilly in the W. The highest summits are 500 to 600 ft. above the lake. Au Sable River forms the s. boundary, and the Little Au Sable flows N. E. through the W. part. The soil is generally a light, sandy loam, moderately fertile in the E. and center and nearly unfit for cultivation in the W. Upon the Au Sable where it breaks through the Potsdam sandstone is a beautiful cascade known as Birmingham Falls.⁴ Iron ore of an excellent quality is found in abundance.⁵ **Keeseville**,⁶ (p. v.) upon the Au Sable, 5 mi. from the lake, contains 7 churches, the Keeseville Academy, 2 extensive rolling mills, 3 nail factories, a machine shop, an ax and edge tool factory, a cupola furnace, an axletree factory, a horseshoe factory, a planing mill, 2 gristmills, and a nail keg factory.⁷ Pop. 2,569,—of whom 1,999 are in Au Sable and 570 are in Essex co. **Clintonville**, (p. v.) upon the Au Sable, in the W. part of the town, was incorp. April 11, 1825. It contains 2 churches and an extensive iron manufactory.⁸ Pop. 855. **New Sweden**, (p. v.) upon the Au Sable, in the s. w. corner of the town, contains 2 forges and 150 inhabitants. **Birmingham Falls**, at the head of the rapids upon the Au

¹ The act making this grant bears date of May 11, 1782. The names of Canadian refugees were reported by Brig. Gen. Moses Hazen and Col. Jeremiah Livingston, and those of the Nova Scotia refugees by Col. James Livingston. The small lots were laid out in narrow strips fronting upon the lake, and the remainder in the rear. These lands were distributed among 252 persons, who drew the lots by ballot. The greater part of the tract was not occupied in the time specified by the act, and reverted to the State.

² Among the early settlers were Lyman Clothier, Tiphinet Haswell, Daniel and Robert Baker, Thos. Cudworth, Simon Goodspeed, and Daniel Robinson. The first birth was that of Matilda K. Wood, May 30, 1802. Sarah Stockwell taught the first school, in 1804; and Lyman Clothier kept the first inn.

³ Pronounced Au Saw'dle, a French name signifying river of sand. The name is said to have been derived from a sandy bar at the mouth of the river.

⁴ This cascade is located about 2 mi. below Keeseville. From the face of the cliff the river has worn back a rugged and irregular chaimed in the solid sandstone for a distance of nearly 2 mi. and to the depth of 100 to 130 feet. The rocks that border it are perpendicular, and in some places overhanging, so that the water can scarcely be seen from the banks above. At several points this ravine is compressed to a width of less than 50 feet. The river plunges into the chasm in a perpendicular descent of 70 feet, and struggles through the tortuous channel, forming, whirling, and eddying over its rocky bed.

⁵ The Arnold ore bed, 2½ mi. N. W. of Clintonville, was first opened in 1801. The shaft is 350 feet deep, and the ore is raised by steam. For many years the average annual yield has been 1,000 tons; and for 5 years before 1850 it was 1,500 tons. There are 5 veins, with a total width of 25 feet, yielding ores of different qualities. This mine has supplied the forges of Jay, Wilmington, and Chesterfield, in Essex co., and of Peru, Au Sable, and Black Brook, in Clinton co. Other ore beds are found, of which the Finch vein, a continuation of the Arnold, is the only one now worked. It has supplied the forge in Jay. The ore from this bed is a peroxide, and may be worked without washing or other separation.

⁶ Named from Blish and Oliver Keese, sons of J. J. Keese, one of the original proprietors. The two parts of the village are connected by 3 bridges, one of stone, one of wood, and one an iron suspension bridge. The stone bridge is a single arch of 110 feet.

⁷ About 3,500 tons of nails and 1,500 tons of machine iron and 70,000 nail kegs are manufactured here annually. The first rolling mill in the State was established here, in 1816.

⁸ The Peru Iron Co. was incorp. Nov. 11, 1857, with a capital of \$200,000. The iron works built by the corporation subsequently passed into the hands of Thomas S. Duns and are now owned by him and his sons. In one building are 20 iron fires, and the blooms made are entirely worked up into netch cut iron, of which 7,500 tons are produced annually.

Sable, contains 20 houses. **The Union** is a hamlet, on the line of Peru, and contains two Quaker meetinghouses. Edward Everett located upon the site of The Union in 1786.¹ The first religious society (Friends) was organized in 1799.²

BECKMANTOWN³—was formed from Plattsburgh, Feb. 25, 1820. Dannemora was taken off in 1854. It lies upon Lake Champlain, near the center of the e. border of the co. The surface is level in the e. and moderately hilly in the w. Its streams are small creeks and brooks. St. Armands Bay extends into the s. e. corner. Point au Roche and Rams Head are capes upon the lake. The soil is a clay loam in the center and e., and a light sand in the w. A spring emitting sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid gases is found in town. **Beckmantown** (p. o.) and **East Beckmantown** (p. o.) are hamlets. The first settlers were Maj. Benj. Mooers and 7 associates, who located at Point au Roche Aug. 10, 1783.⁴ The British passed through the town in 1814, and on the 6th of Sept. a slight skirmish took place, in which several were killed.⁵ The census reports 4 churches; 3 M. E. and 1 Presb.

BLACK BROOK⁶—was formed from Peru, March 29, 1839. It is the s. w. corner town in the co. Its surface is a rocky and mountainous upland, the highest summits being 1,500 to 2,500 ft. above the lake. Among the mountains are several nearly level table lands 200 to 300 ft. above the general level. Ledges, crags, and boulders cover a large share of the surface. The forest trees are thinly scattered, and nearly the whole town is too rough and poor for cultivation. Saranae River flows across the n. w. corner, and the Au Sable forms a portion of the s. boundary. Great Black Brook and Little Black Brook, tributaries of the Au Sable, drain the central parts of the town. In the mountainous region are several small lakes or ponds, the principal of which are Mud, Sampson, Taylors, Slush, and Military Ponds. The soil is cold, wet, and unproductive. Extensive beds of iron ore are scattered through the town.⁷ The people are principally engaged in the manufacture of iron⁸ and charcoal, and in lumbering.⁹ **Au Sable Forks**, (p. v.) on the Au Sable, in the s. e. part of the town, is mostly on the s. bank of the river, in Essex co. **Black Brook**, (p. v.) near the s. border, contains extensive iron works, several sawmills, and about 85 houses. **Clayburgh**, on the Saranae, in the n. part, lies partly in the town of Saranae. It contains iron works and 30 houses.¹⁰ **Union Falls** (p. o.) and **Garlick Falls**, (p. o.) both on the Saranae, are hamlets and lumber stations. The first settler was Zephaniah Palmer, who located at Au Sable Forks about 1825.¹¹ The census reports one church (R. C.)

CHAMPLAIN—was formed March 7, 1788. Chateaugay (Franklin co.) was taken off in 1799, and Mooers and Chazy in 1804. It lies upon Lake Champlain, in the n. e. corner of the co. Its surface is generally level, with a gentle slope toward the lake. The crest of a swell of land between Champlain Village and Rouses Point is about 200 feet above the lake. Great Chazy or Champlain River flows in a tortuous course through the town and discharges its waters into

¹ Among the other early settlers were John Keese and his sons Richard, John, Oliver, Stephen, and William, Caleb, Green and his sons Henry, Reuben, John, and James, Peter Hallock, Paul, Jackson, Gilbert and Gerrit Thew, John Haff, Elsha Arnold, and John Stanton, about 1795. The first child born was in the family of John Stanton, about 1795. The mother of this child was a servant girl in the family. The wife, not being exactly reconciled to the circumstance, insisted upon being immediately taken to her friends in Dutchess co. It being winter, the husband took her upon a hand sled and drew her upon the lake to "Stanesborough," thence to Fort Edward, and down the Hudson to her father's, after which he returned to Au Sable, having been five weeks in performing the journey. Upon his return he married the mother of the child, and lived with her many years. The first school was taught in 1791, by ——— Thompson; the first inn was kept by Joel Buck, in 1800; and the first forge was erected by Geo. Griswood, in 1812.

² The census reports 8 churches in town; 2 Cong., 2 M. E., 2 Friends, Presb., and R. C.

³ Named from Wm. Beckman, to whom, with 29 others, the town was granted March 27, 1769. It embraced 22,475 acres.

⁴ Mooers was appointed to survey the Refuge Tract. After several years he removed to Cumberland Head, and afterward to Plattsburgh. Thos. Trendwell, Ezekiel Hubbard, Henry Denning, Jonathan Scribner, Abner Pomeroy, Simon Newcomb, jr., Capt. John Jersey, and Joseph Main settled near Beckmantown Corners; Philip Roberts, Henry Barnes, Ephraim and Amos Mooers, and John Denning were also among the early settlers. The first birth was that of Silas Pomeroy; the first marriage, that of Eli Howe and Miss Hubbard, in 1794; and the first death, that of a child of Simon Newcomb.

⁵ Among the killed were Lieut. Col. Willington and Ensign Chapman, of the enemy, and several of the American militia.—*Palmer's Hist. Lake Champlain*, p. 62.

⁶ Named from its principal stream. The town comprises por-

tions of the Old Military Tract and of Livingston's Patent. The military lands were finally conveyed to Benj. Birdsall and his associates by act of Feb. 4, 1793, to satisfy claims growing out of the suppression of the lease of all of the Indian lands in the State for 999 years.—*Edin. Laws*, XVI, Sess., p. 24. *Cook's Hist. Ontar.*, vol. 1, p. 268.

⁷ The *Palmer Mine*, 2 mi. N. of Au Sable Forks, was discovered by Z. Palmer in 1825. It is situated on a hill 400 to 500 feet above the river. The ore is raised by steam, and the yield is 16,000 to 20,000 tons per year. The *Myers Mine*, at Clayburgh, has been worked since 1846. It yields annually 1,500 tons of ore, principally used in the manufacture of wire, tracks, and small nails. The *Troutlois Mine* was discovered in 1845, and about 10,000 tons of ore have been raised. The iron made from it is soft and tough, and is principally used in the manufacture of boiler plates, horse nails, and car axles.

⁸ The Sable Iron Company have extensive works at Au Sable Forks and at Black Brook, and they manufacture 2,600 tons of blooms, 900 tons of merchant iron, 50,000 to 55,000 logs of nails, and 1,600,000 bush. of charcoal per annum. 2,500 tons of blooms are manufactured at their establishment at Black Brook alone. The Co. was incorporated, in Sept. 1834, and the stock is now owned by J. & J. Rogers.

⁹ There are 8 to 10 large sawmills in town.

¹⁰ The products of the Myers Mine are principally manufactured at this place. A water-power near the mine is improved, and a forge of 5 fires is in active operation. A steam forge and steam hammer for the manufacture of r. r. axles was in operation here about 4 years.

¹¹ Several plank roads have been built in this town to facilitate the iron and lumber business. — Curtis kept the first inn, near the center, in 1828. Halsey Rogers and John McInturs located in town in 1830. The Sable Iron Co. erected the first forge the same year.

Kings Bay. It is navigable to near Champlain Village. Corbeau Creek, its tributary, is the other principal stream. Point au Fer and Stony Point are two capes projecting into the lake. The soil is a clay or clayey loam. Peat is found in numerous localities. **Champlain**, (p. v.) upon the Chazy, near the n. line of the town, contains the Champlain Academy, 3 churches, 2 founderies, a linen factory, planing mill, and carriage factory.¹ Pop. 1,473. **Perrys Mills**, (p. o.) is a lumber station upon the Chazy, in the s. w. corner of the town. **Rouses Point**,² (p. v.) upon the lake, in the s. e. corner of the town, contains 3 churches, a brewery, newspaper office, and extensive depôts and repair shops belonging to the Northern R. R. Co. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Villages, the latter being about twice as large as the former. Pop. 1,769. **Coopersville**,³ or **Corbeau**, is a village upon Chazy River, opposite the mouth of Corbeau Creek. It contains 1 church and 40 houses. The first settlers were Canadian and Nova Scotia refugees, who located in town soon after the Revolution. The first English settler was Pliny Moore, who came in to reside in 1789.⁴ The census reports 4 churches in town.⁵

CHAZY⁶—was formed from Champlain, March 20, 1804. Altona was taken off in 1857. It lies upon Lake Champlain, s. of the center of the co. Its surface is rolling and has a gentle inclination toward the e. The principal stream is the Little Chazy, flowing s. e. through near the center. Corbeau Creek flows through the s. border. Potsdam sandstone underlies the w. part, and Chazy and Trenton limestone the e. Tertiary clay extends along the lake shore. The soil is clayey and productive in the central and e. parts, but sandy in the w. **Chazy**, (p. v.) upon Little Chazy River, contains 2 churches and a saw and grist mill. Pop. 326. **West Chazy**, (p. v.) upon Little Chazy River, in the s. w. part of the town, contains 2 churches, a saw and grist mill, and starch factory. Pop. 280. It is a station on the P. & M. R. R. **Sciota** (p. v.) is a station on the P. & M. R. R., in the s. w. corner of the town. **Chazy Landing** is a hamlet on the lake shore. **Ingraham** is a p. o. in the s. e. corner. The first settler was John La Trombois,⁷ who came in town in 1763. After the Revolution the first settlers were refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia. Of these, Lieutenant Murdoch McPherson was the first one that could speak English.⁸ The census reports 5 churches in town.⁹

CLINTON—was formed from Ellenburgh, May 14, 1845. It is the s. w. corner town in the co. Its surface is generally level, with a gentle inclination toward the s. w. The highest points along its s. border are about 1,050 feet above Lake Champlain. A portion of the surface is undulating. It is nearly all underlaid by Potsdam sandstone, which here is remarkably white. The streams are small brooks. More than three-fourths of the town is yet a wilderness. The soil is a light, sandy loam, capable of supporting but a thin growth of forest trees. A large part of the land is owned by capitalists and speculators. **Cherubusco**, (p. o.) the summit station upon the O. R. R., **The Frontiers**, (Frontier p. o.) and **Wrightsville**, upon the w. border, are hamlets. This town lies within No. 6 of the Old Military Tract. The first settlers located upon the Old Military Road and near The Frontiers.¹⁰ A M. E. church has lately been organized.

DANVEMORA¹¹—was formed from Beekmantown, Dec. 14, 1854. It is the central town upon the w. border of the co. Its surface is mostly a wild, mountainous upland, covered with a sandy soil and light growth of forest trees. Chazy Lake, near the center, 3½ miles long by 1½

¹ Called Point au Fer (Fire Point) upon a map bearing date of 1748. During the Revolution, the *Mona*, a vessel of war, anchored off this point, and barracks were built upon the land for the winter quarters of the marines. The place was occupied by the British until 1795. It was reserved by the State in 1787 for military purposes, but was not used.

² This place contains a fine water power, and a large amount of manufacturing is carried on. The greater part of the lumber brought down by the Ogdenburgh R. R. is shipped here.

³ Named from Gen. Perry, former proprietor.

⁴ Named from Jacques Rouse, a Canadian, who settled here in 1783. This village has grown to importance since the completion of the r. r. The passenger and freight depôts are both among the largest r. r. structures in the State. A bridge a mile long here crosses the lake. A floating draw 1,200 feet, opened and shut by steam, admits the passage of vessels. About one mi. s. of the village, upon the banks of the lake, Fort Montgomery is situated. This fort commands the entrance to the lake. It was begun soon after the War of 1812; but in 1818 it was found to be within the limits of Canada, and the work was abandoned. It became known as "*Fort Blomberg*," but by the Webster Treaty of 1842 it was ceded again to the U. S. Work upon it has been resumed; and it is estimated that the completed work will cost \$900,000, of which sum \$275,000 has already been expended.

⁵ Named from Ebenezer Cooper, who erected mills there.

⁶ Moore came in to survey the tract granted to Smith, Graves,

and others, in 1785. He erected the first saw and grist mills, in 1789. Among the other early settlers were Uthman Rogers, Wm. Beaumont, Chas. L. Sully, Samuel Ashman, Joseph C. Dim, Silas Hubbard, Elias D'wey, Charles Bellow, David Savage, and Benj. Tyler.

⁷ M. E. Prot. E. Presb., and R. C. Since 1857, a church, have been organized at Rouses Point; R. C., M. E., and Prot. A.

⁸ Pronounced Shazee. It included the patent granted to Elkannah Dean and 29 others, July 11, 1799.

⁹ He was accompanied by two men, named Gonde and Swartz. He was driven off in 1776, but returned after the war, and died there in 1810.—*Baker's Hist. Lake Champlain*, p. 80.

¹⁰ Among the early settlers were Levi Hazen, Septa Elin, r. r., John Bronson, Elisha Bains, n. George Root, and John Douglas. Miss M. Bingham taught the first school, in 1802.

¹¹ 2 M. E., Bap., Cong., and Wes. Meth.

¹² Among the severely settlers were John Howard, Calvin Johnson, C. A. Smith, Ebenezer Gates, George Peters, and Stephen Martin, mostly from Vt. The first child born was Rhoda S. Howard, Feb. 7, 1814; the first marriage, that of Caroline Austin and Fanny Hall, in 1822; and the first death, that of a child of William Hunter, in 1820. Mary Flanders taught the first school, in 1821; Benjamin Roberts kept the first store, 1814; D. Bachus the first store, in 1833; and John M. Gray opened the first sawmill.

¹³ Named by Gen. Skinner, from a celebrated iron locality in Sweden.

wide, discharges its waters e. into Chazy River. Upper Chateaugay Lake, on the w. border, 5 mi. long by 1½ broad, discharges its waters w. into Chateaugay River. The few settlements in town are confined to the s. e. corner. **Bannemora** (p. v.) is a small village grown up around the Clinton Prison. This prison was located here in 1845, for the purpose of employing convicts in the mining and manufacture of iron, so that their labor would not come so directly in competition with the other mechanical trades.¹ The first permanent settler was Thomas Hooker, who came to reside in 1838. The census reports 1 religious society (Presb.) in town.

ELLENBURGH²—was formed from Mooers, April 17, 1830. Clinton was taken off in 1845. It lies upon the w. border of the co., x. of the center. Its surface is an upland, mountainous in the s. and rolling in the n., with an inclination toward the n. e. English River flows e. across the n. border. The soil is generally sandy; but in many places the sand is covered with a rich vegetable mold. The settlements are principally confined to the valley. Potatoes are raised in large quantities. Lumbering is extensively carried on. **Ellenburgh** (p. v.) contains 3 churches, a sawmill, tannery, and 125 inhabitants. **Ellenburgh Center** (p. v.) contains a church, saw and grist mill, 2 starch factories, a machine shop, and 15 dwellings. **Ellenburgh Depot** is a hamlet on the line of Altona. James Blanchett came to this town in 1796, but left soon after. The first permanent settler was Abner Pomeroy, from Vt., about 1800.³ There are 4 churches in town.⁴

MOOERS⁵—was formed from Champlain, March 20, 1804. Ellenburgh was taken off in 1830. Its surface is generally level, with a gentle inclination to the n. e. The principal streams are Great Chazy and English Rivers. The surface is entirely underlain by Potsdam sandstone, and is covered with a light, sandy soil. Along the x. border are several small swamps. Upon the Canada line, in the n. w. corner, is a remarkable chasm in the rocks, called The Gulf.⁶ **Center-ville**, (Mooers Forks p. o.) upon the Chazy, contains 2 churches, a sawmill, stove factory, and 30 houses. It is a station on the N. R. R. **Mooers**, (p. v.) upon the Chazy, in the e. part, contains 2 churches and 40 houses. It is near the junction of the O. and P. & M. R. R's. **Angell-ville**, upon Corbeau Creek, in the s. e. corner, is a hamlet. The first settler was Joshua C. Bosworth, who located in town in 1796.⁷ The first preacher was Rev. Andrew Blackman, in 1800; and the first settled minister was Rev. Martin Powell, in 1807.⁸

PERU⁹—was formed from Plattsburgh and Willsborough, (Essex co.,) Dec. 28, 1792. A part was annexed to Willsborough in 1799, and Au Sable and Black Brook were taken off in 1839. It lies upon the lake, s. of the center of the co. The surface in the center and e. is rolling and slightly inclined toward the lake, and in the w. broken and mountainous. The Au Sable flows across the s. e. corner, and along its course are extensive swamps. Little Sable drains the greater part of the remaining portions of the town. The principal body of water is Military Pond, on the w. line. A strip of land 2 mi. wide, extending along the lake, has a soil composed of clay and clay loam. West of this is a plain 4 mi. wide, covered with sand and interspersed with swamps. In the w. the soil is a light, sandy loam. **Peru**, (p. v.) on the Little Sable, near the center of the town, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, starch factory, and tannery. Pop. 504. **Laphams Mills**, 2 mi. below Peru, contains a large flouring mill, a plaster mill, forge, and 15 dwellings; **Peasleville**, on Salmon River, in the n. w. corner, a forge and 25 dwellings. **Port Jackson**, (Valcour p. o.) on the lake, opposite Valcour Island, is a hamlet containing a church. **Peru**

¹ The prison was erected under the superintendence of Ransom Cook, under an act passed May 1, 1844. The prison grounds, comprising 25 acres, are located upon the slope of a hill, and are surrounded by pickets 20 feet high. The main buildings, constructed of dressed stone, are in the form of a T, and are respectively 164 by 56 feet, and 160 by 40 feet. The cells are constructed in a block, 3 stories high in the center of the building, a wide corridor extending completely around between them and the outer walls. The main buildings have slate roofs and are completely fire proof. Within the grounds are a steam forge, with 10 fires, a rolling mill, foundry, steam separator capable of washing 600 tons of ore per month, 7 coal kilns, a steam sawmill, machine shop, and the ruins of a blast furnace, burned June 26, 1856. A large share of the labor of constructing these works has been done by convicts. The prison works were first supplied with ore from the Skinner Mine, owned by the State; but more recently from the Averill Mine. A new mine has lately been discovered upon the State grounds. Besides the manufacture of iron, stove making, coopering, and shoemaking are carried on. The total earnings in 4 years, ending in 1857, were \$12,637.56; and the total expenses, \$212,001.22.

² Named in compliment to Ellen, daughter of John R. Murray, of N. Y., the principal proprietor of Township No. 5 of the Military Tract.

³ Among the early settlers were Aaron Broadwell and Lewis

Bansom, in 1822; and Benjamin Hine, W. Jennings, jr., Joseph Sney, Pardon Baily, Joseph Lawrence, and Samuel Hazleton, soon after. The first child born was Lloyd Rogers Hine. He was named after Lloyd Rogers, and received a farm of 50 acres for the name. The first marriage was that of Smith DeLaurier and Phoebe Eastabrook. John R. Murray built the first saw and grist mill.

⁴ M. E., Prot. E., Presb., and Union. The Union Church was built by J. R. Murray.

⁵ Named from Maj. Gen. Benj. Mooers, an early settler and prominent citizen of the co.

⁶ This gulf is 16 rods wide and 200 feet deep. At its bottom is a pond of water said to be 150 feet deep. The walls are of sandstone, and perpendicular. No existing agencies could have produced the chasm.—*N. F. Geol.*, 2d *Dist.*, p. 309.

⁷ Among the early settlers were Ichabod Bosworth, Gen. and Daniel Perry, Andrew Blackman and sons, Daniel Southwick, John Joseph, and Samuel Churchhill, John Sheldon, and Robert Tripp. The first child born was Wm. Hallenbeck, in 1801; the first marriage, that of David Anderson and Rhoda Perry, Dec. 5, 1805; and the first death of an adult, that of Mrs. J. C. Bosworth, Sept. 26, 1802.

⁸ The census reports 4 churches in town; Cong., M. E., Prot. E., and Presb.

⁹ Name applied from its mountainous character

w. region is too rough for cultivation. **Saranac**, (p. v.) upon Saranac River, contains a church, sawmill, forge, and 50 houses. **Redford**, (p. v.) on the Saranac, near the s. border, contains 3 churches, several sawmills, and 60 houses.¹ **Russia**, 2 mi. above Saranac, contains 2 forges and 20 houses. The first settlement was begun in 1802, by Russell Case and Ezekiel Pearce.² The first preacher was Rev. Lambert Hopper, in 1805.³

SCHUYLER FALLS⁴—was formed from Plattsburgh, April 4, 1848. It is an interior town, lying a little s. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is rolling in the e. and hilly in the w., with an inclination toward the e. The Saranac forms its n. boundary, and Salmon River flows along its s. border. The soil is a light, sandy loam. **Schuyler Falls**, (p. v.) on Salmon River, near the s. line of the town, contains a church, gristmill, starch factory, and 50 dwellings. **Morrisonville**, (p. v.) on the Saranac, lies partly in Plattsburgh. It contains 3 churches, a gristmill, sawmill, starch factory, foundery, machine shop, and 35 houses. **Norrisville**, upon Salmon River, 3 mi. w. of Schuyler Falls, contains a starch factory, 2 forges, and 15 dwellings. The first settler was Ezra Turner, who located upon Salmon River in 1797.⁵ The census reports 2 M. E. churches in town.⁶

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Clinton County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.		POPULATION.			No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.				No. of Districts.	Children taught.
Albion.....			\$202,875	\$2,575	204,950							749
An Sable.....	11,067½	10,634	506,712	64,327	571,039	1,854	1,940	616	655	257	12	1,074
Beekmantown.....	21,103	13,282	531,385	15,300	546,685	1,480	1,433	483	482	425	15	1,135
Black Brook.....	5,983½	69,550½	165,634	3,100	158,734	1,557	1,468	499	541	192	14	1,335
Champlain.....	18,208	9,035	763,383	52,230	815,613	3,080	3,117	996	1,032	373	14	2,205
Chazy.....	29,526	56,053	523,655	50,880	574,535	2,253	2,229	780	809	573	17	1,019
Clinton.....	4,213	24,760	117,592		117,592	709	662	245	248	157	7	785
Danmore.....		54,019	113,506		113,506	501	222	84	84	62	1	222
Ellenburg.....	7,425½	56,698½	177,337	1,450	179,387	967	844	321	348	231	9	684
Mooers.....	12,912½	25,398	495,063	6,800	411,863	1,819	1,863	698	659	492	22	1,857
Peru.....	25,050½	19,346½	616,294	162,700	718,994	1,788	1,732	606	635	441	21	1,536
Plattsburgh.....	14,764½	12,094	1,093,290	318,400	1,417,690	2,998	3,082	896	984	642	17	2,662
Saranac.....	11,058½	39,507½	201,352	2,200	203,552	1,656	1,462	523	533	562	13	1,119
Schuyler Falls.....	11,521½	9,984	246,094	29,600	276,294	974	963	337	344	272	10	849
Total.....	168,932½	401,086½	5,631,112	679,562	6,310,674	21,556	20,926	6,994	7,345	4,481	182	18,351

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.					Domestic Cloths, in yards.		
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Wheat.	Spring.	Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.		Pounds Butter.	Pounds Cheese.
Albion.....													
An Sable.....	633	814	716	2,329	555	954	27,311½	3,126	25,185	944	35,245	6,475	250
Beekmantown.....	1,085	2,265	1,821	6,431	1,317	1,195	82,253½	7,392	72,827	15,345	172,695	17,823	2,931
Black Brook.....	371	553	554	484	370	668	9,227	1,262	18,875	20	30,091		400
Champlain.....	919	1,427	1,696	4,657	708	87	75,919½	6,571	20,196	8,762	84,210	10,430	
Chazy.....	1,253	2,199	1,666	8,776	1,173	1,686	81,193½	7,643	59,552	16,704	101,239	14,500	954
Clinton.....	192	355	371	562	272	72	6,723	1,007	12,895	415	23,560	4,000	1,214
Danmore.....													
Ellenburg.....	692	429	447	959	275	291	13,028½	1,990	32,019	210	39,565	7,555	
Mooers.....	350	1,257	818	1,581	409	695	10,699½	1,084	14,668	2,245	81,681	7,505	1,373
Peru.....	1,049	1,912	1,355	5,328	1,098	3,551	84,142½	6,117	58,458	11,918	111,404	15,690	17,021
Plattsburgh.....	1,065	1,259	1,016	4,794	856	2,662	49,125½	4,217	33,224	11,967	76,350	12,357	5,091
Saranac.....	511	822	669	1,067	450	1,367	19,225	2,531	28,271	1,442	57,661	710	259
Schuyler Falls.....	494	939	724	2,641	532	2,646	29,630½	3,621	50,842	6,064	74,700	11,795	1,385
Total.....	8,444	11,211	11,281	38,351	7,868	15,211	484,887½	48,211	385,492	76,936	801,431	105,906	10,579

¹ Formed since 1855.

¹ In 1813, John S. Foster, agent of a company, came to this place and erected a saw and grist mill, and during the next season, a large manufactory of crown glass. The manufacture of glass was carried on with varying success until 1852, when it was finally abandoned. Mr. Foster went to Jefferson co. in 1812, and there commenced the manufacture of glass, (see page —) Goshen Cook, Elias W. Corning, and Matthew Lane, of Troy, were proprietors of the establishment.

² Among the early settlers were Sylvanus Smith, Wright Spaulding, Lyman Mandy, Nathl Lyon, John Gregory and son, Ezra, Lewis Ferris and sons, Isaiah and John Lambert, John M. Hopper and John Chamberlain. Sumner Stone, first agent for Township No. 4 of the Old Military Tract, with another man, attempting to go to Malone, was caught in a snow storm, and his companion frozen to death, Oct. 5, 1802. He was himself

so injured that he died in 3 weeks. John D. Fiske, the second agent, was killed by a falling tree, June 21, 1805. The first birth was that of Isaac Smith, May 3, 1804; the first marriage, that of Gaudus Hopper and Sophia Case, in 1810; and the first death of a settler, that of John D. Fiske, June 8, 1805. Royal Spaulding taught the first s. school, in 1805; and Isaiah Ferris built the first saw and grist mill, in 1806.

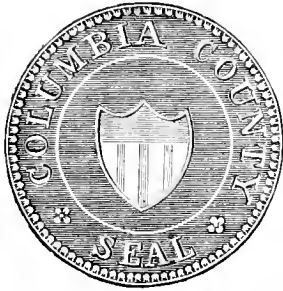
³ There are 4 churches in town; 2 M. E., Presb., and R. C.

⁴ Named after the proprietor of the present village site.

⁵ Among the early settlers were Daniel and Rowwell Jones, John P. Roberts, David Hare, Daniel Hillson, Henry Purdy, Jonathan Wickham, and Jas. Brand, all of whom located upon Salmon River.

⁶ 2 churches (Bapt. and Union) at Morrisonville are located N. of the river, in Plattsburgh.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.



This county was formed from Albany, April 1, 1786.¹ It lies upon the E. bank of the Hudson, between Rensselaer and Dutchess cos., and extends E. to the Massachusetts line. It contains an area of 688 sq. mi., and is centrally distant 29 mi. from Albany. The Taghkanick Mts. extend along the E. border, and the adjoining parts of the co. are broken by numerous irregular ranges of hills which constitute the outlying spurs of those mountains. The W. part of the co. consists of an undulating plateau terminating in bluffs on the Hudson River. The principal streams are Roeliff Jansens Kill² and Claverack and Kinderhook Creeks. Upon these streams and their tributaries are numerous valuable mill sites. In the E. and N. parts of the co. are several picturesque lakes, the principal of which are Kinderhook, Copake, and Charlotte Lakes, and Whittings, Robinsons, Snyder, and Rhoda Ponds. The prevailing rocks are the Hudson River shales. The slate rocks in this co. crop out toward the W., usually at an angle of 45°, but sometimes almost vertically. Limestone crops out in different parts of the co. Brown hematitic iron ore is found in numerous localities in the E. part of Aneram and Copake.³ Lead has been mined in Aneram,⁴ and manganese, peat, and marl are found in different localities. In New Lebanon are the celebrated thermal springs; in Stockport are other mineral springs, and in Chatham is a small sulphur spring.

The various branches of agriculture form the leading industrial pursuits of the people. Hay, (of which large quantities are pressed and sent to market,) rye, oats, corn, potatoes, and buckwheat, are the staple productions. Stock raising and dairying receive considerable attention. The manufacture of paper, cotton fabrics, vegetable extracts, and iron, is largely carried on.⁵ A greater quantity of paper is made in this co. than in any other in the State, and the co. also takes precedence of all others in the amount of finetures and extracts prepared from medicinal plants.

The city of Hudson is the county seat.⁶ The courthouse and jail is a fine building, fronting on Washington Square. It has a marble front, with an Ionic portico, and contains the court and jury rooms, and the co. clerk's, sheriff's, and district attorney's offices.⁷ The poorhouse is a spacious brick building located upon a farm of 200 acres in Ghent.⁸

The most important works of internal improvement are the Hudson River R. R., extending through the W. part of the co., the Albany & West Stockbridge R. R., through the N. part, the Hudson & Boston R. R., terminating at Hudson, and the New York & Harlem R. R., terminating at Chatham Four Corners. Four newspapers are published in the co.⁹

¹ By this act the N. boundary was defined as the N. line of "Kinderhook District," and the S. boundary as the S. line of "Kings District." The latter line was more accurately defined, April 1, 1799.

² Named from Roeliff Jansen, Overseer of the Orphan Chamber (an office similar to that of surrogate) under the Dutch Government. The Indian name was "Suck-henack."—*Doc. Hist.*, III, 612.

³ Large quantities of ore have been taken from these localities. It is obtained near the surface, and its depth is not known.

⁴ This ore is found near the junction of the slate and limestone strata, and occurs in strings and bunches.—*Geol. Rep.*, 1838, p. 59.

⁵ There are 15 paper mills and 8 cotton factories in the co. The first paper mill was erected at Stuyvesant Falls, in 1802, by Geo. Chittenden; and the first cotton factory, in 1813, by Nath'l Wilde.

⁶ The co. seat was formerly located at Claverack. The first meeting of the board of supervisors was held at the house of Gabriel Esselsteyne, in Claverack. An appropriation of £2000 was made for a courthouse, and Wm. B. Whiting, Abraham J. Van Alstyne, John Livingston, Henry I. Van Rensselaer, Matthew Scott, Seth Jenkins, and Wm. H. Ludlow were appointed commissioners to superintend its erection. In 1788, an additional appropriation of £1200 was made, and in 1798 another of £400. The first co. officers were Peter Van Ness, *First Judge*; Peter Sylvester, Peter R. Livingston, Henry I. Van Rensselaer, and Wm. B. Whiting, *Judges*; Killian K. Van Rensselaer, *Serrogate*; Lawrence Hogeboom, *Sheriff*; Robert Van Rensselaer, *Clerk*; and Walter Vrooman Wemple, *Treasurer*. By the act of Feb. 25, 1805, the co. seat was removed to Hudson on condition that the city appropriate for the use of the co. the city hall, a

lot of land, (upon which to erect co. buildings,) and the sum of \$2000. A committee, consisting of Wm. Wilson, Jacob Ford, Thos. Jenkins, Benj. Birdsall, and Nathaniel Green, was appointed to superintend repairs and the erection of a jail.

⁷ The courthouse was erected in 1855, at a cost of \$3500.

⁸ This building was erected in 1857, at a cost of \$22,000, and, together with the surrounding buildings, has accommodations for 500 persons. The farm is mostly worked by the inmates of the institution.

⁹ *The Hudson Gazette*, the first paper published in the co., was established April 7, 1785, by Asabel Stoddard and Chas. R. Webster. Webster soon after withdrew, and the paper was continued by Stoddard until 1805-04.

The Bee was removed from N. W. London, Conn., to Hudson, Aug. 17, 1802, and was published by Chas. Holt until 1810. It then passed into the hands of Saml. W. Clark, and afterward into those of John W. Dutcher. It was changed, about 1820, to

The Columbia Centinel, and two years afterward it was united with the *Columbia Republican*.

The Balance and Columbia Repository was started in 1802, by Ezra Sampson, George Chittenden, and Harry Crosswell. It was removed to Albany in 1808, and discontinued in 1811.

The Wasp was edited a short time by "Robt. Rusticvat," in the early part of the present century.

The Hudson Newspaper and Balance Advertiser was commenced in Oct. 1806, by Harry Crosswell.

The Republican Fountain, established in Dec. 1806, was published about 1 year, by Sylvester Roberts.

The Northern Whig was begun in 1808, by W. B. Stebbins. Wm. L. Stone became the publisher in 2 or 3 years,

The first settlements were made in the s. part of the co., under the Dutch Government. The e. border was settled chiefly by squatters from New England. Livingston Manor was patented July 22, 1686, and first settled by tenants about the beginning of the last century. The most important settlement was made by German Palatinates, in 1710, upon a tract of 6000 acres—now constituting the principal part of Germantown—which had been sold back to the Government by Robert Livingston. The territory of Mass., under its charter, extended westward to the Pacific Ocean, and grants were made by that colony.² Conflicting claims gave rise to bitter contentions and riotous outbreaks. Arrests made under Mass. warrants led to riots and bloodshed.³ Combinations were formed to dispossess the proprietor of the Livingston Manor, which resulted in tumults and murders.⁴ These difficulties continued until after the Revolution. During the Revolutionary War, and for several years after, this section of the country was much infested by robbers, and acts of violence were of frequent occurrence.⁵ The anti-rent movement of 1840-50 extended to the Livingston Manor, the John J. Van Rensselaer Tract, and other districts held by leasehold. In Dec. 1844, the Governor ordered out 7 companies of militia to assist the sheriff of this co. in the discharge of his duties. Most of the leases which had then been issued were for 1, 2, or 3 lives; but the anti-rent difficulties have led to the policy of conveying the title in fee as rapidly as circumstances will admit.⁶

ANCRAM—was formed from Livingston, March 19, 1803,⁷ as "*Gallatin*." Its name was changed March 25, 1814, and Gallatin was taken off in 1830. It is the s. e. corner town of the co.

Richard L. Cross in 1816, and W. R. Stebbins in 1821. It was discontinued in 1824.

The Columbia Magazine was published at Hudson at an early date, by Rev. John Chester.

The Spirit of the Furor and Hudson Remarker was published in 1817, by a literary association.

The Columbia Republican was started in Aug. 1818, by Solomon Willbur. In 1820 it passed into the hands of Amrose L. and Allen Jordan, and is now published by Wm. Bryan. For a year or two, about 1835-36, it was issued as

The Columbia Republican and Hudson City Advertiser.

The Hudson Gazette was established in 1824, by Peleg G. Sartrevent, and is now published by Williams & Brother.

The Messenger of Peace was started in 1824, at Hudson, by Richard Curriue, and continued 1 year.

The Rural Repository, semi-mo., was commenced, June 12, 1824, by Wm. B. Stoddard, and continued until 1851.

Columbia and Greene Co. Encey was started at Hudson, in 1831, by Edwin G. Linsley, and continued 2 years.

The Unionist, semi-mo., was published at Hudson, in 1833, by G. F. Stone.

The Magnolia, semi-mo., was published at Hudson, in 1834, by P. D. Curriue.

The Hudson Phil was published by J. R. S. Van Vliet, during the campaign of 1840.

The Columbia Washingtonian was started at Hudson in 1842, by J. R. S. Van Vliet. The paper changed hands several times, and was changed to

The Daily Evening Star, Dec. 28, 1847, by Alex. N. Webb. It is now published as

The Hudson Star, 4a. and w.

The Columbia Democrat was commenced at Chatham Four Corners, in 1847, by _____

The Temperance Palladium was published at Hudson in 1851, by J. W. Dutcher.

The Hudson Daily News was published in 1855, by Richard Van Antwerp.

The Kinderhook Sentinel was established at Kinderhook in June, 1825, by Peter Van Schaack, and in Jan. 1832, was changed to

Columbia's Sentinel. In 1834 it passed into the hands of John V. A. Hess, but about 18 months afterward it reverted to Van Schaack. It has since been changed to the

Rough Notes, and since 1854 it has been published at Kinderhook, by P. H. Vleck.

The Patriot Weekly Times was published in 1853, by H. N. Hopkins.

The Equal Rights Advocate was started at Chatham Four Corners, by an anti-rent association. In 1848 it was removed to Hudson and changed to

The Democratic Freeman. It was discontinued in 1855-56.

The Columbia Co. Journal was published at Chatham Four Corners in 1850, by Philip H. Ostrander.

The Journal of Materia Medica was commenced at New Lebanon in 1857; H. A. Tilden, pub., Joseph Bates, M. D., ed.

¹ The patent of this manor conferred upon Robert Livingston, the patentee, feudal privileges, and imposed an annual quitrent of 25 shillings. The manor contained 170,240 acres, and included nearly all the present towns of Clermont, Germantown, Livingston, Gallatin, Taghkanick, Ancram, and Copake. It consisted of 23 purchases: the Livingston purchase, obtained of

the Mohogan Indians in July, 1683, and the Taghkanick purchase, obtained Aug. 10, 1685. They were confirmed by Gov. Dongan, the former, Nov. 4, 1684, and the latter, Aug. 12, 1685.

In 1701 there were but 4 or 5 houses on the manor. From and after 1710 the manor was represented by a member in General Assembly. Before his death—which took place in 1728—Robert Livingston bequeathed to his son Robert that part of the manor now included in the town of Clermont, and the residue to his eldest son, Philip. The latter was succeeded by Robert Livingston, Jr.; and in 1792 the land e. of the post road was divided between Walter, Robert C. John, and Henry Livingston, the devisees of Robert Livingston, Jr., according to the provisions of his will.—*Sutherland's Deduction of the Title of the Manor of Livingston: Doc. Hist. III, Colonial Hist.*

In the patent and upon the maps of the manor, several places are designated by their Indian names, viz.—

Ahaswagahlick, a hill in s. w. corner, on Mass. line. *Ara-wanok*, a flat or rock in N. part of North East, (Dutchess co.) *Kochwawegick*, a place w. of a certain mountain. *Kickoa*, or *Kickpa*, one of 3 plains near Roellif Jansens Creek. *Momanosick*, hill in w. part, on or near Mass. line. *Mawawagwasick*, stone heaps on N. line, "where Indians have laid several heaps of stones together, by an ancient custom amongst them." *Mohas-lakook*, a "cripple bush" on s. line of patent. *Marihachak*, a flat on both sides of a creek where it joins R. Jansens Creek. *Menmissickdanock*, a piece of land N. of Roellif Jansens Creek. *Nawawagwasick*, on N. line of manor, (Sauthier's map.) *Nichowawachkano*, creek tributary to Twastawakak. *Nichankoko*, one of 3 plains near Roellif Jansens Creek. *Pittlook*, patented to K. Van Rensselaer, s. of Kinderhook. *Quisickook*, a small creek N. of Roellif Jansens Creek. *Sawakohampha*, or *Sawakohamaba*, a place opposite Saugerties, Ulster co. *Sachko*, on N. line of the town of North East. *Sauhbenak*, Roellif Jansens Kil. *Swaankook*, a creek. *Tawastawakak*, or *Twastawakak*, a creek. *Wuchawakaisick*, a small stream opposite Catskill Creek. *Wahanasick*, near Roellif Jansens Creek, (Sauthier's map.) *Wichyachtokook*, a place. *Wichyachtokook*, s. w. corner of Mass.

² With the view of settling their claims upon the Hudson, the Boston Government, in March, 1672, sent John Paine to New York to solicit permission to pass and re-pass by water. The application was received with cold civility, and the subject referred home for the decision of his Majesty. Gov. Lovelace improved the occasion to remind the Mass. people of the distrust with which they had received the commissioners sent over in 1664, and intimated that their application under other circumstances might have been differently received.—*General Entries*, IV, 177, 178. See, *Office*.

³ *Doc. Hist.* III, 754.

⁴ In 1791 the sheriff of the co. was murdered by an armed mob while in the discharge of his official duty.

⁵ A party of rangers was organized to suppress these; and under the act of May 11, 1780, £1500 was raised to defray the expenses thus incurred.

⁶ *Assen. Doc.* 156; 1846, p. 2.

⁷ This town was included in the Livingston Manor. The line bordering upon Taghkanick was altered March 25, 1814. A narrow triangular tract of about 1000 acres, in the extreme e. part of the town, known as "*Boston Corner*," formerly belonged to the town of Mt. Washington, Berkshire co., Mass. The Taghkanick Mts. extend along the e. border of the tract, and form an almost impassable barrier between this and the remaining parts of that town. This entirely isolated from the

The surface is broken and hilly. In the e. part the hills range in a n. and s. direction, but elsewhere they are irregular. Roeliff Jansens Kil¹ crosses the town in a s. w. direction. A narrow intervalle, bordered by steep, irregular hills, extends along its course. The soil is a gravelly loam intermixed with clay. Iron ore has been obtained at different places from the hills upon the e. border of the town,² and lead ore is mined at Hot Ground.³ **Ancram**,⁴ (p. v.) situated on Roeliff Jansens Kil, in the w. part of the town, contains 2 churches, a paper mill, a sawmill, and about 30 houses. **Hot Ground** (Ancram Leadmines p. o.) and **Boston Corner**, (p. o.) a station on the Harlem R. R., are hamlets. The town was first settled by the Dutch, in the neighborhood of Ancram Village. There are 3 churches in town.⁵

AUSTERLITZ—was formed from Canaan, Chatham, and Hillsdale, March 28, 1818. It lies on the e. border of the co., n. of the center. The e. and central parts are broken by irregular ranges of hills, and the w. part is undulating. The principal streams are Green River in the e. and Punsit Creek in the w. The soil is a gravelly loam intermixed in some parts with slate and clay. The hills are mostly arable to their summits. **Spencertown**, (p. v.) on Punsit Creek, in the w. part of the town, contains 2 churches, an academy,⁶ and 2 gristmills. Pop. 225. **Austerlitz**, (p. v.) in the valley of Green River, contains 2 churches and 150 inhabitants. **Upper Green River** is a hamlet in the s. e. part of the town. The first settlements were made about 1745 to 1750, by squatters from Conn.⁷ Disputes concerning the ownership of lands thus appropriated arose; and on the 31st of May, 1757, the settlers appointed a committee to adjust the difficulties. About 1774, Nathaniel Culyver and Jas. Savage were sent to England to secure a grant of these lands to the settlers; but, owing to the trouble existing between the mother country and the colonies, they were unsuccessful. The land titles were finally settled by the act of March 22, 1791. The first church (Cong.) was organized in 1750, and Rev. Jesse Clark was the first pastor.⁸

CANAAN—was formed as "*Kings District*," March 24, 1772, and its name was changed March 7, 1788. A part of Chatham was taken off in 1795, and New Lebanon and a part of Austerlitz in 1818. It is situated on the e. border of the co., between Austerlitz and New Lebanon. A range of mountains or hills separates it from Massachusetts. The surface is broken and hilly. Whittings Pond, in the e. part of the town, is about 2 mi. in circumference. Its outlet is tributary to Kinderhook Creek and affords several valuable mill sites. The soil is a gravelly or slaty loam and clay. The hills are mostly arable to their summits. Near the center of the town is a slate quarry.⁹ **Canaan Four Corners**, (p. v.) a station on the A. & W. S. R. R., contains 1 church and 32 dwellings; **Flat Brook**, (p. v.) a station on the same r. r., contains 1 church and 15 dwellings. **Canaan** (p. o.) and **Canaan Center** (p. o.) are hamlets. **Queechy**, on the outlet of Whittings Pond, contains 1 church, 2 paper mills, a sawmill, a gristmill, and 21 dwellings; and **Red Rock**,¹⁰ in the s. w. corner of the town, contains 3 churches, a sawmill, a gristmill, and 30 dwellings. Two families of Shakers, consisting of about 75 persons, reside in the n. e. part of the town. They are chiefly engaged in farming, and their estate consists of over 1400 acres. They raise garden seeds to a limited extent, and manufacture brooms, mop sticks, and other similar articles. The settlement of the town was commenced about 1756.¹¹ At a meeting of the citizens of "*Kings District*," (June 24, 1776,) held for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Provincial

sent of civil authority, it became the resort of fugitives from justice, prize fighters, and others of like character, who had defied to the laws and practiced their unlawful acts with impunity. In Dec. 1848, the inhabitants petitioned to be annexed to N. Y. The State of Mass. consented in May, 1853. The cession was accepted by New York, July 21 of the same year, confirmed by Congress, Jan. 3, 1855, and the Corner was annexed to this town, April 13, 1857.—*N. Y. Assen. Docs.*, 54 & 184, 1849.

¹ Called "Ancram Creek" in this town.

² These mines have been worked many years. Considerable quantities of ore are obtained on the land of A. McArthur and sent to Millerstown (Dutchess co.) on the Harlem R. R. An ore bed, of this, owned by the Empire Co., is connected with the r. r. by a track $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. long.

³ This mine was discovered on land leased by the keeper of the Livingston Manor. Robt. R. Livingston purchased the lease, and sold it to a N. Y. Co., by whom the mine was worked until within a few years. A shaft has been sunk 100 feet, and galleries opened in different directions. The mine is on land now owned by H. McIntyre.

⁴ This place was formerly celebrated for its iron works. These were erected as early as 1756. The ore was obtained from Salisbury, Conn., and from mines in the e. part of this town, and pig and bar iron of a superior quality was made.

⁵ Evang. Luth., M. E., and Presb.

⁶ The Spencertown Academy was established mainly through the exertions of Rev. Dr. T. Woodbridge.

⁷ Among the early settlers were John Dean, John Williams, Seth and Truman Powell, Jas. Sexton, Ephraim Kuller, and families by the names of Osborne, Lawrence, Spencer, and Whitmore.

⁸ The census reports 4 churches in town; Christian, Cong., M. E., and Presb.

⁹ This quarry is on the land of L. D. Ford. The slates are of a dark blue color, and plates of any required size or thickness may be obtained.

¹⁰ So named from a large rock by the road-side, pointed red, and surmounted by a wooden column about 10 feet high, bearing the date "Jan. 1825."

¹¹ Among the early settlers were families named Donalys, Warner, Whiting, Alsworth, Baldwin, and Hawley. The first mill was built by Wm. B. Whiting, about 1775. This mill stored with grain belonging to the government, was burnt by Tories during the war. In the first book of records is a memorandum, without date or signature, stating that "the town records were kept on loose paper previous to 1772, but not probably but a few years. The deed from the Indians of 6 mi. sq. was executed in 1758. The compensation was £250, that being paid for the 6 mi. sq." The record is continuous since May 5, 1772.

Congress, it was voted to recommend to that body the passage of a declaration of independence.¹ There are 7 churches in town.²

CHATHAM—was formed from Canaan and Kinderhook, March 17, 1795, and parts of Anserlitz and Ghent were taken off in 1818. It lies near the center of the n. border of the co. The surface is moderately hilly, the ranges generally extending n. and s. The principal stream is Kinderhook Creek, upon which are numerous mill sites. The soil in the valleys is a gravelly loam intermixed with clay, and upon the hills it is slaty. The valleys are broad and fertile, and the hills arable to their summits. Near New Concord is a sulphur spring. **Chatham Four Corners** (p. v.) is situated partly in this town and partly in Ghent. It is an important station on the A. & W. S. R. R. and the H & B. R. R., and is the terminus of the Harlem R. R. The depôts of these roads are in Ghent. The village contains 3 churches, a machine shop, and 3 foundries. Pop. 697. **East Chatham**, (p. v.) a station on the A. & W. S. R. R., near the line of Canaan, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, sawmill, and candle factory. Pop. 245. **New Concord** contains 1 church and 109 inhabitants; **Chatham**, (p. v.) 1 church, a furnace and plow factory, gristmill, and sawmill, and a pop. of 214; **Rayville** a Friends meeting house and 13 houses; **Chatham Center**, (p. v.) 1 church and 127 inhabitants; **Malden Bridge**, (p. v.) 1 church, a paper mill, sawmill, and tannery, and a pop. of 193; and **Riders Mills**, a gristmill, sawmill, and 12 houses. **North Chatham**, (p. v.) contains 2 churches, a sawmill, gristmill, and plaster mill. Pop. 179. The settlement of this town commenced about 1725. The settlers were from Kinderhook, but originally from Holland. A company from Connecticut settled at New Concord in 1758.³ The census reports 11 churches in town.⁴

CLAVERACK⁵ (Claw've-rack)—was formed as a district, March 24, 1772. Hillsdale was taken off in 1782, and Hudson in 1785. It was recognized as a town, March 7, 1788. A part of Ghent was taken off in 1818. It lies near the center of the co. The surface in the w. part is undulating, and in the e. hilly. Claverack Creek, upon the w. border of the town, and its tributaries, are the principal streams. The soil is a rich loam in the w., and a gravelly loam intermixed with slate in the e. **Claverack**, (p. v.) in the w. part of the town, a station on the H. & B. R. R., contains 2 churches and the Claverack Academy and Hudson River Institute;⁶ pop. 496; **Mellenville**, (p. v.) a station on the H. & B. R. R., contains 2 churches, a gristmill, and 30 dwellings; and **Philmont**, (p. v.) a station on the Harlem R. R., contains several manufacturing establishments⁷ and 35 dwellings. **South Bend Mills**, **Martindale Depot**, (p. o.) and **Humphreysville** (p. o.) are hamlets. **Smoky Hollow** (p. v.) contains several manufactories⁸ and 25 dwellings, and **Churchtown** (p. v.) 1 church and 14 dwellings. The Ref. Prot. D. church, Claverack, was organized in 1716, and the present edifice was erected in 1765. There are 6 churches in town.⁹

CLERMONT—was formed from the Livingston Manor, March 12, 1787.¹⁰ It lies upon the Hudson, in the s. w. corner of the co. The surface is undulating. Roeliff Jansens Kil forms the e. boundary. The soil is a fertile loam, and in some places sandy. **Clermont**, (p. v.), near the e. part of the town, has a pop. of 155. The first settlement was made at an early day by Germans, who occupied the lands as tenants. A school was established, in 1791, by a special act of the legislature, before any general school system had been adopted in the State.¹¹ Robert R. Livingston, a prominent statesman of the Revolution and the first chancellor of the State, was a resident of this town. A German Lutheran church, about 3 mi. w. of the village of Clermont, is the only church in town.

COPAKE—was formed from Taghkanick, March 26, 1824. It lies on the e. border of the co., between Hillsdale and Ancram. Its surface is broken by ranges of hills separated by broad

¹ William B. Whiting, Asa Waterman, Philip Frisbee, Martin Beede, Elisha Pratt, Capt. Baldwin, Daniel Buck, Elijah Bostwick, Gideon King, Jarvis Mudge, Saml. Johnson, Saml. Gillett, L. A. Herrick, Joseph Wood, John Woodworth, and Saml. Bailly were a committee to prepare a memorial making such recommendation to Congress.

² 2 Bap., 2 M. E., Christian, Cong., and Presb.

³ Among these were John Beede, and others named Cady, Hurlburt, Palmer, and Davis. A little w. of Chatham Center was a stone house, used as a defense against the Indians during the Revolution. A man named Vosburgh, who lived near this house, was killed and scalped; but his family escaped.

⁴ 6 M. E., 2 Bap., Christian, Cong., and Ref. Prot. D.

⁵ This town formerly extended to the Hudson, and the bluffs on the bank were named the "Klauvers," (clovers,) whence "Claver-reach," or "Claverack."—*Benson's Memoir*, p. 44.

⁶ This institution is located upon a beautiful eminence in the N. part of the village, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country and of the distant Catskills. It is one of the most flourishing institutions in the State. It has accommodations for 500 to 600 pupils.

⁷ Three paper mills, a carpet factory, woolen factory, sash and blind factory, furnace and machine shop.

⁸ Among these are a woolen factory, cradle factory, gristmill, and sawmill.

⁹ 2 Ref. Prot. D., Bap., Evang. Luth., M. E., and Prot. E.

¹⁰ By an act of legislature passed March 2, 1858, a triangular tract, now constituting the N. part of Germantown, was taken off from Clermont.

¹¹ An academy was incorp. April 26, 1834, and received under the regents Feb. 26, 1837, but it was never successfully organized.

and fertile valleys. A high and nearly unbroken range extends along the e. border. In the town are several small lakes, the principal of which are Copake Lake in the w., and Robinsons, Snyder, and Rhoda Ponds in the s. The soil is a gravelly and clayey loam. Near Copake Station are several iron mines.¹ **Copake Station**, (Copake Iron Works p. o.) on the Harlem R. R., contains 1 church, a blast furnace, and 26 houses; **Copake Flats** (Copake p. o.) contains 1 church and 20 houses; and **Baines Station**, (North Copake p. o.) a station on the Harlem R. R., 15 houses. The settlement of this town commenced about the middle of the last century.² A Ref. Prot. D. church was the first church organized, and Rev. Jeremiah Ronney was the first pastor.³

GALLATIN⁴—was formed from Ancram, March 27, 1830. It lies near the center of the s. border of the co. The surface is broken by several ranges of hills, which extend in a n. and s. direction. The highest point is Mattashuk Hill, s. of Lake Charlotte. Roeliff Jansens Kil is the principal stream: its banks are steep and in some places rocky. Charlotte Lake, in the n. part of the town, is a fine sheet of water, surrounded by gentle slopes cultivated to the water's edge. The soil is a slaty and gravelly loam, and moderately fertile. **Gallatinville**, (p. v.) on Roeliff Jansens Kil, contains a gristmill and 11 houses; **Weaver Hollow**, **Jacksons Corners**, (on the line of and p. o. in Dutchess co.,) and **Union Corners**, (partly in Livingston,) are hamlets. The town was settled at a very early day by emigrants from Holland and Germany.⁵ A Ref. Prot. D. church was organized in 1748, and the Rev. Mr. Freymoot was the first pastor.⁶

GHEENT⁷—was formed from Chatham, Claverack, and Kinderhook, April 3, 1818; and a part of Stockport was taken off in 1833. It is an interior town, n. of the center of the co. Its surface is hilly in the e. and undulating in the w. The town is watered by several small streams tributary to Kinderhook and Claverack Creeks. The soil is mostly a gravelly loam, but in some parts it is clayey. **Ghent**,⁸ (p. v.) in the e. part of the town, is a station on the H. & B. and Harlem R. Rs. It contains 2 churches and 18 houses. **West Ghent** (p. v.) contains 1 church and 16 houses. **Pulvers Station** is on the H. & B. R. R. The first settlement was made about 1735, by emigrants from Holland and Germany.⁹ There are 4 churches in town.¹⁰

GREENPORT—was formed from Hudson City, May 13, 1837. It lies upon the Hudson, near the center of the w. border of the co. Its surface is broken and hilly. Beacrofts Mt., in the e. part of the town, is nearly precipitous upon its w. side. Merino Point,¹¹ near the Hudson, has an elevation of 250 feet above the river. Claverack Creek forms the e. boundary of the town, and a small tributary of this stream and Kahseway Creek are the principal watercourses. The interval of the latter is broad and fertile. The soil is clayey along the river and a sandy and gravelly loam in the interior. Limestone is extensively quarried on the e. side of Beacrofts Mt. **Oak Hill** (p. o.) is a station on the Hudson R. R. R. in the s. w. part of the town. A steam ferry connects this place with Catskill Point on the opposite side of the Hudson. Settlement commenced in this town about the middle of the last century.¹² There is but one church (Ref. Prot. D.) in town.

GERMANTOWN¹³—was formed as a district April 1, 1775, and recognized as a town March 7, 1788. A part of Clermont was annexed, March 2, 1858.¹⁴ It lies upon the Hudson, in the s. part of the co. The surface is undulating. Roeliff Jansens Kil forms the n. boundary. The soil is a rich, fertile loam, sandy in a few places. **Germantown** (p. v.) contains 1 church and 19 houses, and **East Camp** 17 houses. The first settlement was made in 1710, by German Palatinates, under the patronage of Queen Anne. The first arrival was in 1710; and on the 1st of May, 1711, there were 1178 settlers in town, and the four villages "*Hunterstown*," "*Queensbury*," "*Annsberg*," and "*Haysburgle*" had sprung into existence.¹⁵ A school was estab-

¹ The ores obtained from these mines are hematites. A new ore bed, that promises an abundant supply of an excellent quality, has recently been opened to the depth of 13 feet.

² Families by the names of Snyder, Briese, and Lampman were among the early settlers.

³ The census reports 3 churches; M. E. Presb., and Prot. E.

⁴ Named in honor of Hon. Albert Gallatin.

⁵ The Knickerbockers and the Snyders were among the first settlers. An Englishman, named Ross, was one of the first settlers in the neighborhood of Gallatinville.

⁶ There are 2 churches in town; Ref. Prot. D. and M. E.

⁷ Named from Ghent, in Holland.

⁸ The Indian name of this locality was "*Seom-pa-muck*."

⁹ Among the first settlers were John, Cornelius, Andrew, and Lawrence Sharp, and Abraham Hogeborn, who located near Ghent Village. A man named Cox had settled near the same place a short time before.

¹⁰ 2 Ref. Prot. D., Evang., Meth., and Friends.

¹¹ This point was formerly called "*Rorabuck*." Its present

name was derived from the fact that a large sheep farm was established here many years ago.

¹² Jacob Johannes Van Hoosen and Ericric Plaise settled in the town as early as 1763.

¹³ Named "*East Camp*" and "*German Camp*" in some early records.

¹⁴ That part annexed was almost isolated from the rest of Clermont, and lay n. of this town.

¹⁵ A tract of 6000 acres, forming the present town of Germantown, was purchased, on the 9th of Sept. 1710, of Robt. Livingston by Gov. Hunter, for the use of these people. It was designed to employ them in raising hemp and making tar, pitch, and rosin for the royal navy, and they were furnished with provisions and tools. The management of their affairs was intrusted to a board of commissioners, consisting of Robt. Livingston, Richard Sacket, John Cast, Godfrey Walsen, Andrew Bagger, and Herman Schureman. John Peter Kneskem was appointed "master" in Hunterstown, John Conrad Wesser in Queensbury, Hartman Windecker in Annsberg, and John Chris-

lished in 1711. The Ref. Prot. D. church was formed in 1728, and Johannes Van Driesen was the first pastor.¹

HILLSDALE—was formed from Claverack, as a district, March 26, 1782, recognized as a town March 7, 1788, and a part of Austerlitz was taken off in 1818. The surface is broken by ranges of high hills extending in a n. and s. direction and separated by narrow valleys. Green River crosses the n. e. corner; and several small streams, which form the headwaters of Recliff Jansens and Claverack Creeks, take their rise in the town. The soil is a gravelly loam and clay. **Hillsdale**, (p. v.) a station on the Harlem R. R., in the s. part of the town, contains 2 churches and has a pop. of 225; **Harlemville** (p. v.) contains 1 church and 225 inhabitants, and **Green River** (p. v.) 1 church and about 12 houses. The town was settled at a very early day,—the s. part by immigrants from Mass. and the n. by Dutch settlers.² The first church (Bap.) was organized June 23, 1787, and Rev. Stephen Gano, D. D., was the first pastor. There are 6 churches in town.³



HUDSON CITY—was formed from Claverack, and incorp. as a city, April 22, 1785.⁴ A part of Stockport was taken off in 1833, and Greenport in 1837. It lies upon the e. bank of the Hudson, at the head of ship navigation, near the center of the w. border of the co. The surface is a rolling upland. A slate bluff rises abruptly from the river to the height of 60 ft., and from its summit a beautifully rolling ridge extends eastward and slopes gradually upward for a distance of one and a half mi., terminating in Prospect Hill, a high, rounded eminence 300 ft. above the surrounding lands and 500 ft. above the river. This ridge is from 6 to 50 rods in width, and is bounded on the n. and s. by gradual and uniform slopes. North and South Bays (two shallow

bodies of water) extend about 1000 ft. inland from the river, converting the w. extremity of the ridge into a promontory.⁵ A public square, containing an area of about an acre and a half, has been laid out upon the summit of the bluff overlooking the river, and furnishing one of the most beautiful public promenades in the country. From the summit of Prospect Hill an extensive view is obtained of the windings of the Hudson, with the distant Catskills on one side, and the Green Hills of Mass. on the other.

In the river, opposite the city, is an extensive mud flat, through which a canal has been cut for the Hudson and Athens Ferry. This canal has recently been abandoned.

This city is the western terminus of the Hudson & Boston R. R., and an important station on the Hudson R. R. R. The manufactures are extensive, consisting principally of iron and clothing.⁶ A considerable amount of commerce is carried on by means of the Hudson.⁷

The *City Hall* is a brick building, situated on Warren St. near the center of the city. The lower story is used for mercantile purposes.

The *Public Schools* are in a flourishing condition. In 1857 the city was divided into 4 districts, and gave employment to 21 teachers,—5 males and 16 females. The number of children between the ages of 4 and 21 was 2562, of which 1095 (or 42½ per cent.) were in attendance some portion of the year. The total expenses of the schools for that year was \$448 38; total receipts, the same; number of volumes in district libraries, 700. A Lancasterian School Society was incorp. April 15, 1817, and it maintained a school many years.⁸

The *Hudson Academy* building, a plain, 3 story brick edifice near Prospect Hill, was erected in 1805.

tion Tucks in Haysburgh. The enterprise was unsuccessful, and many of the settlers removed to the Mohawk and Schoharie Valleys. In the summer of 1711 a company of 25 men from "Huntersdon" volunteered in the expedition against Canada. In 1725 the tract was granted by letters patent to the inhabitants of "East Camp," to be divided equally in fee after reserving 40 acres for church and school purposes.

¹ The census reports 3 churches in town; Evang. Luth. M. E., and Ref. Prot. D.

² Among the early Dutch settlers were families named Showerman, Blackman, Kinyon, Fegers, Evans, and Shurts. — Foster was one of the first settlers near Hillsdale Village. The State surrendered its claims to the lands actually occupied, March 12, 1793.

³ M. E., Bap., Christian, and Presb.

⁴ The express object of this incorporation was to facilitate commercial operations. The charter included all the territory n. of Limestone Manor and w. of Claverack Creek, extending 189 feet into the Hudson.

⁵ Warren St., the principal street of the city, extends along the crest of this ridge from the foot of Prospect Hill to the promenade grounds on the bluff. Few streets in any city have a finer location than this.

⁶ The Hudson Iron Co. have a double blast furnace, driven by an engine of 300 horse power; 80 to 90 men are employed, and 40 to 50 tons of pig iron turned out per day. At the Columbia Iron Works about 40 men are employed, and 20 to 25 tons of pig iron made daily. The ore used in these furnaces is obtained from Weston, Mass., and from Dutchess, Orange, and Essex cos., Clark's Clothing Manufactory employs about 400 hands. In 1858, sales were made to the amount of \$130,000, mostly for the Southern market. Beside these, there are in the city 2 machine shops, 2 iron foundries, a stove foundry, gunshop, cutlery manufactory, bookbindery, flouming mill, brewery, and brickyard.

⁷ An immense quantity of pressed hay, annually sent to the New York market, forms the principal export of the co.

⁸ By act of May 11, 1835, this society was allowed to raise \$400 annually.

The *Hudson Female Academy* was organized in 1851, and occupies a substantial stone building formerly used as a private lunatic asylum.

The *Orphan Asylum* was established in Oct. 1843, and is in charge of a board of lady managers. Forty to 60 children are provided for. It is supported by private donations, assisted by an annual stipend of \$1000 from the co.

The city contains 11 private schools, 2 public libraries, 3 banks, and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. 6,720.

A lunatic asylum was established here in 1832, but it was given up upon the opening of the State Asylum at Utica.¹ The first religious organization (a society of Friends) was formed in 1784, and a meeting house was built in 1785. There are now 11 churches in the city.²

Hudson was formerly known as "*Claverack Landing*."³ The foundation of its future prosperity as a city was laid by Seth and Thos. Jenkins and their associates, in 1783.⁴ It grew with great rapidity, and soon became the center of a very extensive commercial business. In 1775 it became a port of entry,⁵ and at an early period its commerce extended to the West Indies and Europe,⁶ Shad and herring, from the river and coast fisheries, ship timber, and country produce were exported, and numbers of ships were employed in the whale fisheries. The embargo, and the war which followed, destroyed this trade. The whaling business was afterward resumed, and for some time prosecuted with success; but it has since been entirely abandoned. A daily line of steamers plies between this city and Albany, and the day line between Albany and New York touches here.

KINDERHOOK⁷—was formed as a district, March 22, 1772, and re-organized as a town March 7, 1788. A part of Chatham was taken off in 1795, a part of Ghent in 1818, and Stuyvesant in 1823. It occupies the central part of the s. border of the co. The surface is level or undulating. Kinderhook Lake, in the s.e. part, is about 4 mi. in circumference. The principal streams are Kinderhook Creek and the outlet of Kinderhook Lake. The soil is a fertile, sandy, and gravelly loam. **Kinderhook**, (p.v.) situated on the creek of the same name, was incorp. April 18, 1838. It contains 4 churches, the Kinderhook Academy, a newspaper office, 2 banks, and several manufacturing establishments.⁸ Pop. 1078. **Lindenwald**, the residence of Ex Pres. Martin Van Buren, is about 2 mi. s. of this village. **Valatie**,⁹ (val'atie, p.v.) situated at the junction of Kinderhook Creek and the outlet of Kinderhook Lake, was incorp. June 30, 1856. It contains 4 churches, 5 cotton factories,¹⁰ and several other manufactories.¹¹ **Silverville**, (p.v.) on the outlet of Kinderhook Lake, is a station on the A. & W. S. R. R. It contains a wadding factory, batting factory, gristmill, and 21 houses. Settlements commenced under the Dutch Government.¹² The rights of certain settlers were confirmed by the act of March 12, 1793. A controversy concerning the patent of John Hendrick De Bruyn, granted in 1686, was settled by commissioners June 8, 1812. A Ref. Prot. D. church was organized in 1712. Rev. Johannes Lydius, of Albany, conducted the first religious services, and Rev. J. Van Driessen was the first settled pastor. There are 8 churches in town.¹³

LIVINGSTON—was granted as a manor,¹⁴ July 22, 1686, formed as a district, March 24, 1772, and organized as a town, March 7, 1788. Clermont was taken off in 1787, and Moram and Taghkanick in 1803. It is situated in the s.w. part of the co., bordering on the Hudson. The surface is generally undulating. Claverack Creek crosses the s. e. corner, Kleina Kil¹⁵ flows through near the center, and Roeliff Jansens Kil forms the s. w. boundary. In most of its course

¹ Established by Dr. S. White. It was continued 64 years, and during that time 237 patients were admitted.

² Bapt. M. E. Presb., Prot. E., Ref. Prot. D., R. C. Univ., Wes. Meth. Af. Meth., and 2 Friends meeting houses.

³ In 1783, Peter Hageboom, Peter Van Hoesen, Caspar Huyck, John Van Allen, and John, Jacob, Jonathan, and Leonard Hendricks lived at this place. Van Allen kept a store, and Cornel Hook kept a canoe ferry to Loonenburgh.

⁴ Seth and Thomas Jenkins, and 28 others, that year formed themselves into an association for commercial purposes, and selected "*Claverack Landing*" as the seat of their operations. A city plan was at once surveyed, docks were built, and shipbuilding commenced. The following year the Hudson, a ship of 300 tons, was launched by Jenkins & Gelston. Cotton Gelston opened a store the same year, and in 1785 Thomas Jenkins and Josiah Albert built a ropewalk, 600 feet long. Josiah Bernard built a wind-gristmill on Prospect Hill, in 1787; and Thos. and Seth Jenkins and Stephen Paddock, a hemp ducking factory, in 1789.

⁵ Henry Malcolm, the first collector, was appointed June 12, 1795.

⁶ It is said that at one time a greater amount of shipping was owned at this port than at New York.

⁷ A Dutch name, signifying "Childrens Point." There are several versions of the origin of this name: one is, that it was

given by Hudson from the number of Indian children's aggregated to see his vessel at a point above Stuyvesant Landing, and another, that it was derived from the number of children belonging to a family residing at the foot of an Indian trail, which the village of Kinderhook now is.

⁸ A steam cotton factory, gristmill, sawmill, 2 hat factories, and a candle factory.

⁹ A Dutch word, signifying "Little Falls." There is a fall here of about 15 feet, and hence the name.

¹⁰ There are about 400 looms in these factories, and 1,000 persons employed; warp and weaving are made at one of them.

¹¹ A paper mill, furnace, machine shop, plaster mill, and sawmill. Pop. estimate last about 1500.

¹² A record belonging to the Ref. Prot. D. church, 1772, and signed by Johannes Van Driessen, v. t. t. names 17 families then residing in it, was: Van Driessen, 20; Van Allen, Van Alsteyn, Van Allen, Van S. (Seth), Van Buren, Van Der Pool, Cuylen, Hugk, Ysburg, S. (Stephen), Kluis, (Gardiner), Van Valenburgh, Van S. (S. W.), Van Hoesen, Malen.

¹³ M. E. Bapt., Evang. Luth., Prot. D., Prot. E., Ref. Prot. D., and R. C.

¹⁴ The manor, of which this town is a part, was granted to Robert Livingston.

¹⁵ Little Creek.

this last stream flows through a broad and fertile valley, but near the Hudson its banks are steep and rocky. The soil is a fertile, sandy loam. **Johnstown**, (Livingston p.o.) situated near the center of the town, contains 1 church, a parochial school, and 28 houses. **Glencoe Mills**, (p.v.) on Claverack Creek, contains a free chapel, 2 sawmills, and 16 houses. **Bakers Mills**, (p.o.) on Roeliff Jansens Kil, contains a woolen factory, 2 paper mills, a gristmill, and 10 dwellings. **Elizaville**, (p.o.) **Blue Store**, and **Lindithgo** are hamlets. Settlement commenced soon after the patent was granted.¹ There are 4 churches in town.²

NEW LEBANON—was formed from Canaan, April 21, 1818. It is the N.E. corner town of the co. The surface consists of steep hills separated by broad, irregular valleys. The Taghikanick Mts., upon the E., separate this town from Mass. The Wyomanock or Lebanon Creek is the principal stream. The soil is a gravelly and slaty loam intermixed with clay. The valleys are generally narrow and the hills arable to their summits. **Lebanon Springs**, (New Lebanon Springs p.o.) in the E. part of the town, is celebrated for its thermal springs.³ It contains 2 churches, 4 hotels, a female seminary, and a gristmill. Pop. 278. **Tildens** (New Lebanon p.o.) contains 1 church, a barometer and thermometer manufactory, a laboratory for the preparation of medicinal extracts,⁴ and 35 houses. **New Lebanon Center** (p.v.) contains a gristmill, sawmill, tannery, and 22 houses; **Moffatts Store**, (p.v.) 1 church and 23 houses; and **New Britain**, (p.o.) 1 church and 6 houses. In the E. part of the town, about 2 mi. S. of Lebanon Springs, is a large Shaker community.⁵ The first settlement was made about 1760, by immigrants mostly from Mass. and Conn.⁶ There are 8 churches in town.⁷

STOCKPORT—was formed from Hudson, Ghent, and Stuyvesant, April 30, 1833. It lies upon the Hudson, N. of the center of the co. The surface consists of a high table land, rising from the river in bluffs and descending with a moderate slope toward the E. Kinderhook and Claverack Creeks unite near the center of the town. The valleys of these streams are narrow and their banks often steep and rocky. Near Stottsville are 4 mineral springs, known as the Columbia Springs.⁸ **Stockport**, (p.v.) situated at the junction of Kinderhook and Claverack Creeks, contains 3 churches, several manufactories,⁹ and 44 dwellings. **Chittendens Falls** contains 1 church, 2 paper mills, and 14 dwellings, and **Stottsville** 2 woolen factories and 21 dwellings. **Columbiaville**¹⁰ (Stockport station on the Hudson R. R. R.) is situated on the Hudson. This town was settled at an early period by the Dutch. There are 4 churches in town.¹¹

STUYVESANT¹²—was formed from Kinderhook, April 21, 1823, and a part of Stockport was taken off in 1833. It is the N.W. corner town of the co., is situated on the bank of the Hudson, and includes the adjacent islands E. of the middle of the river. The surface is generally level, except along the river bank, where it is broken by ravines and low hills. Kinderhook Creek crosses the S. part of the town. The soil is generally clayey, but in some places it is a light, sandy loam. **Stuyvesant Falls**, (p.v.) on Kinderhook Creek, contains 1 church, several manufactories,¹³ and 35 houses. **Stuyvesant Landing**, (Stuyvesant p.o.) on the Hudson, contains 1 church, a flouring mill, a foundry, 2 coal yards, a lumber yard, and 34 houses. It is a steamboat

¹ On Beatty's map of 1714, the manorhouse and mill are located within this town, near the Hudson, and the residences of families named Wirbeck, Claus, and Brusie near Claverack Creek.

² 2 Ref. Prot. D., Evang. Luth., M. E.
³ The spring is 10 feet in diameter and 4 feet deep, and discharges 16 barrels of water per minute. The water is wholly tasteless, and has a temperature of 75° at all seasons. According to an analysis made by Dr. Menck, 1 pint of water contains 1.25 grs. solid matter, as follows:—0.25 grs. chloride of calcium, 0.44 grs. chloride of sodium, 0.19 grs. carbonate of lime, and 0.37 grs. sulphate of lime. Bubbles of gas constantly rise from the bottom of the spring, giving it the appearance of boiling. This gas is composed of 894 parts nitrogen and 106 parts oxygen, and is given out in the proportion of 5 cubic inches from a pint of the water. So great is the volume of water discharged that it not only supplies several baths, but 2 or 3 mills are kept running by it both summer and winter.—*L. C. Beck's Report*, 1848, p. 48, and *Geology 1st Dist.*, p. 195. The medicinal properties of these waters were first brought to the notice of the public by Jas. Hiltbeck. There are several similar springs of less volume in the vicinity.

⁴ Tilden & Co. have under cultivation 40 acres of medicinal plants,—chiefly dandelion, hyoscyamus, lettuce, belladonna, stramonium, yellow dock, burdock, poppies, digitalis, aconite, horseradish, wormwood, and valerian. They also use large quantities of cinchona, gathered from the surrounding country, as well as imported medicinal herbs and roots. Sixty persons are employed in the preparation of their extracts.

⁵ There are 500 to 600 persons in this community. They own

about 2000 acres of land in this State, besides a considerable tract in Mass. They have a large meeting house, a laboratory furnished with steam power, a gristmill, 4 sawmills, 2 machine shops, 8 dwellings, and several other buildings. They are principally engaged in farming, and in preparing extracts, roots, herbs, botanic medicines, and garden seeds. They also manufacture brooms, sieves, and fancy baskets. About 200,000 lbs. of medicinal articles and garden seeds are put up annually. The neatness of their grounds and premises is proverbial.

⁶ Among the first settlers were families named Gilbert, Cornell, King, Skinner, Mudge, Garasay, Jones, Wadhams, Sanford, and Patchin. An inn was kept at Lebanon Springs for several years before the close of the Revolutionary War. The house is still standing, and is supposed to be nearly a century old.

⁷ 3 M. E., Bap., Christian, Presb., R. C., and a Shaker meeting house.

⁸ The waters of these springs have never been analyzed. A hotel and bathing houses have recently been erected near them, and they are now much frequented.

⁹ 2 cotton factories, a mattress factory, machine shop, and sash and blind factory.

¹⁰ Columbiaville was incorp. Feb. 21, 1812, but the act of incorporation was repealed April 20, 1833. It was formerly a manufacturing place of considerable importance. In 1813 it had a cotton factory of 1500 spindles, 2 paper mills, 4 cording mills, 2 fulling mills, together with grist, saw, and plaster mills.

¹¹ M. E., Presb., Prot. E., and Univ.

¹² Named in honor of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant.

¹³ 3 cotton factories, a woolen factory, a gristmill, sawmill, machine shop, and an agricultural implement factory.

landing¹ and a station on the Hudson R. R. R. **Coxsackie Station**, on the Hudson R. R. R., has half a dozen houses. At this place is a ferry to Coxsackie, (Greene co.,) on the opposite side of the river. The first settlement was made by the Dutch about the period of the English conquest. There are 3 churches in town.³

TAGHKANICK⁴—was formed from Livingston as "Granger," March 19, 1803. Its name was changed March 25, 1814, and Copake was taken off in 1824. It is an interior town, lying S. of the center of the co. The surface is hilly. Taghkanick Creek is the principal stream. Its banks are low and rocky, and upon it are numerous mill sites. The soil is a gravelly and slaty loam. The hills are generally arable to their summits, although some are wooded and rocky. **West Taghkanick** (p.v.) contains 1 church, a gristmill, and 14 houses. **Taghkanick** (p.o.) and **New Forge** are hamlets. The first settlements were made by German and Dutch settlers, among whom were families named Brises, Shurts, and Shoefelts. A tract of about 600 acres, called Taghkanick, included in this town, was purchased by Robert Livingston in 1685. The first church (M. E.) was organized in 1843. There are now 2 churches in town; Evang. Luth., and M. E.

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Columbia County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.		No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.				No. of Districts.	Children taught.
Ancram.....	21,135	5,784	92,259.90	64,900	\$675,200	929	872	284	323	171	11	677
Austerlitz.....	22,805	4,987	401,800	68,450	470,250	796	823	333	354	228	15	574
Canaan.....	15,501	5,218	447,816	66,100	513,916	989	957	359	426	235	10	624
Chatham.....	26,856	4,381	1,094,908	271,750	1,366,658	2,020	1,993	724	821	400	20	1,497
Claverack.....	25,055	4,016	927,200	138,553	1,065,753	1,654	1,709	509	519	444	14	1,179
Clermont.....	10,231 ²	2,047	279,007	151,331	430,338	558	529	183	183	136	6	383
Copake.....	18,344	4,524	478,820	100,250	579,070	878	782	271	269	189	9	542
Gallatin.....	17,588	6,151	288,924	126,000	414,923	775	739	200	272	166	7	672
Genesottown.....	5,768	573	220,407	100,305	320,712	573	568	175	193	132	5	446
Ghent.....	22,506	5,429	881,504	92,103	973,607	1,272	1,265	412	471	257	10	700
Greenport.....	9,866	1,549	357,280	222,000	579,280	685	698	215	212	146	4	445
Hillsdale.....	21,058	5,041	462,830	132,650	594,880	1,101	1,093	394	393	273	18	979
Hudson.....	973	77	1,000,500	1,350,042	2,350,542	3,120	3,600	896	1,365	500	4	2,200
Kinderhook.....	15,865	2,811	721,857	99,240	821,097	1,800	2,064	671	716	101	10	1,628
Livingston.....	20,948	2,055	592,972	254,500	847,472	1,025	1,029	328	370	294	12	952
New Lebanon.....	16,218	3,884	986,090	104,000	390,090	1,151	1,178	352	370	291	15	821
Stockport.....	5,650	901	250,718	64,250	298,068	776	845	282	394	125	4	319
Stuyvesant.....	10,821	2,448	400,752	203,000	603,752	971	963	316	314	257	6	849
Taghkanick.....	16,290	5,068	283,980	63,106	347,086	828	837	274	291	178	8	636
Total.....	394,274 ¹	60,255	\$9,089,670	\$4,552,379	\$14,642,049	21,857	22,594	7,287	8,236	4,534	188	16,001

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.						AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.						
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Calves.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Ducks.	BUSH OF GRAIN.		Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.	
							Winter.	Spring.				Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.
Ancram.....	510	1,205	852	11,281	3,385	22,298 ³	161,274	3,383	21,067	14,580	91,035	300	230
Austerlitz.....	514	800	827	8,485	1,193	12,821	47,304	3,398	17,066	12,526	98,065	8,300	151
Canaan.....	454	600	678	8,711	1,013	12,225	93,779	3,078	18,790	14,762	75,080	12,385	1,017
Chatham.....	897	1,328	1,452	6,579	2,224	40,844	116,398	4,283	17,516	17,532	139,875	10,281	321
Claverack.....	841	961	1,113	4,573	2,888	49,049	68,701 ²	6,050	23,680	18,581	167,373	1,624	522
Clermont.....	378	280	595	2,539	3,555	14,867	22,800 ²	3,421	3,499	6,098	120,435	447	487
Copake.....	436	981	894	7,211	2,337	40,774	71,454	3,040	20,075	11,671	72,245	1,220	395
Gallatin.....	520	1,035	847	5,135	2,330	28,431	35,373	2,848	13,084	7,692	69,075	750	1,208
Genesottown.....	220	189	435	243	723	5,736	7,920	2,229	2,517	3,970	33,081		
Ghent.....	806	962	981	4,460	2,272	50,172	71,132	4,813	15,428	7,914	104,021	100	105
Greenport.....	346	366	498	740	925	12,324	19,153	3,926	6,157	3,103	45,088	250	68
Hillsdale.....	528	866	893	5,000	2,186	26,367	79,288	4,258	19,353	26,585	98,757	5,061	236
Hudson.....	248	7	118		512	160	936	178	282	270	17,000		
Kinderhook.....	542	642	639	3,865	1,639	33,611	99,739	2,802	20,000	7,876	64,430	626	12
Livingston.....	611	597	995	3,954	1,850	49,238	49,411	4,097	9,519	9,140	60,246	141	139
New Lebanon.....	448	833	925	9,239	972	8,809	51,295	4,783	15,808	22,436	81,022	25,794	3,016
Stockport.....	133	203	327	87	250	2,784	9,756	1,894	4,114	3,170	26,175		
Stuyvesant.....	180	347	650	1,442	582	10,552	27,619	2,034	11,236	5,039	43,168	235	59
Taghkanick.....	481	799	881	3,005	2,123	31,546	37,114	2,694	9,049	7,748	67,288	539	68
Total.....	9,103	13,176	14,500	87,549	32,568	453,008 ³	987,172	65,103	259,419	210,342	1,317,128	67,367	8,575

¹ 2 propellers, owned by parties here, ply on the Hudson and run from this place.

² Among the early settlers were families by the names of Van Alstyne, Van Allen, Van Ness, Van Slyke, Van Dyke, Van Valkenburgh, Vosburgh, and Schermerhorn.

³ Evang. Luth., Ref. Prot. D. and M. E.

⁴ Pronounced Tuh-kon-ick, and supposed to signify "Water Enough." Upon this side of Mt. Tom, in Copake, was formerly a spring, which was a favorite resort of the Indians; and hence the name "Taghkanick" for the locality.

CORTLAND COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Onondaga, April 8, 1808, and embraces the original townships of Virgil, Cincinnatus, Homer, Solon, and the south half of Tully and Fabius¹ in the s. e. corner of the Military Tract. It was named in honor of Pierre Van Cortlandt, first Lieut. Gov. of the State of N. Y.² It lies near the center of the State, upon the northern spurs of the Alleghany Mts., and just s. of the watershed between the Susquehanna and Lake Ontario. It contains an area of 485 square miles, and is centrally distant 120 miles from Albany. Its surface is hilly and occasionally broken, consisting mostly of arable ridges with narrowish valleys between them. The highlands are divided into three general ridges extending through the county in a

northerly and southerly direction. The first of these occupies the extreme eastern edge of the county, and is bounded on the w. by the valley of the Otselic River; the second lies between the Otselic and Tioughnioga Rivers; and the third embraces all the highlands lying w. of the Tioughnioga. These highlands are all divided laterally by the valleys of small streams, and in some places they are but little more than a collection of sharp ridges separated by narrow ravines. The northern portion of the county spreads out into a high plateau, broken by hills. This level has an average elevation of 1,100 to 1,200 feet above tide, and the ridges rise from 200 to 500 feet higher. A broad plain, into which nearly all the valleys of the tributaries of the Tioughnioga converge, occupies the center of the western part of the county; and here the county seat is located. South of this the valleys contract until they become ravines. The highest points in the county are Mount Toppin, in Preble, the Truxton Hills, and the Owego Hills, in Virgil and Harford, which attain an elevation of 1,600 to 2,100 feet above tide.

The drainage is nearly all through the Tioughnioga River, which flows through near the center of the county. In its upper course, it consists of two principal branches, the eastern entering the town of Cuyler from Madison county, and the western taking its rise in the small lakes in the northern part of Preble and the southern part of Onondaga county. The principal branches of the Tioughnioga are the Otselic,—which flows through a deep valley in the eastern part of the county from Chenango county,—Trout, Chenango, and Labrador Creeks, and Cold and Factory Brooks. The Skaneateles Outlet drains the northwestern, the branches of Fall Creek the extreme western, and Owego Creek the southwestern, parts of the county. The only considerable bodies of water in the county are the Skaneateles Lake, which borders upon the n. w. corner, and several small lakes in the northern part of the Tioughnioga Valley.

The Hamilton group of rocks—consisting of calcareous shale, with limestone and slate inter-mixed—enters the northern portions of the county; and successively above this, toward the south, appear the Genesee slate, and the Portage and Chemung groups. Quarries of sandstone and limestone, affording excellent building material, are worked in Scott, Homer, Cortlandville, and several other parts of the county. A little s. e. of Cortlandville are several small lakes, containing deposits of marl, from which an excellent quality of lime is manufactured. The soil upon the hills is principally a sandy or gravelly loam; and that of the valleys is of the same character, with a large mixture of disintegrated slate, shale, and limestone.

From its considerable elevation above tide, the climate of this co. is colder than the lower regions n. and w. The winters are longer, and snow falls to a greater depth. The people are almost exclusively engaged in the different branches of agriculture. Spring grains are largely produced in the valleys, but the whole county is better adapted to pasturage than tillage. Dairying and stock raising are extensively pursued. The production of wool also receives considerable attention. The more hardy fruits generally flourish, but are liable to injury from early and late frosts.

¹ The following lots in these towns were set apart for the support of the gospel and schools:—In Tully, 69, 76, 81; Fabius, 55, 58; Homer, 4, 34, 79, 85, 93, 98; Solon, 22, 25, 30, 41, 64, 98; Virgil, 20, 26, 51, 86, 91, 99; Cincinnatus, 1, 15, 37, 49, 53, 62. The territory of the "Boston Ten Towns," lying immediately south of this, was found to overlap or extend over a portion of this tract, and to embrace nearly all of the two southern tiers of lots

in Virgil, and 4 lots in the s. w. corner of Cincinnatus. Two additional townships (Junius, Cayuga co. and Galen, Wayne co.) were set apart by the Land Commissioners, July 31, 1790, to supply the deficiency thus occasioned in the Military Tract.

² Gen. Van Cortlandt was an extensive owner of lands upon the Military Tract in this and adjoining counties.

Manufactures are of limited extent. The completion of the Syracuse, Binghamton, and New York R. R. through this county has given an additional impulse to every branch of business, and has greatly enhanced the value of the farms by furnishing an easy and direct avenue to market.

Cortland Village, the county seat, is situated upon the Tioughnioga, near the center of the town of Cortlandville. The county clerk's office and the court house are finely situated in the center of the village.² The jail is located in the basement of the court house, the floors of the cells being 4 or 5 feet below the surface of the ground. The average number of prisoners is 2. The poor house is situated upon a farm of 118 acres, 3 mi. e. of Cortland Village. The average number of inmates is about 50. The farm yields a revenue of \$600.

There are four papers published in the county.³

Few events of general interest have occurred in this county. Settlement began in Homer in 1791, in Virgil and Cortlandville in 1794, and in several other towns before the commencement of the present century. Being remote from the great routes of travel, its settlement advanced but slowly for many years, and the fertile but more distant valley of the Genesee had been mostly taken up by immigrants before civilization spread over the hills and along the valleys of Cortland county. The fear of Indian massacre then had not entirely subsided, and at times occasioned distress almost as real as if hostilities actually existed. The wild beasts often claimed a share of the little flocks and herds of the pioneers; and long, weary forest roads to distant mills and markets, for many years, proved a heavy burden to the early settlers in this and many other sections of the State not favored with navigable streams.

CINCINNATUS—was formed from Solon, April 3, 1804. It embraced the township of Cincinnati, or No. 25 of the military tract, a name applied by the Land Commissioners upon its first survey. The present town is one-fourth of its original size,—having been reduced by the erection of Freetown, Willett, and Marathon, in 1818. It lies upon the eastern border of the county, s. of the center. Its surface consists of the narrow valley of the Otselic River and of the high ridges which rise upon each side. Deep ravines, forming the valleys of small tributaries to the river, extend laterally far into the highlands, dividing nearly the whole surface of the town into steep ridges of hills. The soil is generally a gravelly loam, and best adapted to grazing. **Cincinnati** (p. v.) contains about 290 inhabitants, and **Lower Cincinnati** 150. The former contains 3 churches⁴ and an academy.⁵ The first settlers were Ezra and Thos. Rockwell, from Lenox, Mass., who located upon lot 19; and Dr. John McWhorter, from Salem, N. Y., on lot 29, in 1795.⁶ The first church (Presb.) was formed by a union of the people of Cincinnati, Solon, Taylor, and Pitcher, Chenango co.

¹ This road is built along the Tioughnioga Valley, connecting with the N. Y. C. R. R. at Syracuse, and with the N. Y. & E. R. R. at Binghamton. It has stations at Preble, Little York, Homer, Cortlandville, Blolgets Mills, State Bridge, and Marathon.

² The county courts were first directed to be held at the schoolhouse on lot 45, in Homer. By an act of April 5, 1810, Joseph L. Richardson, of Auburn, Nathan Smith, of Heikmer, and Nathaniel Locke, of Chenango, were appointed commissioners to select the site for a court house, and \$2000 was appropriated for the erection of the building. The first county officers were John Keep, *First Judge*; Wm. Malloy, *Sheriff*; and John McWhorter, *Sarrogate*.

³ *The Cortland Courier* was established at Homer in 1810 by Jas. & Saml. Percival. In 1812 H. R. Bender & B. Washburne became the proprietors, and changed its name to *The Farmers Journal*. They sold it to Jesso Seal in 1813, by whom it was issued as

The Cortland Repository, and continued until 1825. Then Milton A. Kinney became proprietor, and changed its title to

The Cortland Observer. It passed into the hands of S. S. Bradford in 1833, and in 1836 into those of — Holmes, by whom its title was changed to

The Homer Eagle. In 1837 it was united with the *Cortland Republican*, and issued by R. A. Kelias

The Republican and Eagle, and continued until 1852. C. B. Gould then became proprietor, and changed it to *The Cortland County Whig*. In 1856 it was sold to J. R. Dixon, and by him it is now published as

The Cortland County Republican.

The Protestant Sentinel was started at Homer in 1821 by John Maxson, and continued until 1833.

The Cortland Republican was commenced in 1815, at Cortland Village, by James Percival, and was continued by him, by Osborn & Campbell, and by the Campbell Bros., until 1821.

The Western Courier was founded at Homer in 1821 by Roberts & Hull, and was soon after removed to Cortland Village. In 1824 it appeared as

The Cortland Journal, and in 1822 as

The Cortland Advertiser. It was published successively by C. W. Gill, H. S. Randall, and David Edinbold, and in 1845 it was styled

The Cortland Democrat. Seth Haight & H. G. Crouch have been interested in its management; and it is now published by A. P. Cole, as

The Cortland Gazette, which name it received in 1857. *The Cortland Chronicle* was started in 1828 by Rod & Osborn.

It was sold to R. A. Keel in 1832, and by him called

The Anti-Masonic Republican. In 1833 it was styled

The Cortland Republican, and in 1837 it was united with

The Homer Eagle.

The Liberty Herald, semi-monthly, was published at Cortland Village in 1844 and '45 by F. F. Graham.

The True American and Religious Examiner was started in 1845, at Cortland Village, by C. B. Gould. The following year it passed into the hands of S. B. Ward, was issued by him as

The True American, and continued until 1848.

The Republican Banner was started in 1848 by E. D. Van Slyck & P. H. Bateson.

The South Cortland Luminary was published in 1840, at south Cortland, by M. Reynolds.

The Morning Star was published at McGrawville in 1840, and

The Central Reformer in 1858.

⁴ Cong., Bapt., Meth.

⁵ Cincinnati Academy was chartered by the legislature, April 21, 1837.

⁶ Mr. Crittenden, from Barrington, Massachusetts, was the first settler of Willett in 1792, and to the present day is called this town in 1797. The first child born was Sally Rockwell, the first marriage that of Dr. McWhorter to Katy Young, and the first death that of Daniel Harrison, all in 1796. Mrs. H. B. B. the first school, in 1797; Col. John Kingsley, the first mill, in 1814.

CORTLANDVILLE—was formed from Homer, April 11, 1829, and embraces the southern half of the original township of Homer, and a small portion of the n. e. corner of Virgil. The name was applied to the town from its being the county seat of Cortland county. It is situated at the junction of the eastern and western branches of the Tioughnioga River, and extends from the central portion of the county to the extreme western border. The surface of much of the town is level; but the eastern and southern parts are hilly. From an eminence just w. of Cortland Village can be seen 7 distinct valleys, separated by ranges of hills radiating in different directions. The ridges are 200 to 400 feet above the valleys; and the southern part of the town is a broken upland region, the hills being arable to their summits. The tributaries of the Tioughnioga in this town are Trout Brook from the e. and Dry and Otter Brooks from the w. A small part of the western portion of the town is drained by streams flowing westward into Cayuga Lake. In the s. w. part of the town are three small ponds, fed by springs, and furnishing an almost unlimited supply of marl, from which an excellent quality of lime is manufactured.¹ The soil is generally a sandy or gravelly loam. **Cortland Village**² (p.v.) is finely situated upon the Tioughnioga, near the center of the town. It contains an academy,³ 5 churches, 3 hotels, and a population of 1,576. **McGrawville** (p.v.) is situated upon Trout Brook, 4½ mi. e. of Cortland Village. It contains 3 churches and several manufacturing establishments, and is the seat of the N.Y. Central College.⁴ Pop. 558. **South Cortland**, (p.v.) in the s. w. part of the town, contains 161 inhabitants. **Blodgets Mills** is a p.o. The first settlers of this town were Jonathan Hubbard and Col. Moses Hopkins,—the former upon the lot where Cortland Village now stands, and the latter upon lot 94.⁵ The census reports 9 churches in town.⁶

FREETOWN—was formed from Cincinnatus, April 21, 1818, and embraces the n. w. quarter of that township. Lot 20 of Virgil was annexed in 1850. It is situated upon the ridge between the Otselic and Tioughnioga Rivers, s. e. of the center of the county. It is high and hilly, and its surface is much broken by the narrow ravines of the watercourses which flow n. and s. A considerable part of the more hilly portions is yet covered with the original forests. Its soil is a sandy and gravelly loam, and is best adapted to pasturage. **Freetown Corners** (p.v.) has 2 churches and about 100 inhabitants. Robert Smith, a soldier of the Revolution, drew lot 2, and, accompanied by his son-in-law, Ensign Rice, took possession of it in 1795.⁷ The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1810, by Elder Caleb Shepard, of Lisle, who was the first preacher.⁸

HARFORD—was formed from Virgil,⁹ May 2, 1845, and it embraces the s. w. quarter of that township. It is the s. w. corner town in the county. Its surface consists of a high, broken upland, 500 to 700 feet above the valleys and 1500 to 1700 feet above tide. The Owego Hills, in the southern part, are the most elevated portions. The declivities are usually steep, and often rocky, and the summits are crowned with forests. One half of the town is yet a wilderness. The streams are mere brooks. The soil is a moderately productive sandy and gravelly loam, best adapted to pasturage. **Harford** (p.v.) contains 30 houses, and **South Harford** 20. The first settler was Dorastus De Wolf, in 1803.¹⁰ Religious meetings were held as early as 1804; but the first church (Bap.) was not organized till 1815.¹¹

HOMER—was formed March 5, 1794. Solon was taken off in 1798, Virgil in 1804, and Cortlandville in 1829. It lies upon the w. border of the county, n. of the center. Its surface

¹ Crandalls Pond covers an area of 15 acres; Swains, 6, and Chattertons, 4. The marl is generally of an ash color when first taken out, but the vegetable matter which it contains whitens upon exposure to the air. When partially dried, it is moulded into the form of bricks, and these are thoroughly dried and burned. The greatest known thickness of these deposits of marl is about 20 feet.—*Geol. Third Dist.*, p. 291.

² The Cortlandville Academy, incorp. Jan. 13, 1843.

³ This institution was incorp. in 1850. It was originally started as a manual labor school, and is open to all, without distinction of color or sex.

⁴ In 1795, Thos. Wilcox, from Whitestown, located upon lot 94; Reuben Bond, from New Haven, Jas. and John Morse, and Joseph Lee, upon lot 75. In 1796-97, Aaron Knapp located near Cortland Village. — Hotels kept upon lot 75, and Saml. Inglis and son on lot 75. In 1800, Wilnot Sperry (from Woodbridge, Conn.) settled on lot 73; and a few settlers came yearly until 1810, when the growth became more rapid. The first school-house stood on the present site of the Eagle Hotel. The first inn was kept by Saml. Inglis, in 1810.

⁵ 2 M. E., 2 M. E., 2 Presb., Christian, Ref. Presb., and Unit.

⁶ About 10 years after, Smith and Rice sold their improvements to Saml. G. Hathaway and Saml. Jennings; and about the same time Caleb Shepard and David H. Munro, from Wash-

ington co., settled on lot 22. In 1806, Remembrance Curtiss settled on lot 12; and Curtis and Chas. Richardson, from Saratoga co., on lot 32. Henry Gariner, Wm. Tutbill, Jacob Hicks, Gideon Chipin, Simon Doty, John Backus, and Anos Eaton, were among the other early settlers. The first marriage was that of Robert Smith, jr., with Amity Smith. The first school teacher was Don A. Robertson. The first store was kept by Peter McVean, at "The Corners." The first permanent merchant was Walton Sweetland, still a resident of the town.

⁷ The census reports 3 churches; 1 Bap., 2 M. E.

⁸ The p.o. of "Worthington" was established in this part of Virgil in 1825 or '26. Its name was changed to Harford about 10 years after. From this the town derives its name.

⁹ Among the other first settlers were Thos. Nichols, in 1804, John Green, in 1805, Eben Burgess, — Barns, Gordon Burlingame, Nathan Heaton, Theodore E. Hart, and Lewis Moore. Theodore E. Hart kept the first store, in 1824. The first birth was that of Dr. Chas. Buns; the first marriage, that of Obed Graves and Abner Munroe; and the first death, that of Dorastus De Wolf. Betsey Carver taught the first school, in 1809; Lewis Moore kept the first inn; and Nathan Heaton built the first grist mill, in 1814.

¹¹ The census reports 3 churches; Christian, Cong., and Union.

is quite uneven, consisting of the valleys of the two branches of the Tioughnioga River and the ridges which border upon them. The valley of the western branch is over a mile wide, and elevated 1,096 feet above tide. The eastern valley is narrower. A ridge of hills, 200 to 500 feet above the river, separates the two valleys; and a similar ridge occupies the s. e. corner of the town. The western part is a hilly upland, 1500 to 1600 feet above tide. The principal branches of the Tioughnioga are Cold and Factory Brooks, from the w. The valleys of these streams open northward into corresponding valleys, through which flow streams emptying into Otisco and Skaneateles Lakes. The soil upon the river intervals is a deep, rich alluvial and dark loam, well adapted to tillage; among the hills, it is a sandy or gravelly loam, better for pasturage. **Homer**¹ (p. v.) is finely situated on the Tioughnioga, 3 mi. s. of Cortland Village. It contains 6 churches, a printing office, and several manufacturing establishments, including the only cotton factory in the county. It is the seat of Cortland Academy,² an old and very flourishing institution. Pop. 1925. **East Homer** (p. v.) contains 25 houses, and **Little York** (p. v.) 15. Spencer Boche and his brother-in-law, Amos Todd, were the first settlers of this town, and of Cortland county, in 1791.³ The first religious meetings were held in 1793, when there were but 6 families in town; and all attended. The first church (Cong.) was founded in 1801, chiefly through the influence of Mrs. Hobart, wife of Lieut. Hobart.⁴

LAPEER—was formed from Virgil, May 2, 1845, and embraces the s. e. quarter of that township. It lies upon the high ridges w. of the Tioughnioga River, on the s. border of the county, w. of the center. The declivities of the hills bordering upon the river are precipitous. "Luce Hill," in the north western part of the town, is the highest point, and is 1,600 to 1,700 feet above tide. The streams are all small brooks. Upon Fall Creek, near the s. border of the town, is a wild and beautiful cascade, 71 feet high, known as Hunts Falls. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam. Nearly one half of the town is still unsettled. **Hunts Corners** contains 10 houses. **Lapeer** (p. o.) is near the center of the town. There is no church edifice in town.⁵ The first settler was Phineas Grant, a colored man.⁶

MARATHON—was formed from Cincinnati, April 21, 1818, as "Harrison," embracing the s. w. quarter of the military township. Its name was changed in 1827. It lies upon the southern border of the county, e. of the center. Its surface is rugged and hilly, the ridges rising 500 to 700 feet above the valleys. The Tioughnioga flows through its western part, in a deep, narrow valley with precipitous sides. Hunt Creek in the s. w. and Merrill Creek in the e. part of the town also flow through deep and narrow valleys. The arable land lies principally along these valleys, the uplands being broken and only fit for pasturage. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam. **Marathon**⁷ (p. v.) contains 3 churches, the oldest of which is the Presb. organized Feb. 11, 1814.⁸ Pop. 500. **Texas Valley** is a p. o. in the s. e. corner. Dr. Japheth Hunt, a surgeon of the army, who served in both the French and Revolutionary Wars, settled on Lot 93, in 1794.⁹

¹ Incorpor. May 11, 1835.

² Incorpor. February 2, 1819. This institution, from its commencement, has uniformly borne a high reputation. Samuel B. Woodworth, LL.D., present Secretary of the Regents of the University, was at the head of this institution for nearly 22 years. At a jubilee celebration, held July 7 and 8, 1846, it was stated that 1000 students had been connected with the academy. The whole number up to 1859 was over 8,000.

³ They came in the fall, and erected a temporary dwelling, a little s. of Homer Village, near the bridge, and returned in the winter for their goods, leaving Mrs. Boche the sole occupant of the house, and the only representative of civilization within a circuit of 20 miles. They were prevented from returning for 6 weeks by the deep snows; and during the whole of that period the lone woman remained in anxious doubt as to the fate of her husband and brother. Mr. Todd located on lot 42, "West Hill." Among the other early settlers were John Howe, John Miller, Jas. Matthews, Jas. Moore, Silas and Paul Miller, (from Birmingham) in 1792; Darius Kinney, (from Brimfield, Mass.) in 1793; Rodrick Owen, (from Lebanon, N. Y.), Jonathan Hubbard, and Moses Hopkins, in 1794; Thos. Wiley, (from Whites-town), Zedekiah Keene, and John Stone, (from Brimfield), John Keep, Solomon and John Hubbard, and Asa White, in 1795. The first male child born was Homer Moore, and the first female Betsey House; the first death, that of Mrs. Gould Alford. The first marriage was that of Zade Strong and Wm. Russell, who were obliged to go through the forests to Ludlowville, Hopkins co., on horseback, to have the ceremony performed. The first school-house was built a little s. of Homer Village in 1798. The first teacher was Joshua Ballard. Enos Stinson kept the first inn, and A. M. Coats the first store. The first permanent and successful merchant was Jedediah Barber. John Keep, Solomon Hubbard, and Asa White built the first grist mill in 1798, on the

present site of that of Cogswell & Wilcox. The old mill for some time was used as church, public hall, and ball room.

⁴ The first sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Hall (d. of N. J.). He was assisting at a raising; and, when it became known that a minister was present, a sermon was clamorously called for and was delivered on the spot. The census reports 6 churches in town: Cong. Bapt. M. E., Prot. L., and Unit. of Hobart, and M. E. at East Homer.

⁵ Free Bap., Meth., and Christian denominations hold meetings in school-houses. The Free W. Bap. Society was formed by Lake Lake in 1820.

⁶ Among the other first settlers were Peter Gray, (on lot 50), Robt. K. Wheeler, and Thomas Kingsley, who came to 1802; Seth Jennings and Timothy Roberts, in 1805; Zach. Ames, John R. Smith, Uriel Sessions, Simon Luce, Avery Hartshorn, and H. J. Richards. The first marriage was that of Simon Luce and Rebecca Ayres, Oct. 9, 1805; and the first death, that of Simon Luce, in 1808. Ebenezer Luce taught the first school, in 1814, and Harvey Jennings built the first mill, in 1815.

⁷ About one mile s. of the village, on the e. bank of the river, is the site of an old Indian village and burned as such. Tradition says that this was once the seat of a powerful tribe of Indians.

⁸ The census reports 4 churches: 2 Presb. Bap., and M. E.

⁹ Among the other pioneer settlers were John Hunt in 1796; Abram Brink, (first innkeeper,) Ranabas Wood and S. n., and Zachariah Spikes, in 1802. The first child born is S. M. Hunt a grandson of the first settler; the first marriage that of N. J. J. Brink and Polly Alford; and the first death that of the first settler, in March, 1808, aged 97 years. Wm. Cowley taught the first school, in 1803; John Hunt built the first saw mill, and Wood & Waldo, James Burgess, and David Munroe were the early merchants. The first successful mercantile firm was that of Peck, Archer & Dickson, now of New York City.

PREBLE—named in honor of Commodore Edward Preble, was formed from Tully upon the organization of Cortland co., April 8, 1808, and embraced the southern half of the latter town. Scott was taken off in 1815. It lies upon the northern border of the county, w. of the center. Its surface consists of the valley of the western branch of the Tioughnioga River, which is here nearly 2 miles wide, and the ridges which rise on the e. and w. Mount Toppin, s. w. of the village, is 1,700 feet above tide; Truxton Hills are the highest land in the county. The declivities of the hills are steep, and some of their summits sharp ridges. North of Mount Toppin a valley extends northward and opens into the valley of the Otisco Inlet. In the northern part of the town are several beautiful little lakes; and upon the southern borders are others of a similar character, known as the Little York Lakes. The soil is a fine quality of gravelly loam. **Preble Corners** (Preble p. o.) contains 200 inhabitants, and **Baltimore** 75. The first settlers were James and Robert Cravath, John Gillett, and Elijah Mason, who came in 1798.¹ The first church (Cong.) was formed through the efforts of Revs. Theodore Hinsdale and Joel Hall, missionaries from Conn.² Rev. Matt. Harrison was the first pastor.

SCOTT—was formed from Preble, April 14, 1815, and named in honor of Gen. Winfield Scott. It is the s. w. corner town of the county. Its surface is mostly upland, broken by two deep and narrow valleys which extend n. and s. through the town. The declivities of the hills are very steep, and in many places precipitous. Cold Brook flows through the eastern valley, and Factory Brook and Skaneateles Inlet through the western. Skaneateles Lake borders upon the s. w. corner. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam, and is best adapted to grazing. **Scott Center** (Scott p. o.) contains about 300 inhabitants. **Scott Corners** (East Scott p. o.) is a hamlet. Peleg and Solomon Babcock and Asa Howard (from Mass.) and George Dennison (from Vt.) located on lot 82 in 1799.³ The first church was a Seventh Day Baptist, organized in 1820, Wm. B. Maxson first pastor.⁴

SOLOH—was formed from Homer, March 9, 1798, and embraced the townships of Solon and Cincinnati. A portion was annexed to Truxton, April 4, 1811. Cincinnati was taken off in 1804, and Taylor in 1849. It is an interior town, lying near the center of the county. The surface is mostly upland, broken by numerous narrow valleys of small brooks and creeks. The hills on the eastern border are 1400 to 1500 feet above tide. Many of the highest summits are too rough for cultivation, and are crowned with forests. Trout Brook flows in a westerly direction through near the center, forming a narrow but fertile valley. The soil is a gravelly loam, well adapted to grazing. **Solon** (p. v.) contains about 100 inhabitants. The first settlers were Johnson Bingham and Eddy Wildman, from Canterbury, Conn., who located, the former on lot 62, and the latter on lot 51, in 1796.⁵ The first church was formed in 1804, Rev. Josiah Butler the first preacher.⁶

TAYLOR—was formed from Solon, Dec. 5, 1849, and named in honor of Gen. Zachary Taylor. It lies near the center of the eastern border of the county. Its surface is mostly upland and is very broken and hilly. The declivities are generally precipitous, rising 600 to 800 feet above the valleys. Mount Rhoderick, lying partly in this town and partly in Solon, is the highest point. The streams are mere brooks, generally flowing in a southerly direction and discharging their waters into the Otselic. Solon Pond is a small sheet of water near the center of the town. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam. **Taylorville**, (Taylor p. o.), or "Bangall," contains 25 houses, and **Union Valley** (p. v.) 20.⁷ The first settlers were Zerah Beebe, a Revolutionary soldier, Latus Beebe, his son, and John Tinker, his son-in-law, from Waterbury, Conn., in 1794.⁸

¹ Among the other first settlers were Amos Skeel, Seth and Samuel Trowbridge, Richard Fisherson, Samuel Criss, Jabez B. Phelps, Ed. Cummings, and Francis Albert, and Garret Van Boesen. The first child born was Nancy Gill; the first marriage, that of Amos Ball and Sally Mason; and the first death, that of John Patterson, a Revolutionary patriot, in 1797. Ruth Thompson taught the first school, in 1801; Davis & Taylor kept the first store, and Moses Nash the second; Samuel Trowbridge kept the first inn.

² The census reports 2 churches; 1 Presb., 1 M. E.

³ Among the other first settlers were Cornish Messenger and Daniel Jake-way, (from De Ruyter.) Maxon Babcock, (from Mass.) Gershon Richardson, Jared and John Babcock, Elisha Sidons, Henry and Jesse Burdick, Timothy Brown, and Nathl. Morgan. The first child born was Harriet Babcock; the first marriage, that of Solomon Babcock and Amy Morgan, and the first death, that of an infant daughter of Peleg Babcock. Amy Morgan taught the first school, in 1804; James Babcock kept the first inn, and Nathan Babcock the first store.

⁴ Besides this, there are in town 3 societies; Bap., M. E., and Presb.

⁵ Among the other first settlers were Benj. Beebe, Lewis Beebe, (first innkeeper,) Daniel Porter, Zerah Tinker, Jas. H. Wheeler, Elisha Johnson, Saml. G. Hathaway, Stephen N. Peck, and Noah Greeley, (first mill owner.) The first child born was a daughter of Johnson Bingham; the first marriage, that of Robt. Smith and Amy Smith, and the first death, a daughter of Johnson Bingham. Roxana Beebe and Lydia Stewart taught the first school, in 1804; and E. Tabbs kept the first store.

⁶ The census reports 2 churches; 1 Bap. and 1 M. E.

⁷ The census reports 5 churches; Bap., Cong., Wes. Meth., 2 M. E.

⁸ The first child born was Kezia Beebe; the first marriage, that of Asaph Butler and Lury Beebe; and the first death, that of Zerah Beebe, in 1800. — Beers taught the first school, in 1810; Orlando Beebe kept the first inn, Hurlbut A. Gilbert the first store, and Ezra and Theo. Rockwell built the first saw mill, in 1816.

TRUXTON¹—named in honor of Commodore Thomas Truxton, was formed in 1808, April 8, 1808, and embraced the s. half of the latter town. The s. 4 tiers of lots of 80 acres annexed April 4, 1811. Cuyler was taken off in 1858. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. The surface consists of a broken upland divided into ridges, which have a general northerly and southerly direction. The east branch of the Tioughnioga River flows in a s. w. direction through the center of the town, cutting the ranges of hills diagonally. The Truxton Hills are the highest in the co. North of the river, nearly the whole surface is divided into sharp ridges with steep declivities, their summits being technically termed "hog backs." Muncey Hill, in the s. e. part, the highest land in town, is a wild, broken region, poorly adapted to cultivation. On the s. border is a small lake known as Labrador Pond, noted for its wild and picturesque scenery. Upon a small brook, which flows into the outlet of this pond from the n., is a beautiful cascade, called Tinkers Falls. The soil is generally a sandy and gravelly loam. In amount of dairy products this town is one of the first in the State. **Truxton** (p. v.) contains 257 inhabitants, and **Cuyler** (p. v.) 112. **Keeney Settlement** is a hamlet on the s. line. There are in town a woolen, a sash and blind, and butter tub factory, and an extensive carriage shop. The first settlers were Saml. Benedict, Chris. Whitney, and Jonas Stiles, in 1795, who located on Lots 12, 93, and 2, respectively.² The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1806, under Eld. Rufus Freeman.³

VERGIL—was formed from Homer, April 3, 1801. Harford and Lapeer were taken off in 1845. A small portion of its e. part has been annexed to Cortlandville and Free-town. It lies upon the w. border of the county, s. of the center. Its surface is a broken and hilly upland. The Owego Hills, in the s. w. part, are about 600 feet above the valleys and 1600 to 1700 feet above tide. The valleys are narrow, bordered by the steep declivities of the hills. Virgil Creek, flowing n., and Gridley Creek, flowing w., are the principal streams. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam, and is best adapted to grazing. **Virgil** (p. v.) contains 206 inhabitants, and **East Virgil** (p. v.) about 60. **State Bridge** (Messegerville p. o.) is a r. r. station. **Franks Corners** is a hamlet in the s. w. part. The first settler was Joseph Chaplin, in 1792.⁴ The first religious meeting was held in 1802; and the first church (Cong.) was formed, Feb. 5, 1805, by Rev. Seth Williston.⁵

WILLETT—was formed from Cinncinatus, April 21, 1818, and was named in honor of Col. Marinus Willett, of Revolutionary memory. It lies in the s. e. corner of the county. Its surface consists of the narrow valley of the Otsele River and of the high ridges which rise on either side. The uplands are broken by the narrow ravines through which the small streams flow. Nearly one-third of the town is yet unsettled, the surface being too rough for profitable cultivation. In the s. w. part of the town is a small lake, known as Bloody Pond,—its sanguinary name having been bestowed in consequence of the vagaries of *delirium tremens*. The soil is a sandy and gravelly

¹ In Nov. 1838, this town was divided into 2 newly equal parts by a line extending n. and s.; and the e. half now forms the town of CUYLER.

² Among the other first settlers were Robt. Knight, (from Monmouth, N. J.) Hugh Stewart, (from Colerain, Mass.), John Jeffrey and Enos Phelps, (from N. J.) Billy Truxbridge and Dr. John Miller, (from Dutchess co.). The last named was the first physician, and is still living, (1858), aged 82. The first child born was a son of Samuel Benedict; and the first death was a child in the same family. A. W. Baker taught the first school, in 1799; Bowen Brewster kept the first inn, in 1801, and Stephen Hedges the first store.

³ The census returns 4 churches: 2 M. E. Bap., Presb.

⁴ Mr. Chaplin was engaged to open a road from Oxford to Cayuga Lake, which he commenced in 1792 and finished in two years. This road was 60 mi. in length, and it became the thoroughfare for emigrants. Mr. Chaplin brought in his family from Oxford in the winter of 1794-95. Among the other first settlers were John M. Frank, John Geo. John E. Row, James Wright, Jas. Knapp, Jas. and John Green, Joseph Bailey, and Enos Bouton. The first flock of sheep, brought in by Mr. Frank, were all destroyed by the wild animals. Mr. Row and Capt. Knapp killed 15 wolves in one year. The first child born was a son of Joseph Chaplin; the first marriage was that of Rufus Whitney, of Dryden, and Susan Ghentry, in 1800; and the first death was that of a stranger, named Charles Hoffman, who was found dead in the woods in April, 1798. Chas. Joyce was the first teacher; Peter Vanderlynd and Nathl. Knapp built the first grist mill, in 1800; Daniel Edward built the first saw mill in 1801, and Danl. Sheldon kept the first store, in 1807. As early as 1828, in a series of articles in the "Cortland Observer" Nathaniel Bouton, a farmer in this town, strongly advocated the construction of a n. r. through the southern tier of counties. From the proceedings of a "Festive Gathering" of the early settlers and inhabitants of the town of Virgil we make the following extracts:—"The patents issued to the purchasers of the military lots contained the whole mile square; yet the State reserved to itself the right to retain 100 acres in the s. e. corner of each lot and give an equal amount of land in Ohio. This reserved lot was

known as 'The States Hundred.' By giving notice that he wished to retain his land together, and paying \$500 for the same, the patentee could obtain the whole lot. In default of the payment, the State retained 50 acres of the *M. S. P. Co.* called the 'Survey of Fifty Acres.'" As an illustration of the hardships to which the pioneers of this town and co. were subjected, we extract the following:—"In the spring of 1797, John L. Row came on from Ulster co. and made a beginning on his lot. The same occupied till recently by himself and family. In dealing with Mr. Frank, he cleared a spot, put up the ends of a log house, split plank and laid a floor, pecked bark for a door, and agreed with a man in Homer to put it on. He also cut and cured some of the wild grass growing in the swamp, for hay, and returned. Preparations were then made for putting up a house, which was done in the winter following. He and his wife, one in a sleigh, with a young cow following them. When they came to the river, opposite Mr. Chaplin's, they found the water so high, and the canoe that had been used in crossing, carried away. Mr. Chaplin's hog trough, was procured, and Mrs. Row was safely carried over in it. She then stood up on the bank to assist the crossing of what remained. The hogs, being unskilled swimmers, with the sleigh, the cow following, and coming to the edge, carried away with the current, but, after a hard struggle, were being fastened to the sleigh, as no accommodations could be procured, and they ate out the flag bottoms of the canoe, to allay the keen demands of appetite. The snow was 20 or 30 feet deep, with no track, and the whole day was consumed in coming from the river to their new home. When they arrived, they were surprised to find their horse without a shoe, consequently the snow as deep as out of it. But their perseverance would have been disheartened. But when it was to be lost. The snow was cleared away from a part of the floor, a fire built against the logs, some timbers driven up, so the beams, for a row over, the horses fed in a stable, with some of their coarse hay below them, and thus they endured several successive nights were pass."⁵

⁵ The census reports 3 churches: Bap., F. W. Bap., Cong., M. E. Union.

loom. **Dyersville** (Willet p. o.) contains 20 houses. The first settler was Ebenezer Crittenden, from Barrington, Mass., in 1793.¹ The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1816. There is also a Cong. church in town.

CUYLER—was formed from Truxton, Nov. 18, 1858. The statistics of this town are embraced in the town of Truxton, page 255.

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Cortland County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.				SCHOOLS.		
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	No. of Districts.	Children taught.
Cincinnatus.....	10,368	6,915	\$250,635	\$8,500	\$262,135	551	568	220	247	179	9	500
Cortlandville.....	24,150	8,300 ¹	1,164,040	210,400	1,377,540	2,127	2,202	827	879	749	24	1,590
Cuyler ²	10,848 ¹	5,159	229,050	11,550	241,440	484	471	188	137	164	8	387
Freetown.....	7,054 ¹	7,812	138,174	4,750	142,924	477	449	180	190	168	7	356
Homer.....	21,575	11,167 ¹	1,030,060	146,200	1,186,150	1,807	1,978	732	477	573	21	1,274
Lapeer.....	9,371	5,654 ¹	129,545	11,440	140,985	583	567	142	149	133	10	371
Marathon.....	9,520 ¹	5,402	276,931	15,700	292,631	686	655	249	275	214	7	519
Predde.....	10,713 ¹	5,920	274,545	15,200	289,665	614	605	240	268	212	11	428
Scott.....	8,772 ¹	5,081	121,020	33,505	154,525	670	623	247	259	225	9	517
Solon.....	10,548 ¹	7,503	255,325	12,000	267,325	549	508	206	206	188	10	455
Taylor.....	10,211	7,787	174,025	3,450	177,475	615	586	226	232	221	10	376
Truxton.....	32,707 ¹	21,054 ¹	672,757	41,040	713,797	1,736	1,708	646	755	601	29	1,396
Virgil.....	20,750 ¹	8,780 ¹	598,225	15,200	623,425	1,094	1,137	446	466	410	19	827
Willet.....	8,097 ¹	7,793 ¹	145,140	14,860	160,000	464	461	178	182	175	8	318
Total.....	194,750 ¹	113,602 ¹	5,278,182	543,985	5,821,127	12,257	12,318	4,727	4,722	4,212	182	9,224

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							Domestic Manufactures in Yards.
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Calves.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	BUSK OF GRAIN.		Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.		
						Winter.	Spring.				Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	
Cincinnatus.....	369	978	1,154	2,321	487	568	29,020	3,521	6,560	14,015	118,760	3,070	859
Cortlandville.....	1,078	1,648	2,833	4,918	1,975	2,397 ¹	117,572 ¹	5,904	21,375	54,928	319,229	28,021	1,347 ¹
Cuyler ²	263	880	1,233	2,052	526	226	34,936	3,289	8,414	13,850	108,690	71,580	971
Freetown.....	227	519	628	1,161	389	1,300	32,646	1,503 ¹	5,200	10,295	72,235	16,220	1,000 ¹
Homer.....	960	1,924	2,390	3,438	1,851	554	90,381 ¹	5,653 ¹	21,500	55,052	279,025	28,622	903
Lapeer.....	349	884	802	1,696	450	253	29,412 ¹	2,544	5,676	8,671	76,970	10,520	1,664
Marathon.....	338	862	1,068	3,290	573	406	27,774	2,887	5,967	17,627	135,099	8,101	2,786
Predde.....	478	920	1,032	2,301	966	784	80,709 ¹	2,678	11,411	24,840	141,029	4,540	329
Scott.....	390	775	755	2,058	514	296	41,317	2,090	9,841	18,020	91,825	7,604	1,227
Solon.....	446	816	1,170	1,826	637	23	30,567	3,545	8,537	21,788	149,375	300	1,130
Taylor.....	328	1,053	1,133	2,225	502	169 ¹	29,040	3,043	7,805	13,517	151,885	5,835	1,804 ¹
Truxton.....	1,044	2,406	4,724	5,002	1,955	77	77,561	12,712 ¹	25,177	60,686	416,246	517,281	2,147 ¹
Virgil.....	813	1,449	1,909	6,800	1,049	1,575 ¹	90,052 ¹	4,721	12,485	30,474	243,423	4,230	3,749 ¹
Willet.....	266	889	837	1,502	437	399 ¹	18,156 ¹	2,627 ¹	5,411	8,212	83,285	2,595	1,883
Total.....	7,410	16,003	21,068	41,321	12,302	8,808 ¹	732,884 ¹	56,709 ¹	155,389	351,375	2,379,257	708,079	21,800 ¹

¹ Mr. Crittenden embarked, with his wife, child, and goods, upon a rude boat, at Chenango Forks, and with a paddle and setting pole worked his way up the rapid current of the Troughmoga and Oriskany Rivers to his place of settlement. For 9 years he was the sole inhabitant of the town. Among the other first settlers were Jabez Johnson, (from Vt.), Benj. Wilson, (from Westchester co.), John Fisher, Thos. Gayley,

Thos. Leach, Phineas Sargent, and John Covert. The first birth was that of a child of Ebr Crittenden. The wives of Solomon Smith, Dan, Robert, and Edward Nelson all died in 1812; and these were the first deaths in town. The first school was taught in 1814. Benj. Wilson kept the first inn and built the first mill, and John E. Dyer kept the first store.

² Formed since 1856.

DELAWARE COUNTY.



This county was formed from Ulster and Otsego, March 10, 1797.¹ It lies upon the headwaters of Delaware River, from which it derives its name. It contains an area of 1,580 sq. mi., and is centrally distant 70 mi. from Albany. Its surface is a hilly and mountainous upland, divided into 3 general ridges by the valleys of the 2 principal branches of Delaware River. This upland region is a connecting link between the Blue Ridge upon the s. and the Catskill and Helderbergh Mts. on the n. In the s. part of the co. these ridges form a mountainous region, with lofty, rocky peaks and precipitous declivities broken by wild and narrow ravines. In the n. the highlands are less wild and precipitous, and the whole region assumes the character of a rugged, hilly upland.² The main or w.

branch of the Delaware³ River takes its rise in Utsyauthia Lake,⁴ a small sheet of water upon the n. e. line of the co. It flows 60 mi. in a s. w. direction to the w. border of the co., thence turns abruptly to the s. and forms the s. e. boundary of Tompkins and Hancock. In its course in the co. it descends about 1000 feet. Pepachton River,⁵ the e. branch of the Delaware, rises in Roxbury and flows 60 mi. s. w., uniting with the Delaware at Hancock. The Susquehanna forms a portion of the n. boundary of the co. Charlotte River and Outcut Creek are tributaries of the Susquehanna. The other streams are creeks and brooks, principally tributaries to the 2 branches of the Delaware. The valleys of these streams are usually narrow, and bordered by steep hills which often rise into mountains. The rocks of the co. mostly belong to the old red sandstones of the Catskill division.

The mineral wealth of the co. is limited to stone useful for building and flagging, of which large quantities of a fine quality are found. Vague traditions of silver and lead mines have here, as in other counties, haunted the brains of dreaming adventurers. A brine spring is reported 4 mi. s. w. of Delhi Village, and 1384 feet above tide, another 3½ mi. from Colchester, and several chalybeate springs in various parts of the co.; but none of them are important.⁶ The soil is generally of a dark reddish color, composed of the disintegrated sandstone and shale. In the valleys are occasionally narrow strips of fertile alluvium. Dairying is at present the leading occupation of the people. The numerous fresh springs of water issuing from its hillsides,⁷ the fresh herbage, and bracing mountain air, seem peculiarly adapted to this business.⁸ Lumber was formerly rafted in large quantities to Philadelphia; but, although still extensively exported by r. r., the quantity is diminishing.⁹ Since the completion of the r. r., tanneries have sprung up in favored localities, and will continue until the supply of bark is exhausted. The other manufactures are chiefly limited to the local wants of the inhabitants. The immense amount of water power in the co. will greatly facilitate the establishment of manufactories whenever the exigencies of the co. may demand them.

¹ The w. branch of the Delaware was formerly the boundary line between Otsego and Ulster cos. The line between this co. and Lanesme was run according to the treaty of Fort Stanwix of Nov. 3, 1763, and was known for a long period as the "*Line of 1763*."

² The following is a list of elevations above tide, principally derived from the State Road Survey in 1825, and various r. r. surveys of more recent date:—

Delaware River, s. border (estimated).....	530 feet.
Junction of the two branches of Delaware.....	922 "
Hancock Station.....	943 "
Delaware River at Fife's Eddy.....	950 "
Delaware Station.....	953 "
Deposit (State Road Survey).....	1004 "
Sidney Village.....	1019 "
Mouth of Beaver Kill.....	1018 "
Franklin Village.....	1240 "
Arkville, near Margaretville.....	1345 "
Courthouse Square.....	1453 "
West Meredith (John Stittson).....	1726 "
Porch Pond.....	1765 "
Standard Village (Newburgh & Syracuse R. R. Survey).....	1765 "

Fish Lake, near Delhi.....	1779 feet.
Elk Creek Summit (3 or 4 mi. from Delhi).....	1874 "
Warner Pass (3 mi. w. of Stamford Village).....	1887 "
Head of Delaware, Stamford.....	1888 "
Dayport Centre.....	1898 "
Lowest summit between Outcut Creek and Delhi.....	2104 "
Mt. Pisgah, Andes (estimated).....	3400 "

³ Otherwise called the "Mohawk Branch of the Delaware" and by the Indians "*Cochingog*" or "*Cochingap*."

⁴ This lake is often mentioned in early documents. In a colonial times it was at one of the angles of Albany co.

⁵ Sometimes written Popachon, Popotunk. In the Government returns the p. n. named from the river is written Pe-pachton.

⁶ *Kiel's Mineralogy N. Y.* p. 160.

⁷ The first count held in the co. adopted as its seal the device of a "stream of water issuing from a high mountain."

⁸ In amount of butter this co. ranks second only to St. Lawrence.

⁹ In number of sawmills this co. is now surpassed by none but Steuben and Oneida.

The co. seat is located at Delhi.¹ The present courthouse was erected in 1820.² The co. clerk's office and jail³ are in separate buildings, adjacent to the courthouse. The poorhouse is an old, two story wood building, situated upon a farm of 175 acres about 2 mi. s. of Delhi Village. The average number of inmates is 65, supported at a cost of \$1.00 per week each. The farm yields an income of \$250. The N. Y. & Erie R. R. extends along the Delaware, and the Albany & Susquehanna R. R. through the n. w. corner. Soon after the completion of the N. Y. & E. R. R., in 1849, plank roads were built, extending from several of the stations into the interior of the co.⁴

The co. has 7 weekly newspapers.⁵

The great Hardenburgh Patent,⁶ embracing that part of the co. s. and e. of the w. branch of the Delaware, was granted April 10, 1708, to Johannes Hardenburgh, of Kingston, Ulster co., and associates, who had previously purchased the lands of the Indians. A tract of 250,000 acres, between the w. branch of the Delaware and a line a mi. e. from the Susquehanna, was bought from the Indians at "Johnson Hall," Montgomery co., June 14, 1768, by John Harper, Sen., and Gen. Wm., Joseph, and Alex. Harper and others. On the s. e. side it extended from Utsyauthia Lake down the Delaware to the mouth of a small stream called Camskuttty. Within this tract 5 townships, with full privileges of townships, were created by patent in 1770; but in none of them was an organization ever effected under this authority.⁷

Most of the lands in this co. were settled upon leases;⁸ and this region shared largely in the excitement and mob violence which distinguished the anti-rent movement. Combinations to resist the execution of civil processes were formed in 1844, and open resistance began to be made in March, 1845, by armed bands in the disguise of Indians, and led by "chiefs" named after the Indian fashion. They were pledged to secrecy and mutual aid; and whenever the sheriff or his deputies appeared, to levy upon property for rent, they assembled in overpowering numbers and prevented the execution of the writs. An act was passed, Jan. 25, 1845, forbidding persons from

¹ The courthouse was located by the judges, justices, and supervisors; and the sum of \$1200 was granted April 4, 1798, for the erection of the co. buildings, on a lot given by Levi Baxter and George Fish. Under an act of March 25, 1806, the sheriff's mileage was reckoned from the courthouse; and under an act of June 18, 1812, a tavern was allowed to be kept in the courthouse. The courthouse and jail was burned April 17, 1820, and a prisoner confined for some trifling offence perished in the flames. An act passed April 11, 1820, authorized a loan of \$8000 for rebuilding, and the present edifice was erected in the summer of that year. About a dozen prisoners, on "the limits" at the time the jail was burned, were released upon bail; and it happened that while the co. was without a jail there was no occasion for its use; but within a few hours after a prison room was so far completed as to hold a prisoner, it was needed and occupied.

² Supervisors' meetings and courts were held at the house of Gideon Frisbie until the courthouse was completed. The first co. officers were Joshua H. Brett, *First Judge*; Patrick Lamb, Wm. Horton, and Gabriel North, *Judges*; Isaac Hardenburgh and Alex. Leal, *Justices*; Ebenezer Foote, *Clerk*; Elias Butler, *Sheriff*; and Anthony Marvin, *Sargeant*.

³ The jail is of wood, warmed by furnaces. It contains 4 rooms, and generally has 1 or 2 inmates.

⁴ During the first 10 years of this century several turnpikes were built through this co., and these tended greatly to promote settlement, by opening routes to market.

⁵ **The Delaware Gazette** was established at Delhi, Nov. 18, 1819, by John Jas. Lappan. In 1833 it was sold to A. M. Paine, by whom it is now published.

The Delaware Republican was started at Delhi, July 4, 1822, by Elijah J. Roberts, and was continued about 2 years.

The Delaware Journal was started at Delhi in 1824, by Geo. Mayvane, and was continued 1 year. It was revived by Boune & McDonald, but was again discontinued.

The Delaware Express was started at Delhi, in Jan. 1839, by Norwood Bowne, the present publisher.

Voice of the People, an anti-rent paper established at Delhi in 1845, and continued about 4 years.

The Deposit Courier was started in March, 1849, by C. E. Wright, and was continued till May, 1853. From the same office, in Sept., 1853, *Sylvester D. Hulse* issued.

The Deposit Union Democrat, and still continues to publish it.

The Bloomville Mirror was begun May 28, 1851, by S. B. Champion. The first number contained but 101 words, and till July no price was fixed. The "office," located in the corner of a mill, consisted of 10 lbs. of type without a press; and the paper was "printed" by striking with a mallet on a block laid over the type. It has grown into respectable size, and has an unusually large patronage for a country newspaper. It is now printed on a power press.

The Hobart Free Press was started Jan. 1855, by E. B. Fenn.

The Weekly Visitor was commenced April 14, 1855, at Franklin, by Geo. W. Reynolds. It has been changed to

The Franklin Visitor, and is still published.

The Walton Journal, commenced in 1856 by E. P. Berry, was continued 2 years.

The Village Record was established at Hobart in 1856, by G. W. Allright.

The Walton Blade was commenced in 1856 by E. P. Berry, but was soon after discontinued.

⁶ Most of the Hardenburgh Patent was surveyed by Ebenezer Wooster, in 1749; and in that year the proprietors released to each other certain lots, bounded by monuments on the Delaware and Papakunk Rivers. After the Revolution it was found that the monuments were lost, and an act, passed March 29, 1790, appointed Charles Tappan and Jas. Cockburn commissioners to make a survey of certain lines, to be properly marked by stone heaps every 2 mi. along the division lines. The tract was divided into great tracts, numbered from 1 to 42. Of these 35 to 42 lay between the branches of the Delaware, and parts of 2 to 8 of the E. branch.

⁷ These towns were as follows:

Names of Townships.	Date of Patent.	Acres.	Patentees.
Bellington.	May 24, 1770,	27,000	John Lake and associates.
Franklin.	Feb. 26, 1770,	50,000	Thomas Wharton and Reese Mersmith.
Goldsborough.	June 15, 1770,	6,000	Edward Tudor, Bernard Ratzer, and John Clark.
Strasburgh.	Dec. 3, 1770,	57,000	John Butler and associates.
Whitelborough.	March 10, 1770,	58,000	Henry White and associates.

The quitrents of these lands were fixed at 2 shillings sixpence per 100 acres, payable annually on the Feast of the Annunciation of B. V. M. There was generally in the patent 1 name to each 1000 acres of the grant, although the *bona fide* owners were usually few in numbers.

⁸ A select committee of the Assembly, in 1846, reported the following tracts under lease in this co.: *Kortright Patent*, 20,000 acres, mostly leased in fee, at sixpence sterling per acre. It was offered for sale at \$2 per acre. *Delobres Tract* (Hardenburgh Patent), 64,000 acres, mostly leased in fee between 1790 and 1807, at 1 shilling per acre after the first 7 years. Farms from 100 to 200 acres. *Morgan Lewis Estate*, 20,000 acres, about 15,000 under perpetual lease, at 20 bush. of wheat per 100 acres, about 15 years; for the first 5 of the 15 years it was rent, too, 5 years for one-half rent, and 5 for three-quarters. *G. and S. Trapnack*, 3 tracts, originally 50,000 acres, of which less than 20,000 were under lease. *R. R. Livingston and Mrs. Montgomery*, 20,000 acres, under perpetual lease, on a rent of 20 bush. of wheat per 100 acres. *Geo. Armstrong*, 8,000 acres, under lease for 3 lives, at 20 bush. of wheat per 100 acres. *Hunter's and Overing's* large tracts in this co., Sullivan, and Greene, in fee, with a rent of 12½ to 15 or 18 cents per acre.

appearing disguised and armed, under a penalty of imprisonment in the co. jail for a term not exceeding 6 months. Persons thus armed and disguised might be prosecuted under the fictitious names they assumed, if their real names could not be discovered; and such persons assembling in public houses or other places to the number of three or more might, upon conviction, be imprisoned 1 year in the co. jail. If convicted upon an indictment for a conspiracy or riot or other misdemeanor, in which offense they were armed with deadly weapons, they were further liable to a fine not exceeding \$250, with or without a year's imprisonment. To men inflamed by passion and intent upon the resistance to law in one form, its violation in other points was a matter of slight account; and the statute against the wearing of disguise was openly disregarded in the sections where the anti-rent spirit prevailed. An arrest under the above act was made in Roxbury, in Feb., and "Big Thunder," (Daniel W. Squires,) the culprit, was lodged in jail. The excitement which this arrest occasioned was so intense that the sheriff deemed it prudent to place a strong guard over the jail; and the decision with which the affair was conducted occasioned a temporary calm. On the 7th of Aug. 1845, Osman N. Steele, deputy sheriff, an active, fearless, and faithful officer, was shot in the town of Andes while in the performance of his duty, and died in a few hours.¹ The Governor immediately issued a proclamation declaring the co. to be in a state of insurrection, and placing it under martial law. A battalion of 300 militia, one-half of whom were mounted, were called out and placed at the disposal of the local officers.² They continued in service several months. The mounted men were actively employed the first 2 or 3 months in small detachments, aiding the civil authorities in making arrests, and in patrolling day and night such districts as the exigency of the service required. The residue was employed in guarding the jail, and as foot patrols in the vicinity of Delhi on the occasion. On two occasions detachments of troops attended the sheriff to State prison with prisoners.³

ANDES⁴—was formed from Middletown, April 13, 1819. It lies on the s. r. border of the co., e. of the center. Its surface is a broken and hilly upland, intersected by the deep, narrow ravines of the e. branch of the Delaware and its branches. The hills are high, rocky, and irregular, and are bordered by steep declivities.⁵ The Delaware flows s. w. through near the center of the town. Trempers Kil, Little Bush Kil, and Shaw Brook are the other principal streams. The valleys of these streams are all narrow and tortuous and are bordered by rocky hillsides. A considerable portion of the town is still covered with forests. The soil is a clayey and shaly loam underlain by hardpan upon the hills, and a gravelly loam of good quality in the valleys. **Andes**, (p. v.) on Trempers Kil, in the s. part of the town, contains an academy,⁶ 3 churches, a flouring mill, and 2 tanneries. Pop. 350. **Cabin Hill**, (p. o.) in the s. w., is a hamlet. **Shavertown** and **Trempers Kil** are p. offices. Permanent settlement commenced in 1784. A few farms were taken up prior to the Revolution, but were abandoned. The w. part of the town began to be settled in 1794-96.⁷ During the anti-rent excitement this town was the scene of much violence, and Deputy Sheriff Steele was murdered here by a mob, Aug. 7, 1845. Rev. Mr. House, of Colchester, held the first religious meetings, in 1797.⁸

BOVINA⁹—was formed from Delhi, Stamford, and Middletown, Feb. 25, 1820. It is an interior town, lying directly e. of the center of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of small streams. The highest summits are 1500 to 2500 ft. above tide. The streams are Little Delaware River, flowing w. through the center of the town, Bush Creek, the outlet of Teunis Lake, and Coulter, Maynard, Mountain, and Grants Brooks. The valleys of these streams

¹ For full particulars see *Governor's Message* in 1846, and *Gosh's Hist. Del. Co.*, Chap. xii. About 90 persons were indicted for the murder, of whom one-third were arrested. Two (O'Connor and Van Steenburgh) were convicted and sentenced to be executed, but their punishment was commuted to State prison for life by Gov. Wright, and they were fully pardoned by Gov. Young. The co. remained under martial law from Aug. 18 to Dec. 22, 1845. The murder of Steele led to the speedy abandonment of secret organizations and Indian costumes.

² A company of volunteers under Benj. T. Cook, and another under John R. Baldwin, were formed, and organized into a battalion under Thomas Marvin as major. A company of light infantry from Unadilla, under Capt. Bolles, was also called out, and reported themselves to Maj. Marvin.

³ Adjutant General's Report; *Trans. Doc.*, 6, 1846. The whole expense of this service was \$23 683 20, which was charged to the co., but has never been repaid. Considerable tracts of land have since been conveyed in fee; and of others, the rent is now paid as formerly, and if in arrears, suits are instituted without difficulty.

⁴ Named from the mountainous character of its surface.

⁵ "Mt. Pisgah" is the highest point between the two branches of the Delaware. By a p. r. survey from Oneonta by way of Elk Creek, Delhi and Fish Lake, the Fish Lake summit is ascertained to be 1640 ft. above tide. By another route, up the Little Delaware and Coulter's Brook, the highest point on the line was about the same height. Mt. Pisgah measured 1500 ft. above tide, or about 3400 feet above tide.

⁶ Erected by Henry Down in 1847. It is not in use.

⁷ Among the first settlers were James Phoenix, — (died), Peter Burgher, Joseph Eskins, Silas Barish, P. Washburn, L. Sears, Jacob, Adam, and Philip Shaver, and Philip Barnhart. The first birth was that of Philip, son of Adam Shaver, Oct. 6, 1780; the first marriage, that of Henry Myers and Catherine Shaver, June 17, 1789; and the first death, that of Wm. Adams, Wm. Washburn, Laught the first school, in 1792, and J. W. and Sams kept the first store, Russel Campbell, the first mill, and Robt. More built the first mill on Trempers Kil in 1797.

⁸ The census reports show that, in 1792, there were 14 families, O. S. Rap, Gove, M. E. Puck, and Timon.

⁹ Name applied by Gen. Erasmus Root, from the Latin, in allusion to its fitness for grazing.

are narrow and are bordered by steep, rocky hillsides. Tenais¹ and Landons Lakes are small bodies of water near the s. border. The surface is stony, and the soil is generally a clay loam, admirably adapted to grazing. **Brushland**,² (p. v.) on the Little Delaware, contains a tannery, gristmill, and clothing works. Pop. 183. **Bovina**,³ (p. v.) at the junction of Maynard and Mountain Brooks, contains about a dozen houses. **Mountain Brook** is a hamlet. The first settlement was begun in 1792, by Elisha B. Maynard, and during the succeeding 3 years many families from Conn. and Scotland located in the valleys.⁴ Rev. James Richie conducted the first religious services, in 1795. The first church (Asso. Presb.) was formed in 1809. The census reports 3 churches; M. E., Asso. Presb., and Ref. Presb.

COLCHESTER⁵—was formed from Middletown, April 10, 1792. A part was annexed to Walton in 1799; Hancock was taken off in 1806, and a part of Walton was annexed in 1827. It occupies a central position upon the s. e. border of the co. Its surface is a mountainous upland, broken by the narrow valleys of the streams. The e. branch of the Delaware flows westward through the s. part of the town, dividing the highlands into two distinct parts. From the s. it receives West Trout, Downs, and Coles Brooks, and from the s. Clearwater and several smaller brooks. Beaver Kil flows through the s. w. corner, receiving Spring Brook as a tributary. The valleys of these streams are all narrow, and many hundred feet below the summits of the hills which rise on either side. The soil is a reddish clay, and is often very stony. A considerable share of the surface is still covered with forests. Lumbering is extensively pursued. **Downsville**,⁶ (p. v.) on the Delaware, at the mouth of Downs Creek, contains 3 churches. Pop. 206. **Pepacton** and **Colchester** are p. offices. The first settlement was begun in May, 1774.⁷ The first religious services (Bap.) were conducted by Elder Haynes, and the first church (Bap.) was formed in 1803. There are now 2 churches in town; M. E. and Presb.

DAVENPORT⁸—was formed from Kortright and Maryland, (Otsego co.,) March 31, 1817. It lies along the s. border of the co., e. of the center. Its surface is a broken upland, divided into two ridges by the valley of Charlotte River, which extends e. and w. through the center of the town. These ridges are subdivided by the narrow, lateral valleys of tributaries of Charlotte River. The soil is a chocolate colored clay loam mixed with slate. **Fergusonville**,⁹ (p. v.) on Charlotte River, on the e. border of the town, contains an academy,¹⁰ a church, and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 125. **Davenport**, (p. v.) 3 mi. below, contains a population of 95. **Davenport Center** (p. v.) contains a cradle and rake factory and 5 sawmills. Pop. 125. **West Davenport**¹¹ (p. v.) contains a woolen factory, 3 sawmills, and 90 inhabitants. The first settlers were Daniel Farnsworth and — Pross, who located upon the present site of Davenport Center in 1786.¹² At that time an Indian trail, of sufficient width to admit the passage of wagons, extended along Charlotte River. Elder Mudge (M. E.) conducted the first religious services, and commenced regular preaching in 1813.¹³

DELLI¹⁴—was formed from Middletown, Kortright, and Walton, March 23, 1798. A part of Bovina was taken off in 1820, and a part of Handen in 1825. A part was annexed to Walton in

¹ The lake lies at the foot of Mt. Pisgah, and its shores are mudily and covered with bushes and coarse grass. It was named from a friendly Indian who saved the early settlers of Middletown from massacre by giving them a timely warning. His hut was near the lake, and he remained several years after the war. Tradition attributes to this region rich lead mines known only to Indians.

² Named from Alex. Brush, first settler and proprietor.

³ Locally known as "Bull End."

⁴ Francis Caulter, Levi and Jacob Mabie, Jas. Kidzie, Andrew Chisholm, Jas. Eay, and Thos. Liddle were early settlers along the Little Delaware. The first birth was that of Elisha B., son of Elisha B. Maynard, Aug. 25, 1793; the first marriage, that of James Russell and Nancy Richie, in 1802; and the first death, that of Aaron, son of Abraham Nichols. Abel Adams taught the first school, in 1810; James Wetmore kept the first inn, at the "Hulk"; James McClure the first store, at Bushland; Stephen Palmer built the first mill, in 1796, for Gov. Lewis; and John Jerome the first factory, in 1808.

⁵ Name applied by Joseph Roe, from Colchester, Conn.

⁶ Named from Abel Downs, who erected there extensive tanneries and mills.

⁷ Timothy Russell, Thos. and John Gregory, (from Westchester co.,) Frederick Miller, (still living, 1859, aged 100 years,) Jas. and S. Shaver, Silas Bowler, Peter, Harry, and Selchmah Avery, Jacob Bramhart, Daniel and Wm. Parish, and Wm. Rose, began settlement before the war, but were driven off by the Indians and Tories. Before leaving they buried their iron implements, to preserve them. After the war several of the families returned, and were joined by Wm. Horton, Abraham Sprague, Thos. Cal-

broth, Nathan Elwood, Nathan Fuller, Joseph Gee, Caleb and Henry Sutton, Jas. Miller, and Dennis Javed, and John Batt. The first birth was that of Catherine, a daughter of Wm. Roe, Dec. 24, 1784; and the first death, that of Thomas Gregory. Adam J. Doll opened the first store, and built the first bridge across the river at the place now known as Brooks Bridge. Wm. Rose built a sawmill in 1790. On the farm of Wm. Early, near the mouth of Coles Brook is the site of an Indian village, with many of the apple trees planted by the natives still standing.

⁸ Named from John Davenport, an early settler and first supervisor.

⁹ Named from Messrs. Ferguson, who were largely engaged in business here.

¹⁰ Erected by the Fergusons about 1848.

¹¹ Called Adonipough range, or Adis-qua-trangle, by the Indians.

¹² Among the other first settlers were Humphrey Deane, Geo. Webster, Daniel Ourshead, — Van Alkenburgh, Harmon Moore, and Elisha Orr. Dr. Dan'l Fuller came in 1790, and was the first physician. The first marriages were those of Harmon Moore and Mary Orr, and Richard Moore and M. Banks, in 1794; the two marriages taking place on the same time; the first birth was that of a child of Harmon Moore, who died in infancy; this was the first death. The first death of an adult was that of Mrs. Harmon Moore, in 1796. Wm. Hannah Dodge taught the first school; Dan'l Prentice built the first grist and saw mill, in 1792-94, and it is believed he kept the first inn. Ezra Dene kept the first store, in 1800.

¹³ The census reports 5 churches; 3 M. E., F. W. Bap., and Presb.

¹⁴ Named through the influence of Judge Ebenezer Foote. The name of "Mephibosh" was suggested by several prominent citizens.

1812. It occupies a nearly central position in the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of the streams. The w. branch of the Delaware flows s. w. through the center of the town, receiving from the s. w. Platners, Peeks, Steels, and Elk Creeks, and from the s. Little Delaware River. The valleys are generally narrow and bordered by steep hills. The soil is a clay loam, and the surface is very stony in places. **Delhi**, (p. v.) the county seat, is finely situated on the s. bank of the w. branch of the Delaware. It was incorp. March 16, 1821. Besides the co. buildings, it contains the Delhi Academy,¹ 4 churches, a bank, 2 printing offices, a woolen factory, an iron foundry, a gristmill, and a sawmill. Pop. 319. The first settlement was commenced by Abel and John Kidder, in 1785.² The first religious meetings were conducted by Elder Kidder Beck, in 1786. The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1798.³

FRANKLIN⁴—was formed from Harpersfield, April 10, 1792. Walton was taken off in 1797, and a part was restored in 1801. A part of Meroloth was taken off in 1809, Sidney in 1801, and a part of Otego, (Otsego co.,) as "*Hautsville*," in 1822. It lies upon the s. border of the co., w. of the center. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by deep and narrow valleys. The principal streams are Ouleout⁵ Creek, flowing w. through the s. part of the town, and its two tributaries from the s., Croton Creek and Handsome Brook. The soil upon the hills is a shaly loam underlaid by hardpan, and in the valleys a gravelly loam and alluvium. **Franklin**, (p. v.) on the Ouleout, in the s. w. part of the town, contains the Delaware Literary Institute,⁶ printing office, and 3 churches. Pop. 400. **Croton** (p. v.) is situated upon Croton Creek, near the line of Meroloth. Pop. 200. **North Franklin** is a p. o. Sluman Wattles, afterward judge, was the first white settler who built his cabin in the valley of the Ouleout. He came in 1785, and was accompanied by his brothers John and Roger and his sisters Sarah and Caroline. The town was surveyed under Judge Wattles, who acquired one of the 4 shares.⁷ The first church (Bap.) was formed at the house of Gad Merrick by Elder Hamilton, in 1798.⁸

HAMDEN—was formed from Walton and Delhi as "*Hamplden*," April 4, 1825. Its name was corrected March 17, 1826. It is the central town of the co. Its surface is a mountainous upland, divided into two parts by the valley of the w. branch of the Delaware. The s. part is covered by lofty peaks and ridges scarcely susceptible of cultivation. Bagleys Brook, a tributary of the Delaware, and Clove Brook, in the s. e. part, are the other principal streams. The soil is generally a brownish clay loam underlaid by hardpan. **Hamden**, (p. v.) upon the Delaware, near the center, contains mills, a woolen and satinet factory, and 2 churches. Pop. 191. **Lansingville**, 1½ mi. above, on the s. side of the river, contains 2 churches and 116 inhabitants. **North Hamden** is a p. o. The first settlers were Daniel Harrower and Benjamin McCall, who came in some time previous to 1795.⁹ The census reports 4 churches in town.¹⁰

HANCOCK¹¹—was formed from Colechester, March 28, 1806. It lies upon Delaware River, in the s. w. corner of the co. Its surface is a mountainous upland, ending in high and nearly precipitous bluffs upon the Delaware, and divided into two parts by the e. branch of the Delaware, which flows w. through the s. part. Beaver Kil flows into the e. branch in the e. part of the town. Sands and Hawks Creeks and Bieds and Baxters Brooks are tributaries of the e. branch of the Delaware, from the n. ; and Big Trout, Basket Pond, Giers, Sand Pond, Lords, and H. Inos Pond

¹ The first academic building was erected in 1829, on the public square, near the courthouse. In 1836-37 a new site was purchased, containing 2 acres, upon the w. bank of Stock Brook, and a new edifice, with two spacious boarding halls, was erected. The site is commanding, and affords a fine view of the village. The institution has been endowed by monies derived from the sale of educated birds in the co. to the value of \$3113. Its total property amounts to \$28,820.

² Among the first settlers were Judge Gideon Frisbee, Thos. Farrington, Bartholomew Yandee, Joseph Dulin, Gen. Fisher, John Emery, and Levi Baxter; — Preston, and Gideon Rathbone and his sons John, David, and Gideon, jr. The first birth was that of Hildah, daughter of Gideon Frisbee, June 14, 1787; the first marriage, that of Philip Frisbee and Jerusha Harmon, in 1791; and the first death of an adult, that of Dr. Philip Frisbee, in 1797. Thos. Averill taught the first school. The first mills were built in 1788.

³ The census reports 8 churches; 2 Christian, 2 Presb., and 1 each Prot. E., Bapt., M. E., and Asso. Presb.

⁴ The township of Franklin, embracing 30,000 acres, was patented Feb. 29, 1770, with the usual powers of a township, and a grant of two and sixpence for every 100 acres annually. The patentees were Thos. Wharton, Ross Meroloth, and 28 others. It was named from Temple Franklin, a natural son of Dr. Benj. Franklin.

⁵ In the great Indian purchase of 250,000 acres, Jun. 14, 1788, this stream is named An Ivon-let.

⁶ The buildings consist of one large stone building containing recitation rooms, &c., and two large boarding-halls. The total property of the institution is valued at \$200,000.

⁷ Among the early settlers were Nathl Ellis, Jr., Jos. F. Bell, Alex. Smith, Daniel and Chamoxy, sons of Lewis Parker, of the Avron Chamberlain, Moses Clark, Asa Turner, Gad Merrick, Hugh Thompson, Fildin McCall, — Casp. Turner, and Daniel Clarke, Sol. Green, John Dewey and sons, M. J. F. G. — — — — — Mix, — — — Sharp, and — — — Fitch. The first child, 1790, was Edzorton; the first marriage was that of John Bartlett and Caroline Wattles; and the first death, that of Mrs. Asa Clark Smith, in 1795. Shumir Bartlett taught the first school, and Asa Turner kept the first annual store.

⁸ The census reports 8 churches; 3 M. E., 2 Esp., 2 Cong., and 1 Union.

⁹ Among the first settlers were Joseph Bell, Henry V. Walton, gener. Jas. Mason, Reuben Wash, Henry Pillsbury, Richard J. John Howard, Saml Robinson, Wm. Corn. Thos. J. B. — — — — — Grimes, Jos. Howard kept the first store, in 1775. Asa Turner and Sweeney built the first grist-mill in 1775. Gen. Ellis built a saw-mill, the first merchant near the Walton line.

¹⁰ Asso. Presb., Christian Cong., and Prot.

¹¹ Named in honor of John Hancock, 11th President of Continental Congress.

Brooks, are tributaries of the Delaware. These streams all flow through narrow ravines bordered by steep, rocky hills nearly perpendicular. The valley at the junction of the two branches is 922 feet above tide, and at the mouth of Beaver Kil it is 1018 ft. above tide. The summits are 1000 to 1500 ft. above the valleys. A large portion of the surface is still covered with forests. The soil upon the uplands is a hard clayey loam, scarcely susceptible of cultivation. Lumber, leather, shingles, and staves are largely manufactured. **Hancock**,¹ (p. v.) at the junction of the two branches of the Delaware, is an important trading and r. r. station. Pop. 502. **Stockport Station** and **Lordsville** are r. r. stations and p. offices. **East Branch**, (p. v.) at the mouth of Beaver Kil, contains 2 churches and 20 houses; and **Harvard**, (p. v.), 3 mi. above E. Branch, 15 houses; **Partridge Island**, on the E. branch, at the mouth of Riels Brook, and **Cadosia Valley**, (p. o.) on Hawks Brook, 3 mi. above Hancock, are hamlets. Before the Revolution two families settled in town; but they soon after left and never returned. The first permanent settlement was made soon after the close of the war by families from Dutchess co.² In 1784, Canope, a friendly Indian, was treacherously killed in this town by Ben Haines.³ The first religious meetings (M. E.) were conducted by Rev. Titus Williams.⁴

HARBERSFIELD⁵—was formed March 7, 1788. Franklin was taken off in 1792, Kortright in 1793, and a part of Stamford in 1834. It is the n. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, constituting a portion of the high plateau region stretching westward from the Catskill Mts. The principal streams are head branches of the w. branch of the Delaware, in the s.; of Middle Brook, in the center; and of Charlotte River, in the n. The valleys are usually narrow, and bordered by gradually sloping hills arable to their summits. The soil is a shaly and stony loam of good quality. The quality of the soil, and the great abundance of pure soft water which issues from the hillsides, render this co. one of the finest grazing regions in the State. **Harpersfield**, (p. v.), near the E. line, contains 20 houses. **North Harpersfield** (p. o.) is a hamlet. **Fergusonville** (p. v.) lies on the line of Davenport, **North Kortright** (p. v.) on the line of Kortright, and **Stamford** (p. v.) on the line of Stamford. This town formed part of a large purchase made from the Indians by the Harpers in 1768.⁶ In 1771, Col. John Harper and David Hendry surveyed this town, and a small settlement was made soon after. One of the first settlers was Samuel Claxton, a tory. Several murders were committed by tories and Indians during the war, and the settlement was abandoned. In 1781, Col. John, Capt. Wm., Col. Alex., and Joseph Harper returned, and began the first permanent settlement.⁷ Rev. John Lindsley conducted the first religious services, at an early period. There are now two churches in town, Bap. and Presb.

KORTRIGHT⁸—was formed from Harpersfield, March 12, 1793. A part of Delhi was taken off in 1798, a part of Meredith in 1800, a part of Davenport in 1817, and a part of Stamford in 1834. It is an interior town, lying n. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by narrow valleys and ravines. The mean elevation of the town is 1700 ft. above tide, and the highest summits attain an elevation of 2400 ft. The streams are the w. branch of the Delaware, forming its s. boundary, and its tributaries, and several small tributaries of Charlotte River, draining the n. half of the town. The hills are steep, but are generally susceptible of cultivation. The soil is a dark, shaly loam, well adapted to pasturage. **Bloctown** (p. v.) is in the s. w. part of the town. Pop. 184. **Kortright Center** (Kortright p. o.) contains a church and 25 houses. **North Kortright** (p. o.) and **South Kortright** (p. o.) are farming neighborhoods. Set-

¹ Formerly "Shohatkin," or "Chohatkin," said to signify the name of streams. A plank road extends from this place to Walton, a distance of 2½ mi.

² Among the first settlers were Dr. Elnathan Gregory and his son Samuel, John Barber, Daniel Butler, Henry Rod, Timothy Rice, Chris. Bull, Dennis Hill, — Gilbert, — Leonard, from New England, who settled on Reeds Flat, John Hill, John and Richard Bullbone, Flor. Wheeler, Wm. Jos., John, and Sam'l Mollory, (near Partridge Island) Josiah Parker, Geo. Hawks, and ——— (near Hancock Village). The first birth was that of Elsie, son of Dan'l Bonker, May 11, 1792; the first marriage, that of Abm. Sprague and Polly Parish, in 1791; and the first death, that of Lieut. Day. John Gregory taught the first school *Annals of the Del. Co.*, p. 184.

³ The census reports 6 churches; 3 M. E., and 1 each Bap., Cong., and E. C.

⁴ Named in honor of Col. John Harper, a proprietor and pioneer settler. The family consisted of John and his wife Abigail, and nine children,—Wm., James, Mary, John, Joseph, Abigail, E. Abigail, and two others. The brothers were ardent patriots of the Revolution and active defenders of liberty. Their names are intimately associated with our State history.

⁵ On the 24 of April, 1780, a party of 11 persons, under Capt. Alex. Harper, was sent from Schomarie to Harpersfield for the purpose of making maple sugar and watching the disaffected in that quarter. On his return, Capt. H. was taken prisoner by a party of tories and E. Indians. Of the party taken off, 3 were killed and the rest taken prisoners. The representation made by Capt. Harper concerning the strength of the Schomarie settlement saved it from destruction at that time.

⁶ Rowell Hotchkiss, and Levi and Jedediah Gaylord, settled with the Harpers near the center of the town. Josiah Soley, Matthew Lindsley, Sam'l and John Knapp, ——— Hamilton, ——— Washburn, Isaac Thore, Stephen Judd, Sam'l, Lind and John Wilcox, Richard and John Bristol, Abijah Bird, Byron McVayne, David and John McCullough, Isaac Fatlan, Wm. Lamb, Caleb Gibbs, and Wm. McFarland were among the early settlers. Rebecca Harper, born Jan. 8, 1783, was the first birth after the war. Rev. John Lindsley is believed to have taught the first school. A gristmill, erected about 1775 by G. Harper, was burned by the enemy, and was rebuilt soon after the war.

⁸ Named from Lawrence Kortright, the patentee.

tlements commenced before the Revolution, but were broken up by the war. The first permanent settlers after the war were from Conn., Dutchess co., N. Y., and Scotland. The first settlement (Presb.) was formed in 1789; Rev. Wm. McAuley settled in town in Sept. 1794, and was pastor past a June 6, 1795. He filled that office until the time of his death, March 21, 1837, at the age of 56 years.³

MASONVILLE⁴—was formed from Sidney, April 1, 1811. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into 2 ridges by the valley of Bennetts Creek, which extends e. and w. through the center of the town. These ridges are subdivided by numerous lateral ravines, through which flow many small brooks. The highest summits are 600 to 1000 feet above the valleys and 1800 to 2000 feet above tide. The surface is stony, and the soil a shaly loam, difficult of cultivation except in the valleys. **Masonville** (p. v.) is situated on Bennetts Creek, in the w. part of the town. Population, 100. The first settlement was commenced in 1795, on "Cochran's Gap,"⁵ upon the w. border of the town, by immigrants from Mass.⁶ In 1797, the State Road from Cherry Valley to Jericho was laid out through the town. The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Joel Chapin, in 1797. The first church (Bap.) was formed Dec. 7, 1820. There are now 2 churches in town: Presb. and M. E.

MEREDITH⁷—was formed from Franklin and Kortright, March 14, 1800. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, less broken than most of the towns in the co. The s. and e. parts of the town are occupied by the high ridges forming the watershed between Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers. The streams are small brooks and creeks. The soil is a reddish clay and shaly loam. **Outcrot** (p. v.) contains 25 houses. **Meredith Square** (Mereditth p. o.) contains 2 churches and 20 houses. **West Meredith** (p. v.) is a hamlet. These last two places are on the old Catskill Turnpike. Settlement was begun in 1787, by Joseph Bramhall, whose family were sole inhabitants till 1797. Elder Nathan Stillson (Bap.) held the first meetings. He was not a regular preacher, but a zealous promoter of education and religion.⁸

MIDDLETOWN—was formed from Rochester and Woodstock, (Ulster co.) March 3, 1789. Cobchester was taken off in 1792, a part of Delhi in 1798, Andes in 1819, and a part of B. Minn. in 1820. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is a mountainous upland, bisected by the deep, narrow valley of the e. branch of the Delaware. The principal streams are Delaware River, Platte Kil, Batavia Kil, Red Kil, Bush Kil, and Mill Creek. The valleys of these streams are bordered by steep, rocky hill-sides often rising into mountains. The soil is a shaly and gravelly loam. **Margaretville**,⁹ (p. v.) on the s. bank of the Delaware, near the center of the town, contains 40 houses. **Griffins Corners**,¹⁰ (p. v.) on the Bush Kil, in the s. e. part, contains 40 houses. **Clovesville**, (p. o.), **Solitude**, and **Arkville** are hamlets on the Bush Kil, below Griffins Corners. **Dry Brook Settlement** is a hamlet on the s. branch of the Bush Kil. **Talcottsville**,¹¹ (p. o.) on the Delaware, near the e. border of the town, is a hamlet of a dozen houses. **Spruceville** is a little settlement between Habousville and Margaretville. **New Kingston**¹² (p. o.) is a hamlet upon the Platte Kil, in the s. part of the town. **Charks Factory**,¹³ (p. o.) is a little settlement on the Platte Kil, near its mouth. **Lamberville** (p. v.)

¹ And 2 of these early settlers were Alex. Mills, agent for the proprietor, Alex. Leal, Daniel McGilvray, and Houghton Clark. The town survey was surveyed by Wm. Cockburn in 1779, and the first improvement began soon after.

² By an advertisement dated June 1785, it appears that a fourth survey of this town was made. The proprietor ordered the farms more or less improved, and of ten to 15 years, and systems of crops to be put on, gradually after a survey. The first school was run by Rev. John Blackley, in 1795. Thos. McAuley, brother of the minister, and afterward Prof. in Union College, taught here in 1797, and John Keeler was the next teacher. A Mr. Alexander built a mill before the war, and the iron works did then have a very good run. The first birth was that of Daniel McGilvray; the next marriage, that of Michael Soxsmith and Mary Ann Piggott, and the first death, that of a son of Isaac Randolph. By an act of April 6, 1810, tithes were established in the village of "H. Minn." in this town, for the sale of live stock, agricultural produce, and industrial manufactures. It was to be supported by a tax of 1 cent on all sales.

³ Local newspapers (p. 6) churches: 3 Assn. Ref. Presb., 2 M. E., and 1 B. P. Ch.

⁴ Named in honor of the Rev. John M. Mason, of N. Y., principal owner of the Evans Patent in this town.

⁵ A narrow, strip of land between Evans Patent and the "Lane of Prop. 18."

⁶ Among the early settlers were Wm. and Aden Wait, Dud. Seranton, Lewis Goddard, Justin Nash, Pers. Moody, and son Moses, Asa, Tracy, and Ebenezer Mason. The first birth was that of Sally, daughter of Daniel Wait, Aug. 10, 1797, and the first death was that of Wm. Wait, the same summer. Dr. Eli Lin-

coln taught the first school, 1806. Wm. C. Phillips, of the "Lane of Prop. 18," and Fitch W. Phelps, the first preacher, 1808. 1819, 1820, 1821, and 1822.

⁷ Named in honor of Samuel Meredith, of New York, who was a part of the Indian Treaty of 1784. See "Annals of the State of New York," 1784, p. 107. Being a New Englander, he was called "Cochran's Gap," in honor of the first settler, John Cochran.

⁸ Among the early settlers were John C. Phillips, of New York, and James Phillips, of Vermont, who were the first to settle in Meredith. Rev. John Keeler, of the "Lane of Prop. 18," was the first to settle in Meredith, and the first to settle in the "Lane of Prop. 18." The first marriage, that of Michael Soxsmith and Mary Ann Piggott, was celebrated in Meredith, in 1797. The first death, that of a son of Isaac Randolph, was in Meredith, in 1797.

⁹ The original name of this town was "Margaretville."

¹⁰ The original name of this town was "Griffins Corners."

¹¹ The original name of this town was "Talcottsville."

¹² The original name of this town was "New Kingston."

¹³ The original name of this town was "Charks Factory."

is a lumber station at the mouth of Mill Creek, in the w. part of the town. A vague tradition exists of an early settlement of this town by French traders, but no positive proof. In 1762-63 a party from Hadley, Ulster co., commenced a settlement, which increased rapidly and in a few years spread over the Delaware bottom lands.¹ The settlers were driven out in 1778,² but returned soon after the war. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed in 1794. There are 3 churches in town: 2 M. E. and 1 Asso. Ref. Presb.

ROXBURY³—was formed from Stamford, March 23, 1799. It occupies the extreme e. portion of the co. Its surface is a mountainous upland, forming a portion of the great plateau extending w. from the Catskill Mts. The declivities of the hills are steep and rocky and are mostly unfit for cultivation. The highest points on the s. and w. borders of the town are estimated to be 2800 feet above tide. The principal streams are the e. branch of the Delaware, flowing s. w. through the center of the town, Bear Kil in the e., Batavia Kil and Red Kil in the s., and numerous smaller creeks. The soil is a reddish clay loam. **Roxbury** (p. v.) lies on the Delaware, near the center of the town. Pop. 232. **Moresville**,⁴ (p. o.) near the n. e. border, **Strattons Fall**,⁵ (p. o.) in the s., **Little Falls**, upon the e. border, and **Batavia Kil** are hamlets. The first settlement was made by John More, a Scotchman, on the site of Moresville, in 1786.⁶ The first religious meetings were conducted by Rev. H. Myres.⁷

SIDNEY⁸—was formed from Franklin, April 7, 1801. Masonville was taken off in 1811. It lies upon Susquehanna River, in the s. w. corner of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, ending in high bluffs upon the valley of the river. The highest summits are 800 to 1200 ft. above the valley. Ouleout and Carrs Creeks⁹ flow w. through the town and empty into the Susquehanna. The valleys of these streams are deep and narrow, and are bordered by steep, rocky hills. The soil in the valleys is a fine fertile alluvium, and upon the hills a dark, shaly loam. **Sidney**, (p. v.) on the s. bank of the Susquehanna opposite Unadilla, contains 2 churches and 25 houses, **Sidney Center**, (p. v.) on Carrs Creek, 1 church and 20 houses, and **Sidney Plains**, (p. v.) upon the Susquehanna, in the s. w. corner of the town, 2 churches and about 20 houses. In May, 1772, Rev. Wm. Johnston, with an Indian guide, explored this region of country, and finally selected the present site of Sidney Plains as a place of settlement.¹⁰ Early in 1773 he moved in with his family, being the first settler in the Susquehanna Valley within the limits of the State. Several others soon followed. Just before the war, Gen. Herkimer held an interview with Brandt at this place; and the menacing attitude assumed by the Indians led Johnston and others who sympathized with the Continental cause to leave their new home for a less exposed situation. A few inhabitants remained during the war, and many returned immediately after its close.¹¹ By an act of April 6, 1790, £800 was granted for the construction of a road from "Olehoult" Creek to Catskill on the Hudson.¹² The census reports 5 churches; 2 M. E., 2 Cong., and 1 Bap.

STAMFORD¹³—was formed April 10, 1792. Roxbury was taken off in 1799, and a part of Bovina in 1820. A part was annexed from Harpersfield and Kortright, April 22, 1834. It lies n. of Roxbury, on the n. e. border of the co. Its surface is a mountainous upland. Mt. Prospect, e. of Stamford Village, is estimated to be 1500 ft. higher than the valleys. From its summit Albany City is visible in a clear day. The streams are the w. branch of the Delaware, forming a portion of its n. boundary, and Town and Rose Brooks. The soil is principally a reddish clay

¹ The first settlers were Harmanus and Peter Dimond, Johannes Van Waggoner, and ———— Hendricks, who located near the old Indian village. Among those who came soon after were families named Kille, Gable, Buzinger, Myler, Hinebaugh, Green, and Bleun.

² Most of the settlers became forlorn, and in 1779 the Governor was empowered to cause the removal or destruction of grain in the back settlements of Ulster co., to prevent it from being set free to the enemy. Soon after the war, the settlers of "The katoughland" came before the Legislature for redress; but no act was passed in their favor.—*Legislative Papers, St. Lib.*

³ Named from Roxbury, Conn., from which place many of the early settlers came.

⁴ Named from the first settler.

⁵ Named from an early settler. Strattons Brook falls about 40 feet at this place, furnishing a good water power.

⁶ John More, Israel Humm, Abm. Gould, Gen. Spicers, Josiah Patchen, N. hemiah Hayes, David Spicers, (most of them from Fairfield, Conn.) settled along the valley near the present village of Roxbury, in 1789.—*Smith's Hist. Del. Co.*, 197-98-99. The first child born was Charlotte, daughter of Nathl. Tillyou, in March, 1792; and the first male child born was John Gould, in Oct. of the same year. David Smith taught the first school, in the winter of 1794-5; Isaac Hunt, though owned the first store, John More kept the first inn, and John Person built the first gristmill.

⁷ The census reports 8 churches; 3 M. E., 2 O. S. Bap., 2 Ref. Prot. D., and 1 Christian.

⁸ Named from Sir Sidney Smith, the British Admiral. The name was first applied by John Mandeville, an English schoolmaster, then living on Sidney Plains.

⁹ Named in memory of John Carr, a tory, who built a sawmill upon this stream in an early period.

¹⁰ At this place was the site of an old Indian fort. Three acres of ground were enclosed by mounds of earth, surrounded by a ditch. From early times the place has been called "The Fort Grounds."

¹¹ The first gristmill w. of Harpersfield was built, in 1778, by Abm. Fuller, on the Ouleout, near Wattles Ferry. An inn was opened at the ferry in 1783, by Nathaniel Wattles. The first rail was sent down to Harrisburgh in 1795, by Capt. David Mc Masters. In 1787 a great scarcity of provisions occasioned much distress in this valley, and the settlers were saved from starvation by a boat load of flour from Northumberland, Penn., got to them through the exertions of Gen. Daniel Bates.

¹² The contract for building this road was awarded to Nathaniel Wattles and Medad Hunt; but, proving ruinous, the parties were relieved, in 1794, by a further grant of £120.

¹³ Originally named "New Stamford," from Stamford in Conn. It is situated on Great Lot No. 42 of Harleburg's Patent.

and shaly loam. **Stamford**, (p. v.), upon the Delaware, in the s. e. part of the town, on the line of Harpersfield, contains a seminary,¹ 2 churches, and 2 wooden factories. Pop. 187. **Eschburt** (p. v.) is situated on the Delaware, 4 mi. below Stamford. Pop. 391. The first settlement was made in 1773, by Dr. Stewart and John and Alex. More, from Scotland.² The first church (St. Peters Prot. E.) was formed at Hobart, Dec. 8, 1799. Rev. Philander Chase, afterward Bishop of Ohio and Ill., the first pastor, was installed Aug. 1799.³

TOMPKINS⁴—was formed from Walton, Feb. 28, 1806, as "*Pinefield*," and its name was changed March 11, 1808. It is the central town on the w. border of the co. Delaware River flows westward through near the center of the town to the w. border, where it turns s. and forms a portion of the w. boundary. The portion of the town s. of the river is composed of broken and rocky mountain masses too steep and rough for cultivation. The s. part is broken and hilly and but partially cultivated. The soil is a clay, slate, and gravelly loam. **Deposit**⁵ (p. v.) is situated on Delaware River, at the mouth of Oquaga Creek, on the line of Sanford, Broome co. It was incorporated April 5, 1811.⁶ It is the center of a large lumber business, and is an important trading station and wood depôt upon the N. Y. & Erie R. R. It contains a seminary,⁷ printing office, sawmill, a large tannery, and 4 churches. Pop. 1249,—of which 593 are in Tompkins and 656 are in Sanford, Broome co.; the depôt and r. r. buildings are in the latter town. **Cannonville**⁸ (p. v.) at the mouth of Trout Brook, on the Delaware, 7 mi. above Deposit, contains a sawmill, flouring mill, a large tannery, and 2 churches. Pop. 325. **Hales Eddy**,⁹ (p. o.) on the Delaware, 5 mi. below Deposit, **Barbourville**, (p. o.), on Cold Spring Brook, near the s. border, and **Trout Creek**, (p. o.) in the s. e., are hamlets. **Dickinsons Station** is near the s. line. The first settler was Squire Whittaker, from Wyoming,¹⁰ Penn., who came in 1787; John Hulso,¹¹ from Neversink, (Sullivan co.,) came in April, 1789, and Philip Pine and Conrad Ediet in 1791.¹² The first religious meetings were held at the house of John Hulso, by Rev. Hugh Compton, in 1791.¹³

WALTON¹⁴—was formed from Franklin, March 17, 1797. A part of Delhi is taken off in 1798, Tompkins in 1806, a part of Hamden in 1825, and a part of Colchester April 14, 1827. A part of Colchester was set off Feb. 1, 1799, a part of Franklin March 13, 1801, and a part of Delhi was annexed June 17, 1812. It is an interior town, lying w. of the center of the co. The deep valley of the Delaware divides the town into two nearly equal parts. The s. half is a broad, rocky, mountainous region with abrupt declivities and a surface too rough for cultivation; the n. half is broken and hilly, but generally well adapted to pasturage. The principal streams are East, West, and Hydes Brooks. The soil is a shaly loam upon the hills and a fertile alluvium in the valley. Tanning and lumbering are extensively carried on. **Walton**, (p. v.) upon the s. bank of the Delaware, near the center of the town, contains the Walton Academy¹⁵ and 3 churches. Pop. 430. **New Road** is a p. office in the extreme s. part. **West Brook** is a p. office. Dr. Platt Townsend,¹⁶ of Dutchess co., purchased a tract of 5,000 acres in this town in 1781. He surveyed it the same year, and in 1785 he located upon the present site of Walton Village. He was accompanied by 5 families, of 20 persons, mostly from Long Island. A large number of immigrants

¹ The Stamford Collegiate Institute was established here in 1851.

² Jas. Stewart, Wm. Frazer and son Simon, from Scotland, came in 1775. During the war most of the settlers left, but returned in March, 1785. In 1789, a company consisting of 20 heads of families and 2 single men (principally from Fairfield co., Conn.) came into Delaware co. to examine the country and select locations. Several of them located in this town, and others soon followed. Dea. John Grant taught the first school, in the winter of 1788-89. Lieut. Dunc. kept the first inn and store, and — Calden built the first mill, near Bloomville, before 1789. Andrew Beers, the alumina maker, resided in this town.

³ The census reports 6 churches; 2 M. E., 2 Assc. Ref. P., Prot. E., and Union.

⁴ Named from David D. Tompkins, soon afterward elected Governor.

⁵ Named from having formerly been an important station, or place of "deposit," for lumber preparatory to rafting in "the spring freshets." It was called by the Indians "*Cobeco*," (Owl's Nest,) a name corrupted by the English into "Cookhouse," by which it is still designated by the old inhabitants.

⁶ The original corporate limits of the village were entirely within the town of Tompkins. A part of Sanford, Broome co., was annexed in 1872. The charter was amended in 1858.

⁷ Laurel Bank Seminary was opened Dec. 14, 1853. It is a fine building, situated s. of the river, on a commanding site overlooking the village and valley. It has accommodations for 200

boarding students. The recent death of the pastor had caused a temporary suspension of the school.

⁸ In 1786 Jesse Dickinson, of Philadelphia, purchased of an extensive tract of land in this vicinity, and made preparations for the building of a city, to be called "*Delaware*." He built a gristmill upon Trout Creek, and a house, which he called the "*City Hall*." The town meeting was held in this building for several years. Dickinson returned to Philadelphia from the w. branch of the Delaware. Upon his return Benjamin Cannon purchased the property, and from him the village derived its name.

⁹ Named from the H. de family, who were early settlers.

¹⁰ Mr. W. was one of the survivors of the massacre at Wyoming; and his sons John and Benjamin then dwelt in the vicinity. Accidents of that event and the subsequent operations of the British had Brandt was at Cherry Valley at the time of the massacre, and, of course, was not a participant in its atrocity.

¹¹ The place where he settled is now a farm owned by his grandson, Martal R. Hulso.

¹² Mr. Hulso was a soldier of the Revolution. The first child was that of Polly Hulso, in 1789 or 1790, and the first settlement of Dorcas, wife of Oliver Hule, about 1791.

¹³ The census reports 7 churches. 3 Cong., 2 M. E., and 2 Prot. E.

¹⁴ Named from Wm. Walton, a French Canadian settler in this vicinity. Walton's Port of 2900 acres was sold to the State in 1792.

¹⁵ The academy building was one of Francis' school, and it contains a good library and is one of the best in the county.

¹⁶ Dr. Townsend received 1700 acres of land in 1781, and paid \$250 per acre for the remainder, receiving 1000 acres in 1782.

from New Canaan, Conn., came in within a few years.¹ The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1793.²

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Delaware County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.				POPULATION.			No. of Dwelling.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Districts.	Children taught.					
Andes.....	22,853	21,029	497,233	251,248	848,581	1,337	1,194	432	441	365	29	1,107		
Bovina.....	16,682 ¹	8,217	210,733	57,926	268,659	628	586	208	220	183	11	516		
Colechester.....	14,189	72,926	242,931	18,430	261,361	1,237	1,123	411	427	376	21	1,029		
Davenport.....	19,223	14,844	376,333	49,154	416,687	1,113	1,129	399	422	279	19	959		
Della.....	22,021	16,273 ¹	608,490	337,467	905,957	1,335	1,376	465	489	409	18	1,022		
Franklin.....	34,314	14,499	728,725	92,710	821,435	1,581	1,605	618	651	567	27	1,901		
Hamden.....	17,419	33,783	349,910	28,044	377,954	967	924	339	350	367	16	814		
Hanco k.....	6,329	95,648	373,649	7,900	381,549	1,335	1,177	436	456	294	19	858		
Harpersfield.....	16,092 ¹	6,711	338,650	69,375	408,025	722	738	257	298	283	15	461		
Katright.....	24,297 ¹	9,329 ¹	455,515	73,232	508,747	958	1,055	380	399	330	29	666		
Masonville.....	13,519 ¹	17,442 ¹	359,292	14,267	373,499	801	742	285	294	297	15	675		
Meredith.....	21,394	19,849	339,470	43,900	383,370	738	755	393	316	273	13	597		
Millborton.....	25,217 ¹	21,371 ¹	394,312 ¹	61,509	455,821	1,490	1,456	534	575	397	22	1,246		
Roxbury.....	34,654 ¹	15,043 ¹	758,563 ¹	192,534	651,057	1,576	1,257	460	473	277	18	1,003		
Sidon.....	19,051	11,478	495,219 ¹	14,000	419,219	929	877	315	373	239	14	719		
Stamford.....	19,057 ¹	9,522	378,488	139,313	497,801	780	817	295	322	249	13	622		
Tompkins.....	18,724 ¹	40,314 ¹	509,629	127,100	627,729	1,671	1,619	592	653	539	33	1,405		
Walton.....	18,681	35,899 ¹	478,635	74,334	553,169	1,292	1,202	457	491	398	19	885		
Total.....	594,496 ¹	491,432 ¹	57,437,119	11,257,731	88,672,853	20,691	19,558	7,238	7,650	6,005	320	15,810		

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.					Domestic Cloth, in yards.		
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Bushels of Grain.	Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	Dairy Products.			
Andes.....	578	1,895	2,175	6710	963	4,001	44,770 ¹	6,767	7,774	9,737	29,952	430	3,656
Bovina.....	414	1,141	1,774	3,673	700	4,029	24,324 ¹	4,924	6,199	6,966	23,490	2,948	2,413
Colechester.....	349	1,725	1,975	3,291	739	3,090 ¹	24,519 ¹	4,805 ¹	7,168 ¹	16,166	97,572	390	1,883
Davenport.....	763	1,382	1,749	3,445	975	4,088	43,109	4,452	13,926	9,984	192,800	1,955	2,613
Della.....	525	1,141	2,051	3,544	870	2,095	30,731 ¹	6,002	7,847	9,976	216,202	1,080	1,235
Franklin.....	871	2,545	3,195	6,939	1,592	6,394	66,666	9,476 ¹	25,599	29,156	393,332	12,249	1,254
Hamden.....	449	1,809	1,682	5,925	633	3,432	26,991 ¹	4,898	7,146	7,529	176,785	1,146	1,825
Hancock.....	192	646	434	816	408	1,619	16,839	1,946	7,489	5,835	45,998		434
Harpersfield.....	329	1,583	1,775	2,914	764	1,987	31,715 ¹	5,455 ¹	13,180	20,635	240,010	3,394	2,464
Katright.....	613	1,855	2,285	3,975	1,054	2,556 ¹	36,572	6,629	9,561	20,645	326,719	1,310	3,569
Masonville.....	379	1,799	1,291	3,599	567	2,396	36,314 ¹	4,591 ¹	14,310 ¹	13,700	124,252	6,171	2,625
Meredith.....	474	1,336	1,763	2,826	823	1,599	34,741	4,434 ¹	13,963	11,729	221,217	3,777	6,063
Millborton.....	752	2,616	2,441	4,138	1,118	4,279	39,965	7,069	14,500 ¹	21,275	21,111	520	5,620
Roxbury.....	677	2,129	3,337	3,346	1,565	3,195	36,619 ¹	9,078	9,781 ¹	21,479	472,099	2,115	4,335
Sidon.....	502	1,622	1,756	4,419	907	2,888	34,517 ¹	5,312 ¹	17,411	17,471	294,329	7,810	1,209
Stamford.....	434	1,205	1,847	3,899	791	1,917	23,596	5,165 ¹	8,887	11,460	245,658	2,980	7,051
Tompkins.....	490	2,017	1,616	3,783	736	1,588	45,041 ¹	6,851	14,526	13,205	166,292	11,590	2,909
Walton.....	336	1,391	1,648	3,731	724	4,083	29,599 ¹	6,390 ¹	10,247	12,623	155,565	1,27	1,991
Total.....	9,140	29,697	34,484	73,915	15,870	57,489	637,488	163,891	209,567 ¹	259,160	4,023,575	61,185	19,567 ¹

¹ Among the early settlers were Gabriel and Robert North, Isaac and Wm., sons of Platt Townsend, Wm. Fatman, Joshua Pine and sons, Daniel and Joshua Michael Goodrich. — Beers. — Cabb, Thaddeus Hoyt, Chas. W. Stockton, Matthew Buedel, John Ellis, Alan Mead, Linda Fitch, Don't Wood, Nathan Kell, J. C. C. Bush, Ephim Waring, Sam'l Handorf jr., Seth Berry, David and Sellick St. John, and Seymour Fitch. The proprietor offered a lot of land to the first male child born in town who should be named Wm. Walton; and the prize was within reach of a son of Mrs. Robert North, the first woman who came

into town, but she had set her heart upon the name of Samuel, and a lot of land could not induce her to change her mind. The first marriage was that of Jonathan Olmsted and Sundry Goodrich — Lewis Seymour and Julia Raymond kept the first store, in 1791; M. Goodrich built the first saw and grist mill, and Gabriel North the first framed house. — *Hist. of Walton*, in Nos. 6 to 22, Vol. II, of "The Walton Journal." Hon. Joel T. Headley, late Sec'y of State, was a native of this town. ² The census reports 4 churches: 2 Cong. and 1 each M. E. and Prot. E.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.



This county was formed Nov. 1, 1683.¹ It was provisionally annexed to Ulster co., and was first represented separately in the General Assembly in 1713. Livingston Manor was taken off, and annexed to Albany co., in 1717; and Putnam co. was taken off in 1812. It lies on the n. bank of the Hudson, about midway between New York and Albany, is centrally distant 60 mi. from Albany, and contains 810 sq. mi. Its surface is principally a rolling and hilly upland broken by the deep valleys of the streams. The Taghkanick Mts., extending along the n. border of the co., are 300 to 500 ft. above the valleys and 1900 to 4200 ft. above tide. Their declivities are generally steep, and in some places rocky. A wide valley skirts the w. foot of this range, bounded on the w. by the

Matteawan or Fishkill Mts., a high, broad range which extends n. and s. and occupies the whole central part of the co. A spur from this range extends eastward along the s. border to the Hudson, forming the s. extremity of The Highlands. This range has an average elevation of about 1000 ft. above tide, the highest peaks along the s. border attaining an elevation of 1500 to 1700 ft.² In the s. part of the co. the declivities of these mountains are steep and in many places rocky, but toward the n. they become more gradual, and the country assumes a rolling character, broken by rounded hills. West of this range the surface is a rolling upland, occasionally broken by deep ravines and isolated hills, and terminating upon the Hudson River Valley in a series of bluffs 100 to 180 ft. high. The greater part of the streams that drain the co. are tributaries of the Hudson. They mostly flow in a s. w. direction, and have worn deep valleys through the bluffs that border upon the river. The principal of these streams, commencing upon the n., are the Sawkill, Landmans, Crum Elbow, Fall, Wappingers, and Fishkill Creeks. Sprout Creek is a considerable branch of the Fishkill. The wide valley extending n. and s. through the co., separating the Taghkanick Mts. from The Highlands farther w., is drained by several streams. Ten Mile River flows s. in this valley through Amenia to near the s. line of Dover, where it turns e. and discharges its waters into the Housatonic River, in Conn. It receives Swamp River from the s. Croton River takes its rise in the s. part of the valley. Roeliff Jansens Kil flows through a small portion of the extreme n. part of the co. Among the highlands in the central and e. parts are numerous beautiful little lakes, noted for the purity of their waters and the beauty of the scenery immediately about them. The principal rock formation in the co. is the Hudson River slate, which crops out upon the hills and along the courses of the streams. The rock has been quarried at Red Hook for flagging, and in various places for roofing slate.³

A low ridge of metamorphic limestone extends longitudinally through near the center of the valley, which lies at the base of the Taghkanick Mts. and along its course are numerous quarries, from which is obtained a fair quality of marble.⁴ Hematite iron ore is found in almost inexhaustible quantities along the n. and s. parts of the co. and it has been extensively mined in several places.⁵ Thin veins of galena have also been found, but none have been worked since the Revolution.⁶ Mineral springs are found in several parts of the co., but none of them have acquired notoriety.⁷ Marl and peat beds are scattered over the whole co. The soil is generally a

¹ The act by which this co. was formed defines its original boundaries as follows:—The Dutchess co. to be from the bounds of the co. of Westchester, on the s. side of the Highlands, along the r. side as far as Roeliff Jansens Creek, and e. into the woods 20 miles.²

² Old Beacon, 2 mi. E. of Matteawan Village, is 1470 ft. above tide; and New Beacon or Grand Sachem, a 1 mi. s. of the same place, is 1600 ft. above tide.

³ A company, styled the "N. Y. Slate Co.," was incorp. March 23, 1810, to continue 15 years; and another, styled the "Dutchess Co. Slate Co.," June 8, 1812, to continue 21 years. The operations of the latter co. were to be confined to N. Y. coast.

⁴ This marble is of the variety called dolomite, and yields upon analysis about 70 per cent. of carbonate of magnesia; but the proportion is not uniform. The principal workings have been in Dover, where a portion of the marble is pure white fine grained, and capable of receiving a good but not a high polish. Clouded varieties are found in Amenia and Northeast.—*Geol., 1st Dist.*, p. 98.

⁵ This ore is generally compact, but in some places it is fibrous. Its cavities are lined with a glossy black surface, and often contain stibnite and botryoidal concretions of the ore.

⁶ Considerable excavations were made in Northeast in colonial times—it is said as early as 1740—by a company of Germans, who sent the ore to Bristol, Eng. The mines were to be opened during the Revolution, and a few tons of ore were obtained. Traces of lead ore have been also observed in Klumbuck and Amenia.—*Geol., 1st Dist.*, pp. 16, 17. Among the other useful minerals that have been observed in the co. are, graphite, formerly worked to some extent in the Fishkill Mts., oxyl of manganese, and the sulphurates of copper and iron, &c. Besides these are found calcite, asbestos, gibsbsite, garnet, staurolite, epidote, felspar, and tourmaline.

⁷ Full mineralogical and analytical description of the water from the bottom of a lake in Northeast, and from a locality 1/2 of a mi. from Ameniaville on the road to Port Bloomsie. A sulphur spring is situated 1 1/2 mi. S. W. of Ameniaville.—*Geol. Mineralogy*, N. Y., p. 160.

fine quality of sandy and gravelly loam. Upon the hills in some places it is composed of disintegrated slate, and upon the Hudson River intervals it is a deep, rich alluvium. Agriculture is the leading pursuit, and few cos. in the State offer greater attractions to the farmer. The richness and variety of its soil, and its proximity to the New York market, insure a rich return for all agricultural labor. Farming is of a mixed character, all branches being successfully pursued. Sending milk to New York and the raising of improved breeds of cattle have become important branches of business.¹

A considerable amount of manufacturing is carried on in the co., the principal establishments being located at Poughkeepsie and Fishkill, and a large amount of commerce is carried on by means of the Hudson.

The county seat is located at the city of Poughkeepsie. The colonial courthouse and jail was burned in 1785, and a new one was built soon after. This was burned in 1808.² The present building was erected in 1809,³ and contains the courtroom, jail,⁴ clerk's office, and all the usual co. offices except that of surrogate, which is in a small building adjacent. The co. poorhouse is situated on a farm of 107 acres in the town of Poughkeepsie, 1 mi. E. of the courthouse. The average number of inmates is 220, supported at a weekly cost of 95 cents each. The farm yields a revenue of \$1631.⁵ The Hudson River R. R. extends along the E. bank of the Hudson, through Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, and Redhook; and the New York & Harlem R. R. extends along the E. border of the co., through Pawling, Dover, Amenia, and North East. In summer, regular lines of steamers ply between Poughkeepsie, New York, and Albany.

One daily and seven weekly papers are now published in the co.⁶

¹ In cultivated area Dutchess co. is excelled only by Jefferson, Oneida, Otsego, and St. Lawrence cos.; and in cash value of farms by Monroe and Westchester only. Over 2,000,000 gallons of milk are sent annually to the N. Y. market.

² A courthouse and jail were first ordered to be built July 21, 1715; but they do not appear to have been completed until 30 years afterward. In 1719, an act authorized the conversion of a jury room into a jail and 4 years after money was raised to complete the arrangement. The act of April 11, 1785, appropriated the sum of £1000 to reconstruct the buildings, which had been destroyed by fire, and Cornelius Humphrey, Peter Tappen, and Gilbert Livingston were appointed a building committee. A further tax of £2000 was ordered in 1786, and of £1300 in 1787. In the mean time, prisoners were sent to the Ulster co. jail. By act of March 19, 1778, the sheriff's mileage was to be reckoned from the house of Myndert Velle, in Beekman's Precinct.

³ The act for the reconstruction of these buildings was passed March 24, 1809, and \$12,000 was raised for that purpose. Jas. Talmadge, John B. Van Wyck, and John Van Benthuysen were appointed building commissioners. The next year, \$13,000 additional was raised, and the building was completed soon after. It is a stone edifice, 30 by 100 ft. The first deed on record was entered Dec. 26, 1718, conveying property from Henry Van De Bogart to Capt. Barent Van Kleeck, and others.

⁴ The condition of the jail was represented by the Senate Committee of 1856 as extremely unfit for its purpose and unbecomingly to its inmates.

⁵ The buildings are large, and can accommodate 350 inmates. The sexes are kept separate, and an asylum is provided for lunatics. A school is taught during the whole year, and religious worship is regularly conducted.

⁶ The *New York Journal*, first established in the city of New York by John B. H. in 1731, was removed to Poughkeepsie in 1776, in consequence of the British occupation. In 1778 it became the first State paper under the new Government; and on the 11th of April, 1785, its name was changed to

The Poughkeepsie Journal, published by Nicholas Power. In 1786 its name was changed to

The Country Journal and Poughkeepsie Advertiser; and in 1789 to

The Country Journal and Dutchess and Ulster Family Register. In 1808 it was sold to Paraclete Potter, who changed it to

The Poughkeepsie Journal and Constitutional Republican. In 1812 it was changed to

The Poughkeepsie Journal, and in 1834 Jackson & Schram became the proprietors. In 1841 it was united with *The Eagle*, and was issued as

The Journal and Poughkeepsie Eagle. In 1850 the name was changed to

The Poughkeepsie Eagle, under which title it is still published by Platt & Schram.

The New York Packet and American Advertiser, published by Saml. London, was removed from New York when the British took possession of the city, and was first issued at Fishkill Oct. 1, 1776. It was removed to New York again after the close of the war.

The American Freeman and Dutchess County Advertiser was commenced in Aug. 1793, by John Woods, and was continued a short time.

The Barometer, commenced in May, 1802, by Isaac Mitchell, was changed to

The Political Barometer in 1806, and was published by Thomas Nelson. Its name was changed to

The Northern Politician, and it was soon after discontinued. *The Freeman* was published at Poughkeepsie in 1806-07.

The Republican Herald was started in Nov. 1811, by Derick B. Stockhorn and Thos. Brownjohn. It was continued until 1825 under the charge of Johnston Verplank & Wm. Orr.

The Dutchess Observer was first started May 10, 1815, by Chas. P. Barnum & Richard Nelson. Nicholas Jaycocks, Nathan Myers, jr., and Orrin Osborne were successively interested in the publication until 1826, when the paper was united with *The Telegraph*, and issued as

The Poughkeepsie Telegraph and Observer. It was successively under the charge of Chas. P. Barnum, Elbert B. Killey, Aaron Low, and Benson J. Lossing. In 1841 it was changed to

The Telegraph, and was published by Killey & Lossing. Albert S. Pease & E. K. Olmsted were afterward interested in its publication; and in 1852 it was united with *The Democrat*, and was issued as

The Poughkeepsie Telegraph and Dutchess Democrat, now published by Osborn & Killey.

The Republican Telegraph was first issued May 5, 1824, by Wm. Sands & Isaac Platt. In 1826 it was united with

The Observer.

The Dutchess Intelligencer was first issued April 30, 1828, by Chas. F. Ames & Fred. T. Parsons. It was afterward published by Platt & Parsons and Isaac Platt until 1833, when it was united with

The Republican, and was issued as

The Intelligencer and Republican, published by Platt & Ranney. In 1831 the name was changed to

The Poughkeepsie Eagle; and in 1841 it was united with *The Journal*.

The Dut best True American was published at Poughkeepsie in 1828, by Peter K. Allen.

The Dutchess Inquirer was started in Aug. 1829, by Pet. K. Allen. In 1830 it was changed to

The Anti Mason. It was under the charge of John M. Vothake and Stephen Butler until 1831, when it was discontinued. It was soon after revived by Ephraim Fay, and was issued a short time as *The Independent*.

The Dutchess Republican was started in Aug. 1831, by Thos. S. Ranney. In April, 1833, it was united with *The Intelligencer*.

The Poughkeepsie Cavalier was published by Killey & Lossing in 1836.

The Branch was issued a short time in 1836 by Jos. H. Jackson.

The Youth's Guide (sent mo.) was issued in 1837 by Isaac Harrington, jr.

The Thomasonian (medical) was issued at Poughkeepsie in 1840 by Thos. Lapham.

The Free Press was started at Fishkill in 1841 by Fred. W. Bitter. In 1842 it was removed to Poughkeepsie; its name was changed to

The Dutchess Free Press, and was continued until 1844.

The Temperance Telegraph was started at Poughkeepsie in 1843 by G. R. Lyman, and was continued 2 or 3 years.

principal streams are Ten Mile River, Wassaic Creek, and West Brook, and their branches. A large range of metamorphic limestone extends n. and s. through near the center of the valley.¹ Iron ore has been extensively mined in the highlands w. of the valley.² The soil is a clayey and sandy loam. **Ameniaville**, (Amenia p. o.) n. of the center of the town, contains the Amenia Seminary,³ 3 churches, and 30 houses. It is a station upon the Harlem R. R. **The City**, (City p. o.) in the n. w. corner, contains a church and 17 houses; **Wassaic**, (p. v.) a R. R. station, a furnace, sash and blind factory, and 18 houses; **Amenia Union**, (p. v.) upon the Conn. line, 2 churches, a woolen factory, and 30 houses;⁴ and **South Amenia** (p. v.) a church and 14 houses. **Leedsville** (p. o.) is a hamlet near the e. border. **Sharon Station**, on the line of Northeast, is a p. o. Richard Sackett purchased large tracts of the Indians in this town and in Sharon, Conn., and settled in 1711; he failed of getting his title recognized by the crown, and died in poverty in 1748 or '49.⁵ During the Revolution a furnace and foundery for the manufacture of steel for the use of the army was established about 1 mi. s. of Wassaic. The site, known as "The Steel Works," is still covered by coal dust and cinders. There are 7 churches in town.⁶

BECKMAN—was formed as a town, March 7, 1788.⁷ A part of "Freedom" (now La Grange) was taken off in 1821, and a part of Union Vale in 1827. It lies in the s. e. part of the co.,—one corner extending to the s. border. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland. Pleasant Hill, on the n. border, is the highest summit. Limestone and slate crop out on the summits and declivities of nearly all the hills. The streams are small creeks and brooks tributaries of the Fishkill, and are bordered by wide, fertile intervals. Silver Lake is a fine body of water near the w. line.⁸ Iron ore is found s. of this lake.⁹ The soil is a productive, gravelly loam. **Green Haven**, (p. v.) near the w. border, contains 1 church and 18 dwellings; **Beekmanville**, (Beekman p. o.) near the center, 1 church and 12 dwellings; **Poughquag** (p. v.) 2 churches and 15 dwellings; and **Beekman Furnace**, on the n. line, an iron manufactory and 10 houses.¹⁰ The first settlements are supposed to have been made about 1710; but the early records are lost. A. Delong located in 1716, and kept an inn at an early day. Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, Bishop of Penn., and his brother, Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of N. Y., were natives of this town. There are 4 churches in town.¹¹

CLINTON¹²—was formed from "Charlotte" and Rhinebeck Precincts, March 13, 1786. Hyde Park and Pleasant Valley were taken off in 1821. It is an interior town, lying n. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland considerably broken by hills in the n. and w. Shultz Mts., on the n. border, and Sippe Barraek, in the w., are the highest points.¹³ Salt Point Creek, the principal stream, flows s. through near the center. Crum Elbow Creek forms a portion of the w. boundary. Several small lakes, the principal of which is Long Pond, lie in the n. part. The soil in the n. is a sandy loam, and in the center and s. it is a productive, slaty loam. **Clinton Hollow**, (p. v.) near the center, contains 25 houses, **Clinton Corners** (p. v.) 25 houses, **Schultzville** (p. o.) a gristmill and 10 houses, and **Pleasant Plains** (p. o.) a church and 8 houses. **Bulls Head**, **Clinton Point**, and **Hibernia** are p. offices. Derrick Van Vleet located in town about 1755. There are 3 churches in town; Friends, Presb., and Prot. E.

DOVER—was formed from Pawling, Feb. 20, 1807. It lies on the e. border of the co., s. of the center. The e. and w. borders are occupied by hills and mts., and the center by a deep, wide valley. The valley is about 400 feet above tide, and the summits of the hills are 300 to 500 feet higher. Ten Mile River flows s. from the n. line to near the s. boundary, thence turns e. and discharges its waters into the Housatonic. It receives from the s. Swamp River, a stream that is

¹ This limestone is of a bluish color, hard and brittle; and where it crops out it is considerably disintegrated, covering the ground in the immediate vicinity with a white sand.

² An ore bed $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. w. of Ameniaville has been extensively worked for 25 or 30 years, and the supply of ore seems inexhaustible. Another ore bed has been opened 2 mi. n. w. of Wassaic, and another near the n. line of the town.

³ This institution has been under the charge of the M. E. denomination.

⁴ 1 Church, the woolen factory, and about half of the buildings are in Conn.

⁵ Mr. Sackett was connected with the Livingstons in the settlement of the Palatinates at "German Camp," (now Germantown, Columbia co.) Urie Winegar and his son, Capt. Garrett, were the next families. They removed from "German Camp" in 1721 and settled on the oblong tract. The father died in 1751, and 192 years. — Delamater settled soon after the Winegars, n. w. of Amenia Union. Henry Nasse, Stephen Hopkins, Joel Gillett, Hez. King, Abm. and Joshua Painé, J. Howe,

and Elisha Kinney settled previous to 1743. After this time the town rapidly filled up with settlers, mostly from New England. The first mill is supposed to have been built by John Delamater, at Leedsville, and the first inn to have been kept by Michael Hopkins, near the center of the town.

⁶ 3 Presb., 2 M. E., and 1 each Bap. and Prot. E.

⁷ The town embraced the land granted to Col. Henry Beekman. Beekman Precinct was formed Dec. 16, 1757, and Pawling's Precinct was set off in 1768.

⁸ The Indian name for this lake is A-po-quag-ne, signifying round lake.

⁹ Ore from this bed is extensively mined and taken to Poughkeepsie and Fishkill Furnaces.

¹⁰ The furnace at this place is supplied with ore from Unionvale; 700 tons of iron are annually produced.

¹¹ Bap., M. E., Prot. E., and Union.

¹² Named from Gen. Clinton, first Governor.

¹³ A slate quarry was formerly worked at the n. extremity of the Shultz Mts.; but it is now abandoned.

bordered by swamps upon the greater part of its course. The limestone ridge extends N. and S. through the center of the principal valley. Along its course several marble quarries have been opened.¹ Iron ore is found in abundance.² The soil is a fine quality of sandy, gravelly, and loamy loam. The small streams flowing from the w. hills have worn deep ravines, and in several places form beautiful cascades. The most noted of these is known as "Dover Stone Church."³ **Dover Plains**, (Dover p. o.), a r. r. station, in the n. part of the town, contains 3 churches, a grist mill, and plaster mill. Pop. 375. **South Dover**, (p. v.), on Ten Mile River, contains 2 churches, a grist and saw mill, and 30 houses. **Chestnut Ridge** (p. o.) and **Wing Station** (p. o.) are hamlets. The first settlements are said to have been made by the Dutch from the river towns. Among the early settlers are found the names of Knickerbocker, Osterhout, Dutcher, and Van Duzen. The first settlers upon the Oblong tract were from Conn. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) is said to have been formed about 1770.⁴

EAST FISHKILL—was formed from Fishkill, Nov. 29, 1849. It is the center town upon the s. border of the co. Its surface is mountainous in the s. and e. and hilly in the n. and w. The highest points of the Fishkill Mts., in the s., are 1000 to 1200 ft. above tide.⁵ The principal streams are the Fishkill and its tributaries, Wortel Kil and Spout Creek. Black Pond is a small sheet of water near the s. line. The intervalles along the streams are generally wide, and bordered by steep hillsides in the s. and more gradual slopes in the n. The soil is a gravelly loam. Raising cattle for the New York market is one of the leading pursuits. **East Fishkill**, (p. v.), near the center, contains a grist and saw mill and 15 houses; **Johnsville**, (p. v.), near the w. border, 1 church and 14 houses; **Stormville**, (p. v.), in the e. part, 20 houses; **Fishkill Plains**, (p. v.) in the n. w., 1 church and 15 houses; and **Shenandoah Corners**, in the s., a church and 15 houses. **Pecksville**, **Hopewell**, (Adriance p. o.) and **Fishkill Furnace**⁶ are hamlets. The first settlers were Genet, Geo. and Isaac Storm, about the year 1730; Cornelius Wiltsie and Isaac Adriance came in about 1740. There are 4 churches in town.⁷

FISHKILL—was formed as a town, March 7, 1788. A part of "Freedom" (now La Grange) was taken off in 1821, and East Fishkill in 1849. A part of Philipstown (Putnam co.) was annexed March 14, 1806. It lies upon the Hudson, in the s. w. corner of the co. Its surface is mountainous in the s. and hilly in the n. The Fishkill Mts., extending along the s. border, are high, rocky, and precipitous. Old Beacon and Grand Sachem, in the s. e. corner, the highest summits, are respectively 1471 and 1685 ft. above tide. A break in these mountains, in the e. part, opening toward the s., is known as the Wicopee Pass.⁸ The Fishkill flows s. w. through near the center of the town, skirting the foot of the mountains and separating them from the hilly region in the n. w. Wappingers Creek forms the w. boundary. A high rolling ridge lies between these two streams, and the highest point is Mt. Hope, 1000 ft. above tide, near the e. border.⁹ Spout Creek, a tributary of the Fishkill, forms a portion of the e. boundary. A series of bluffs, 150 to 200 ft. high, extends along the river, broken by the valleys of the streams. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam. **Fishkill Landing**, (p. v.), on the Hudson, opposite Newburgh, contains a newspaper office, 2 machine shops, and 4 churches. Pop. 1100. It is a r. r. station and steamboat landing, and is connected with Newburgh by a steam ferry. **Matteawan**, (p. v.) on Fishkill Creek, 2 mi. above the landing, is an important manufacturing village. It was formerly the seat of extensive cotton mills; but these have mostly been converted to other purposes.¹⁰ It contains 1

¹ The principal quarries are between Dover Plains and South Dover.

² White's ore bed, 3 mi. s. w. of South Dover, has been extensively worked, and the ore produced is of good quality. The Dover Iron Works formerly did an extensive business; they closed about 2 years since. White's Furnace, halfway between South Dover and Dover Plains, is making 5 to 6 tons of iron per day.

³ This ravine is about a $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. w. of Dover Plains. It is 20 to 25 feet wide at the bottom and 1 to 3 feet at the top, and the rocks that border it are 40 to 50 feet high. It extends into the hill 20 to 40 feet, and at its farther extremity the stream flows from the mountain above in a succession of rapids. The name was given in consequence of its resemblance to the Gothic arch. In another ravine, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. s. of Stone Church, are the "Wells." A small stream here flows down from the mountain in a succession of rapids 3 to 12 feet in height; and at the foot of each fall smooth, rounded holes, called the Wells, have been worn in the rocks to the depth of 3 to 8 feet. The holes occupy the whole width of the bottom of the ravine, and the rocks on each side are shelving and slippery, rendering a near approach difficult and dangerous. These two localities are frequently visited by the lovers of nature during the summer season.

⁴ This is now a Union church. A Friends meeting house was built here about the same time.

⁵ The highest point on the s. border is locally known as "Beacon," or "Long Hill," and the highest on the e. border is "Looking Rock."

⁶ A furnace at this place manufactures pig iron from the ore. It employs 40 hands, and makes about 100 tons of pig iron annually. The ore is obtained from the mine near Sly's, at the Beckmann. A mine on the r. line, after being worked 20 years, was exhausted.

⁷ 2 Bap. M. E., and Ref. Prot. D. The last named has an membership of 2300.

⁸ This pass was carefully guarded during the Revolution to prevent the British from forming the American works at West Point. A considerable American force was stationed at this point, extremely during the campaign of 1777.

⁹ Mt. Hope is 1 mi. s. of May's Corners. A beautiful and extensive view is obtained from its summit. A beacon here has been erected here by the Coast Survey, to serve as a point in the triangulation of the Hudson River Valley.

¹⁰ Among the most important of these are the following:—
¹ The Seamless Clothing Manufacturing Co., (Incorporated with a capital of \$300,000.) It gives employment to 1000 hands, and turns out annually worth of goods to the amount of \$1,000,000.
² The Matteson Machine Works, (Incorporated with a capital of \$100,000.) It gives employment to 200 hands, and turns out annually goods to the amount of \$500,000. It is a large file factory employs 70 hands, and manufactures goods to the

churches. Pop. 1476. **Wappingers Falls**, (p.v.) at the head of navigation on Wappingers Creek, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. from the Hudson, lies partly in Poughkeepsie. It is largely engaged in manufacturing.¹ Wappingers Creek here falls 75 feet, furnishing an excellent water power. The village contains 4 churches. Pop. 1819, of which 1139 are in this town. **Hughsonville**, (p.v.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. s. of Wappingers Falls, contains a church and a steam saw and grist mill. Pop. 245. **New Hackensack**, (p.v.) in the n. part, contains 1 church and 15 dwellings; **Fishkill**, (p.v.) near the center, contains the Fishkill Seminary, the Fishkill Collegiate Institute, 2 private schools, a newspaper office, a bank, savings' bank, 3 churches, and 130 dwellings. **Glenham**, (p.v.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. below Fishkill, contains a woolen factory,² 3 churches, and 75 dwellings. **Carthage Landing**, (p.v.) on the Hudson, 5 mi. above Fishkill Landing, contains 1 church and 30 dwellings. **Myers Corners**, **Swartoutville**, and **Brinkerhoffville** are hamlets. The first settlement is supposed to have been made before 1699. The earliest records, dated in 1697,³ are papers relating to lands. The town lies within the tract granted to Francis Rumbout and others, Oct. 17, 1685.⁴ In colonial times it formed a part of the Rumbout and Fishkill precincts. The first constitutional convention held a session in this town in the fall of 1776. There are 22 churches in town.⁵

HYDE PARK⁶—was formed from Clinton, Jan. 26, 1821. It lies upon the Hudson, a little n. of the w. border of the co. Its surface is principally a rolling and moderately hilly upland, terminating on the Hudson in a bluff 180 ft. high. Hog and Lloyds Hills, in the n. part, each about 500 ft. above the river, are the highest points in town. The principal streams are Crum Elbow Creek, and Fall Kil, tributaries of the Hudson. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam underlaid by slate. **Hyde Park**, (p.v.) finely situated upon an eminence half a mi. e. of the river, contains 4 churches, a gristmill, and 692 inhabitants. **Staatsburgh** (p.o.) is a r. r. station and hamlet in the s. part of the town; **Union Corners** and **Hyde Park Landing** are hamlets. Numerous elegant residences, occupying splendid sites, have been erected along the banks of the river. The first settler is supposed to have been Jacobus Staughtenburgh, the owner of one of the nine "water lots;" he came to the town about 1720. Gov. Morgan Lewis formerly resided upon the place now occupied by Hon. J. K. Paulding. The census reports 7 churches in town.⁷

LA GRANGE⁸—was formed from Beekman and Fishkill, as "*Freedom*," Feb. 9, 1821. Its name was changed in 1828. A part of Union Vale was taken off in 1827. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is a rolling and moderately hilly upland. Sprout Creek, the principal stream, flows s. through near the center. Wappingers Creek forms the w. boundary. The valleys of these creeks are broad and very fertile. The soil is a gravelly loam. **La Grangeville**, (p.v.) in the s. e. part, contains 2 gristmills and 14 houses; and **Freedom Plains**, (p.v.) near the center, a church and 14 houses. **Sprout Creek** (p.o.) is a hamlet in the s. part. **Manchester Bridge**, (p.o.) on the w. line, is mostly in Poughkeepsie. **Arthursburgh** (p.o.) is a hamlet in the s. corner. The first religious society (Friends) was formed before 1800. There are 2 churches in town; Friends and Presb.

MILAN⁹—was formed from Northeast, March 16, 1818. It lies on the n. border of the co., w. of the center. Its surface is a hilly upland broken by the deep valleys of the streams. The declivities are generally gradual slopes, and the hills are arable to their summits. Roeliff Jansens Kil crosses the n. e. corner. The other streams are small and are bordered by fertile intervals. The soil is a clayey, gravelly, and slaty loam. **Jacksons Corners**, (p.v.) on Roeliff Jansens

amount of 145,000 annually. Wicopes, $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. below Mattewan, was the seat of the Wicopes Color Mills, since changed to the New York Rubber Co., engaged in the manufacture of rubber toys. This co. has a capital of \$125,000, employs 125 men, and turns out \$100,000 to \$150,000 worth of goods per year.

¹ The Dutchess Printing Co., incorp. with a capital of \$500,000, employs 500 hands, and produces \$750,000 worth of prints per annum. The Franklin Type-Manuf'g Co., incorp. with a capital of \$150,000, employs 200 hands, and turns out \$100,000 worth of printing of the per annum. There are, besides, a foundry, comb factory, and numerous machine shops. A large cotton factory was burnt here a few years since, and has not been rebuilt.

² The Glenham Woolen Co., incorp. with a capital of 275,000, employs 175 hands, and turns out \$275,000 worth of goods annually. It was first started in 1811.

³ The first mill was erected at the mouth of Fishkill, some time before 1709. A ferry to Newburgh was authorized in 1743.

⁴ The house now occupied by Hon. Isaac Teller and his sisters at Mattewan, one of the first built in town—belonged to Roger Brett, a son-in-law of Rumbout. It was built about 1710. The house is one story, 87 by 36 ft., the sides and roof covered with cedar shingles. It was often filled with officers and soldiers

in the Revolution, and salt was stored in its cellar for the army.

⁵ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed at Fishkill Village early in the last century; but the precise date cannot be ascertained. The earliest church records bear date of Sept. 30, 1727. Rev. Dr. De Witt supposed that the church was formed as early as 1716. The present edifice was built in 1786, in the place of one built in 1731. The old church was used for barracks by the American army during the Revolution. A parsonage lot held in common by this church and the one at "Hogwell" and Hackensack, was sold Feb. 17, 1806. The present churches are as follows:—Presb., M. E., Ref. Prot. D., and M. Meth. at Fishkill Landing; Presb., Prot. E., Prot. Meth., and R. C. at Mattewan; M. E., Ref. Prot. D., and Prot. E. at Glenham; M. E., Ref. Prot. D., and Prot. E. at Fishkill; M. E., Prot. E., and Ep. at Wappingers Falls; Presb. at Brinkerhoffville; M. E. at Carthage Landing; Presb. at Hughsonville; and Ref. Prot. D. at New Hackensack.

⁶ Named by Dr. John Bard from Hyde Park, London.

⁷ Prot. E., M. E., Ep., Presb., Ref. Prot. D., R. C., and Friends.

⁸ Named from La Fayette's residence in France.

⁹ This town is included in the tract known as the "Little Nine Partners."



V I E W F R O M W E S T P O I N T

1883

Kil, in the N. E. corner, contains 1 church and 25 houses; **Rock City**¹ (p.v.) a grist and saw mill and 20 houses; **Milanville** (Milan p.o.) 12 houses; and **La Fayetteville** (p.v.) 46 houses. **Shookville** and **Thornville** are hamlets. The first settlements were principally made by tenants under the original proprietors, about 1760,² and a large share of the land is still held by leasehold tenure. The first church (M. E.) was formed about 1790. The census reports 4 churches.

NORTHEAST⁴—was formed as a town, March 7, 1788. Milan was taken off in 1818, and Pine Plains in 1823. It is the N. E. corner town of the co. A tongue of land $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide, upon the E. border, extends 4 mi. N. of the remaining part of the town. The surface is a hilly and broken upland. The Taghkanick Mts., extending along the E. border, are rocky and broken, and are 1000 to 1200 ft. above tide. The highest point in the valley W. of the mountains, forming the summit level of the N. Y. & H. R. R., is 771 feet above tide. Ten Mile River, the principal stream, flows S. through nearly the whole length of the town. Chekoniko Creek flows N. through the W. part. Indian Pond, on the E. line, Round Pond, on the S. line, and Ruds Pond are the principal bodies of water. The valleys have generally a gravelly and clayey soil, but the hills in many places are rocky and fit only for pasturage. An extensive bed of iron ore has been opened 1 mi. N. E. of Millerton, near the Conn. line.⁵ **Northeast Center** (p.v.) contains 2 churches and 20 houses; **Millerton**, (Northeast Station p.o.,⁶) a R. R. station, 1 church and 27 houses; and **Spencers Corners** (Northeast p.o.) a church and 12 houses. **Coleman Station** is in the S. part. **Federal Store** and **Oblong** are p. offices. The pioneer settlers were mostly from Conn., and located here from 1725 to 1730.⁷ The first religious services were held by Moravian missionaries, at an Indian mission house at the N. end of Indian Lake.⁸ There are 4 churches in town.⁹

PAWLING¹⁰—was formed as a town, March 7, 1788. Dover was taken off in 1807. It is the S. E. corner town in the co. A high range of hills extends along the E. border, and another occupies the W. part. A fine, broad valley occupies the central portions and separates the two highland regions.¹¹ Swamp and Croton Rivers take their rise in the valley, the former flowing N., and the latter S. Whaleys and Little Ponds—the sources of the Fishkill—lie near the W. border, and Oblong Pond lies in the N. E. part. The ridge of limestone from which marble is quarried extends into the N. part from Dover. The soil is a slaty and gravelly loam. Large quantities of milk are daily sent to the New York market. **Pawling**, (p.v.), a station on the H. & N. Y. R. R., contains a bank, 2 churches, and 25 houses. **Campbellville**, (p.v.), in the S. part, contains 11 houses. **Quaker Hill** (p.o.) and **Farmers Hill** (p.o.) are hamlets. Settlements are supposed to have commenced at Quaker Hill between 1720 and 1730, by Friends from N. J., who organized the first religious society soon after their arrival.¹² There are 3 churches in town: M. E., Bap., and Friends.

PINE PLAINS¹³—was formed from Northeast, March 26, 1823. It lies on the N. border of the co., E. of the center. The surface is a hilly upland, the ridges being separated by broad valleys. The highest summit is Stissing Mt., in the W. part, 400 to 500 feet above the valleys. Its declivities are steep, and it is crowned with a mass of naked rock. Roeliff Jansens Kil crosses the N. W. corner, and the Shekomoko or Cheeconico flows N. through near the center. Thompsons, Stissing, and Mud Ponds lie at the E. foot of Stissing Mt., and Buttermilk Pond and several smaller ones are in the S. part. The soil is generally a productive, gravelly loam. Marl is found in several

¹ Named from the rock which crops out in the adjacent hills and along the streams.

² In 1759, Johannes Rowe bought of Robert Livingston 911 acres a little N. of La Fayetteville, and located upon it. Among the other early settlers we find the names of Clark, Stewart, Simons, and Herrick, a part of whom were from Conn.

³ 2 M. E., and 1 each Christian and Union.

⁴ Named from its geographical position in the co. Northeast Precinct was formed from the North Precinct, Dec. 16, 1749, and embraced the Little or Upper Nine Partners Tract. The North Precinct was extended after the Oblong Tract to the Conn. line, Dec. 17, 1743.

⁵ The Bakin ore bed was opened in 1846 by the proprietor, who erected a furnace in the vicinity and ran it until 1856. The mine is at the foot of the Taghkanick Mt., where it makes a bend into Conn., and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. above the Salisbury (Conn.) mines. From 8000 to 10,000 tons of ore are taken out annually, and are mostly sent by R. R. to Hudson. Benedict's furnace, 1 mi. S. W. of Millerton, makes 5 tons of pig iron daily, principally from Salisbury ore. A cupola furnace has also been erected here, and the manufacture of car wheels commenced. A slate company was incorp. in this town in 1812.

⁶ Large quantities of milk are daily sent to the N. Y. market.

⁷ Baltus Lott and Adam Showeman first settled in the S. part of the town. Benjamin Knell, Elder Bakin, and ——— Spencer were also early settlers.

⁸ The remains of this old mission house are still visible on the farm of Douglas Clark.

⁹ 2 M. E., Bap., and Cong.

¹⁰ Pawling Precinct was formed from Beckman Precinct, Dec. 31, 1798.

¹¹ Mt. Tom, a prominent peak $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. W. of Pawling Station, is about 300 feet above the valley.

¹² The Friends meeting house on Quaker Hill was used as a hospital during the Revolution, and a considerable number of soldiers were buried in the vicinity. A body of 100 men were stationed here for some time; and Gen. Washington spent a short time here in 1778.

¹³ This town formed a portion of the "Little Nine Partners" tract. Many of the farms are still owned by the heirs of the original proprietors, and are leased to the occupants. All efforts to convert the leasehold tenure into a freehold have proved unsuccessful.

localities.¹ **Pine Plains**, (p.v.) near the center of the town, contains a bank and 3 churches. Pop. 382. **Hammerstown** contains an extensive scythe factory and a dozen houses.² **Pulvers Corner** (p.o.) and **Mount Ross** are hamlets. The first settlements were probably made about 1740.³ A Moravian mission was established among the Indians at Shekomeko, 2 mi. s. of Pine Plains, in Sept. 1740.⁴ There are 5 churches in town.⁵

PLEASANT VALLEY—was formed from Clinton, Jan. 26, 1821. It is an interior town, lying w. of the center of the co. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland. Barnes and Dennis Hills, in the s. w., are the highest points. Wappingers Creek flows s. w. through near the center; Sprout Creek takes its rise in a pond in the s. w. part. Slate crops out along the hills, and a vein of marble has lately been discovered. The soil is a clayey and gravelly loam. **Pleasant Valley**, (p.v.) in the s. w. part, was incorp. April 15, 1814; it contains a cotton factory⁶ and 4 churches. Pop. 500.⁷ **Salt Point**, (p.v.) on Wappingers Creek, contains a grist and plaster mill and 17 houses. **Washington Hollow**, (p.v.) on the line of Washington, contains a church, cotton factory,⁸ and 16 houses. **Crum Elbow** is a p.o. The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1765; Rev. Wheeler Case, the first pastor, was installed Nov. 12 of the same year. There are 5 churches in town.⁹

POUGHKEEPSIE¹⁰—was formed as a town March 7, 1788. The city of Poughkeepsie was taken off March 28, 1854. It lies upon the Hudson, s. of the center of the co. Its surface is mostly a rolling upland. Wappingers Creek, forming the e. boundary, and Fall Kil, flowing s. through Poughkeepsie City, each furnish a considerable amount of water power. The soil is clayey in the w. and a sandy and gravelly loam in the remaining parts. **New Hamburg**, (p.v.) on the Hudson, in the extreme s. angle, contains 2 churches. It is a r. r. station, and is connected by a ferry with Marlborough, Orange co. Pop. 339. **Channingville**, opposite Wappingers Falls, contains a gristmill, 2 churches, and 50 houses. **Manchester**, (Manchester Bridge p.o.) on the line of La Grange, contains about a dozen houses.¹¹ **Rochdale**, in the s. e. corner, contains 2 cotton factories and 15 houses. **Locust Glen** is a p.o. The first settlements were made by the Dutch, about 1700.¹² There are 4 churches in town; 2 M. E., Presb., and R. C.

POUGHKEEPSIE CITY—was formed from Poughkeepsie, and incorp. as a village March 27, 1799, and as a city March 28, 1854. It is situated upon the Hudson, a little s. of the center of the w. border of the co. The ground gradually rises from the river to a table land, 150 to 200 ft. high, upon which most of the city is built, and about 1 mi. back into a hill 500 ft. high.¹³ Fall Kil, a small stream, flows in a tortuous channel through the city, affording a limited amount of water power. The city is finely laid out on the bluff overlooking the Hudson; and, besides the co. buildings, it contains 4 banks, 1 savings' bank, 18 churches, and many other fine public and private buildings. Its location gives to the city commercial advantages which are fully improved. During the summer daily lines of steamers run to New York and to



¹ Upon draining Hog Pond, 1 1/2 mi. s. e. of Pine Plains Village, a very deep bed of marl, covering 6 or 8 acres, was found. Marl is also found in Buttermill Pond.

² Harris's Scythe Factory gives employment to 50 hands, and turns out about 2000 dozen scythes per annum.

³ In 1740, John Rau, a German, lived on a hill s. r. from Shekomeko. John Tice Smith, Jas. Graham, C. W. Rantz, Ebr. Dibble, and — Snyder were also early settlers.

⁴ This mission was commenced in Sept. 1740, by Henry Rauch, and on the 23d of Feb. 1742, the first 3 Indian converts were baptized. Before the end of the year, 26 more were converted, and a place of worship was erected. This little community had not become fully settled before its quiet was disturbed by the introduction of an armed force under the orders of the sheriff, at the instigation of intolerant and bigoted neighbors; and, although neither arms nor anything else were found that could be construed into hostile designs against the Government, the missionaries were seized and brought before the Governor and Council at New York, under charge of being in the interests of the French and of endeavoring to seduce the Indians from their alliance with the English. Upon refusing to take the oath of allegiance, they were reimprisoned and discharged. Their enemies, well knowing their conscientious scruples in regard to oaths, in 1744 obtained the passage of an act "for securing his majesty's government in New York," by which an oath of allegiance was made obligatory. Rather than do violence to their consciences, the missionaries removed to Bethlehem, Penn.

followed by several of their Indian converts. The mission was visited by Count Zinzendorf and Bishop David Nitschman soon after its location in this town. During the last 2 years, 62 native converts were baptized and admitted to the church. Gottlieb Buetner, one of the missionaries, died in Feb. 1745, at this place.—*Hickoworth's Hist. Morav. Missions*, 20; *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, III, 1014; *Driver's Shekomeko*, p. 29.

⁵ Rap, M. E., Presb., Prot. E., and Friends.

⁶ This factory was built in 1815, by John Gibbons. It contains 80 looms, and gives employment to 75 hands.

⁷ The charter of this village is a dead letter, as no election has taken place in 10 years. The village records are lost.

⁸ This factory gives employment to about 40 hands.

⁹ 2 M. E., Friends, Prot. E., and Presb.

¹⁰ Poughkeepsie Precinct was formed Dec. 16, 1737. In early documents the name is spelled in a variety of ways, as "Poupa" and "Poupa." The original name is said to have been Ape-keep-suk, signifying "pleasant harbor."

¹¹ A cotton factory was formerly in operation here. In 1849 it was changed to a paper mill, which was run until 1857.

¹² Near the s. e. line of the city is a house built before the Revolution and formerly owned by Philip Livingston. It still bears the marks of balls fired by the British. The dwelling of Gov. Geo. Clinton, still standing, 6 mi. below the city, is now owned by Philip S. Van Kenschler. Prof. S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph, resides 2 mi. s. of the city.

¹³ About 1 mi. s. of this hill is another of about the same ele-

Albany, and a considerable trade is carried on by barges and boats. The daily line of steamers between New York and Albany touches here. A steam ferry connects the city with New Paltz Landing. The manufactures are extensive and various. They consist chiefly of pig iron, carriages, carpets, pins, chairs, drugs, files, sewing silk, and ale.¹

The *City Hall* is a plain brick building, situated on Main St., a little w. of the courthouse.

The *Public Schools* are under the charge of a board of education, consisting of 12 members, of whom 3 are elected annually. The schools are 6 in number, and employ 23 teachers,— 3 males and 20 females. In 1857 the number of children between 4 and 21 was 4329, of whom 1900 (or 44 per cent.) were in attendance at school during some portion of the year. The total expenses of the schools were \$8144 13. The number of volumes in the district libraries was 4684.

The *Dutchess Co. Academy* occupies a large 3 story brick building on Hamilton St.²

The *Poughkeepsie Female Seminary*, situated on Cannon St., was founded by a stock co., at a cost of \$15,000.

The *Poughkeepsie Collegiate School* is situated on a hill $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mi. n. of the city. A lot of 80 acres is connected with the institution, and the building and grounds are valued at \$75,000.³

The *Abnison Square Female Institute* is a private institution, corner of Mansion and Catharine Sts. It has 9 teachers and 80 pupils.

The *Poughkeepsie Female Collegiate Institute*, a private institution, is situated at the corner of Mill and Catharine Sts. It occupies a 3 story brick building, and has an average of 4 teachers and 100 pupils.

The *Cottage Hill Seminary*, a private institution for young ladies, is located on a beautiful site upon Garden St. It is under the charge of a principal, assisted by 12 teachers and lecturers. A library of 2000 volumes is connected with it, and the number of pupils is limited to 50.

The *Law School*, incorp. in 1851, and first located at Ballston Spa, was removed to this city in 1853, and its sessions are still held here. A *Young Men's Association* has been established, for the purpose of furnishing winter lectures.

The *Poughkeepsie Lyceum of Literature, Science, and Art* was incorp. April 6, 1858.

The *Poughkeepsie Orphan Asylum and Home of the Friendless*, having for its object the care of orphans and destitute children, was organized June 21, 1817. Besides these, there is a *Rural Cemetery Association*,⁴ a well organized *Fire Department*, and an *Aqueduct Association*. Population of the city, 12,763.⁵

The first settlement was begun in 1690 and 1700. Baltus Van Kleeck built the first house within the present limits of the city, in 1702, on land now owned by Matthew Vassar, near the Cong. Church.⁶ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed about 1700. Rev. Cornelius Van Schie was installed pastor of this church and the one at Fishkill in 1727.⁷

The *Van Kleeck House*, a substantial stone building, was used for purposes of defence, and just under the eaves the walls were pierced with loop-holes for musketry. This building was afterward the meeting place of the inhabitants to consult upon the public welfare when the Boston Port Bill and kindred measures awakened a spirit of resistance through the country. There the Committee of Correspondence of Dutchess held their meetings; and there the pledge to sustain the Continental Congress and the Provincial Assembly was signed by the inhabitants of Poughkeepsie in June and July, 1775.

vation. Many beautiful and costly dwellings are built upon these fertile lands about the city, affording a fine view of the city and valley. The eye here has an uninterrupted range of view over 2500 sq. mi. of country.

¹ The Poughkeepsie Iron Works were established in 1848, with a capital of \$200,000; 75 hands are employed, and 100,000 to 11,000 tons of pig iron are manufactured per annum. The ores used are the hematite from Fishkill, and the magnetic ore from Essex Co. The Poughkeepsie Carriage Manufactory, with a capital of \$25,000, employs 60 hands, and turns out 200,000 to 300,000 worth of carriages per annum, which are chiefly sold in the Southern markets. Bellows Carpet Factory, with a capital of \$60,000, employs 60 to 70 hands, and produces 60,000 to 65,000 yds. of carpeting per year. A pin factory, in the same building, employs 15 hands. The Poughkeepsie Chain Manufactory employs 300 hands, and produces \$50,000 worth of chains per year, which are mostly sent to South America. An establishment for the preparation of dye-stuffs and druggs employs 50 hands, and manufactures \$200,000 worth of goods annually. A file factory, started in 1856, employs 12 men, and a sewing silk factory, started in 1858, employs 15 to 20 hands. M. Vassar & Co's. Bowery and Matt Works, commenced in 1791, has a capital of \$150,000, employs 50 men, and manufactures 30,000 lbs. of ale per year.

² This building was erected in 1826, at a cost of \$14,000.

³ The building of this institution is of wood, modeled after the Parthenon. It was organized under the charge of Chas. Bartlett, S. P. Tallmage, and — Cunningham.

⁴ The Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery consists of 14 acres, situated in the town of Poughkeepsie, a short distance S. W. of the city, between the High and Empire, and the Hudson and West Point roads.

⁵ The population of the town of Poughkeepsie, including the city, recently organized, at different periods has been as follows:—

1790.....	2,529	1811.....	5,674
1800.....	3,246	1820.....	7,722
1810.....	4,560	1830.....	11,757
1820.....	5,726	1840.....	15,174
1830.....	7,222	1850.....	18,763
1840.....	11,757		

⁶ Among the early settlers were Dutch families, viz. De Bont, De Barent, Van Benschoten, Van De Borch, Van Winkle, De Graaf, De Roy, Parmeter, Meuse, &c. &c. and the first Cong. Church, at Swanton, near Hoguon, and having stone for the walls, was first stood in 1684. It was built of stone, and was provided with loop-holes for the use of musketry. During the Revolution the colonial legislature held several sessions there.

⁷ In 1758, the country was broken up into 12 parishes, and the parishes districts of this church, and held its services in the town of the former of the parishes which were then in existence, viz. the Church of Amsterdam and its immediate vicinity. The latter wished to send for a minister from the town of Newburgh, and the church in America, and it was determined to build a church in the city. A M. E. Ch. of P. D. 2 P. of G. Ch. of St. John's, 12 Bap., and Cong. Presb. Univ. Gen. Bapt. M. Meth. Friends, R. C. and Jewish.

As soon as the alarm occasioned by the invasion of Sir Henry Clinton (in 1777) had subsided, Gov. Clinton called a meeting of the Legislature at Poughkeepsie. It assembled at the Van Kleeck House early in Jan. 1778. Various acts to complete the organization of the State Government were passed; provisions were made for strengthening the civil and military powers of the State; and it was during that session that the State gave its assent to the Articles of Confederation, the organic law of the Federal Union until our present Constitution was formed and adopted.

The State Convention to consider the Federal Constitution assembled at the Van Kleeck House on June 17, 1788. There were 57 delegates present, and Gov. George Clinton was chosen President of the Convention. In that assembly were some of the most distinguished men of the Revolution, and the debates were of the most interesting character. In no State in the Union was hostility to the Federal Constitution more extensive and violent than in the State of New York. Forty-six of the 57 delegates, including the governor, were Anti-Federalists, or opposed to the Constitution. The principal advocates of the instrument were John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, and Robert Livingston. Mr. Hamilton had been a leading member of the National Convention that framed the Constitution, and also one of the principal writers of *The Federalist*. He felt the responsibility of his situation, and the Convention readily acknowledged the value of his judgment. He was perfectly familiar with every topic included in the wide range which the debates embraced, and he was nobly sustained by his colleagues Jay and Livingston. The hostile feelings of many of the Anti-Federalists gradually yielded, and on the 26th of July the final question of ratification was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 3 votes.

Huddleston, the famous spy, who was captured upon Wild Boar Hill, near Yonkers, Westchester co., was tried, condemned, and hung in Poughkeepsie in April, 1780. The place of his execution was upon a verge of the plain on which the town stands known as Forbuses Hill. He was accompanied to the scaffold by the co. officers and a small guard of militia enrolled for the purpose.¹

REDHOOK²—was formed from Rhinebeck, June 2, 1812. It lies upon the Hudson, in the s. w. corner of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, terminating on the Hudson in a series of bluffs 100 to 150 ft. high. The e. part is hilly. Prospect Hill is a prominent peak a little s. of Upper Redhook Village. The streams are the Saw Kil and White Clay Kil. The valleys of the streams are broad and their banks low. Long Pond, in the e. part, forms the source of the Saw Kil. The soil along the river is a clay loam, and in the remaining parts a sandy, gravelly, or slaty loam. **Redhook**, (p. v.) near the center, contains a cigar and tobacco manufactory, a female orphan asylum,³ and 3 churches. Pop. 625. **Tivoli**,⁴ (p. v.) in the s. w. part, is a steamboat landing and a r. r. station. A large forwarding business is carried on here. It is adjacent to **Myersville**, the two places forming a continuous village. They contain 5 churches and about 600 inhabitants. **Barrytown** (p. v.) is a r. r. station, 6 mi. below Tivoli. It contains 1 church, and is a place of considerable trade. Pop. 250. **Upper Redhook**, (p. v.) in the s. e. part, contains 1 church and 175 inhabitants. **Cedar Hill**, on the Saw Kil, contains 1 church, a carpet yarn manufactory, a flouring mill,⁵ and 175 inhabitants. The first settlements were made between 1713 and 1727, by the Dutch. There are 11 churches in town.⁶ Along the river are numerous elegant country seats. The old residence of Gen. John Armstrong is now owned by his son-in-law, William B. Astor. The former estate of Gen. Montgomery is now occupied by Mrs. Edward Livingston.⁷

RHINEBECK⁸—was formed as a town, March 7, 1788. Redhook was taken off in 1812. It lies upon the Hudson, s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is a rolling and moderately hilly upland, terminating on the river in bluffs 100 to 150 ft. high. Landmans Creek, the principal stream, flows s. w. through near the center. Rhinebeck Kil is its tributary. Lake Sepasco is a small body of water in the n. e. corner. The soil is principally a fine quality of sandy loam.

¹ *Lossing's Field Book*, Vol. I, pp. 383, 384.

² By the Dutch called Roock Hoek. Tradition ascribes the name of the town to a marsh near Tivoli, covered with ripe cranberries when first seen.

³ Supported entirely by Mrs. William B. Astor.

⁴ Pronounced Tiv'ole. A ferry connects this place with Saugerties, Ulster co.

⁵ Erected in 1856, at a cost of \$30,000.

⁶ 4 Prot. E., 3 M. E., Luth., Bap., Union, and Independent; the last is the Sylvanian Chapel at Barrytown, owned by Robert Donelson.

⁷ Among the early settlers were families named Haeners, Shufeldt, Zippertle, Hagerdorn, Wiederwax, Trauvs, Staats, Mellhan, Bernar, Weldorf, Near, Prosius, and others, mostly from

Germany. They first settled near Barrytown and Tivoli. The first marriage on record is that of Adam Stadler and Maria Schoeft, July 31, 1746. The first baptism on the church record is that of Catharine Woldorf, April 23, 1734.

⁸ Rhinebeck Precinct, as formed Dec. 16, 1737, included the lands purchased of the widow Paulding and her children by Dr. Sam'l Staats; all the land granted to Adrian, Roosa, and Cotte; land patented by Col. Henry Beckman, June 5, 1703; and the land granted to Col. Peter Schuyler, called the Magdalen Island Purchase. The name is derived from the first settlers, who were from near the Rhine, in Germany, and Beckman, an original proprietor.

Rhinebeck, (p. v.) near the center of the town, was incorp. April 23, 1831. It contains a bank, paper mill, 2 newspaper offices, a private academy,¹ and 5 churches. Pop. 1051. **Rhinebeck Station**, (p. v.) on the Hudson, contains a paper mill and 18 houses. A steam ferry connects the place with Rondout, Ulster co. **Monterey**,² near the s. border, contains a church and 10 houses. The first settlement was made some time before 1700, but the precise date cannot be determined. The first family that came in was that of Wm. Beekman, the original proprietor.³ His homestead (known as the Beekman House, built on a high point above Rhinebeck Station) is still standing.⁴ The first religious services are said to have been held in this house. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed May 23, 1724, at the present village of Monterey.⁵ The Lutheran church at Monterey was formed in 1730.⁶ There are 6 churches in town.⁷

STANFORD⁸—was formed from Washington, March 12, 1793. It is an interior town, lying n. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is a broken and hilly upland. The hills are generally rounded, and admit of cultivation to their summits. Slate crops out in numerous places along their declivities, and bowlders and water-worn pebbles are thickly strewn over a considerable portion of the surface. The highest point is Carpenter Hill, in the s. e. corner. Wappingers Creek, flowing s. w. through near the center, is the principal stream. Hanns Lake,⁹ in the s. e., and Upton's Pond, in the s. w., are the principal bodies of water. The soil is a good quality of gravelly and slaty loam. A considerable quantity of milk is sent daily to New York by the Harlem R. R. **Stanfordville**, (p. v.) near the center of the town, contains a gristmill, carriage axle factory, paper mill, 3 churches, and 35 dwellings. **Bangall**, (p. v.) on Wappingers Creek, contains 2 gristmills, 2 sawmills, a foundry, 2 churches, and 30 dwellings. **Attlebury**, (p. o.) **Stissingville**, and **Old Attlebury**¹⁰ are hamlets. Smith Thompson, U. S. Circuit Judge, was a native and resident of this town. There are 5 churches in town.¹¹

UNION VALE¹²—was formed from Beekman and "Freedom," (now La Grange,) March 1, 1827. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland divided into two parts by a broad valley which extends s. and s. through the center. Slate crops out upon the summits and the declivities of the hills. The Clove Kil, a tributary of Fishkill Creek, flows s. w. through near the center. The soil is a gravelly and slaty loam. An iron mine near Clove p. o. supplies the Beekman Furnace, 2 mi. farther s. **Verbank**, (p. v.) in the s. w. corner, contains 2 gristmills, a paper mill, church, and a dozen dwellings. **Oswego Village**, (p. o.) near the w. border, contains a church and 10 dwellings. **Clove**, (p. o.) near the center, contains 2 churches and about a dozen dwellings. **Crouse Store**, in the s. part, **Mansfield**, in the s. e. corner, and **Pleasant Ridge**, in the s. e. corner, are p. offices. Henriicus Beekman, the patentee, conveyed 1,000 acres to his son Henry in 1716, and settlement is supposed to have commenced soon after. There are 4 churches in town.¹³

WASHINGTON¹⁴—was formed March 7, 1788. Stanford was taken off in 1793. It is an interior town, lying near the center of the co. The surface is a rolling and hilly upland. Slate crops out on the hills, and water-worn pebbles are thickly strewn over a small portion of the surface. The principal elevations are Muckle Hill, near the center, Molly Mt., in the s. w. corner, Plymouth Hill, in the s. e. corner, and Canoe Hill, near the s. line. The streams are small creeks and brooks. Round and Shaw Ponds, in the s. part, form the sources of Wappingers Creek. A large quantity of milk is sent from the e. part to N. Y. by the Harlem R. R. The raising of blooded stock receives considerable attention.¹⁵ **Harts Village**, (p. v.) near the center, contains 2 gristmills, 2 sawmills, a spoke factory, and 28 dwellings.¹⁶ **Mabbettsville**,¹⁷ (p. o.) 2 mi. n. of Harts

¹ The Rhinebeck Academy was formerly incorp., but is now a private institution. It employs 2 teachers, and has an average of 100 pupils.

² Named by Geo. Pink, who was appointed first postmaster in 1849. The p. o. has since been discontinued.

³ Wm. Beekman came from Germany with his son, Henricus, in May, 1647; and with them came a number of poor families, who afterward settled in this town. Among the first families were those named Sippley, Kapp, Pink, Schmidt, Sheptown, Beckman, and Elseffer.

⁴ This house was built of stone, and was used as a fortress in early times. The brick used in the chimneys were brought from Holland. It is now owned by A. J. Hernance, Esq.

⁵ About 1800 this church divided, by mutual consent of the members; one branch located at Rhinebeck and the other at Redhook. The first baptism on record is that of John Schmidt, April 5, 1730.

⁶ Fred. Henry Quitman—father of Gen. Quitman of the Mexican War—was for several years pastor of this church. He was born in the Duchy of Cleves, Westphalia, in 1760, and died in 1822.

⁷ Ref. Prot. D., Luth., Prot. E., M. E., and Bap. at Rhinebeck, and Luth. at Monterey.

⁸ This town was included in the Great Nine Partners Tract.

⁹ Formerly Thompson's Pond.

¹⁰ An immense spring of pure cold water near this place has considerable local notoriety.

¹¹ Orthodox Friends, Hicksite Friends, Christian, Bap., and M. E.

¹² This town constitutes a portion of the Beekman Purchase.

¹³ 2 M. E., Friends, and Christian.

¹⁴ This town is mostly comprised within the Great Nine Partners Tract.

¹⁵ Saml. Thom., of Thornhedge, 1 mi. w. of Fair Green, is extensively engaged in raising the short horn Dutch cow. His herd of 70 head, valued at \$70,000, is the most valuable one in America.

¹⁶ A mill was built at this place about 1760, and is supposed to have been the first in town.

¹⁷ Named from Jas. Mabbett, a former proprietor.

Village, contains 12 dwellings, **Lithgow**, (p.o.) near the E. line, 2 churches and 10 dwellings, **Mechanic**, (Washington p.o.) 2 mi. s. of Harts Village, a boarding school,¹ 2 churches, and 15 dwellings, and **Little Rest**, (p.v.) in the s. e. part, 2 gristmills and 15 dwellings. **Four Corners** is a hamlet. **Washington Hollow** (p.v.) is on the line of Pleasant Valley. There are 4 churches in town.²

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Dutchess County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.		POPULATION.			No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.				No. of Districts.	Children taught.
Amenia.....	17,709	6,859	9,113,550	274,750	61,388,300	1,080	1,119	376	409	250	12	732
Beekman.....	15,003	4,227	544,432	177,550	721,982	678	701	242	269	169	5	402
Clinton.....	19,635	4,429	511,195	206,830	718,025	940	900	343	390	282	11	652
Dover.....	17,422	9,187	992,455	296,713	1,169,168	971	954	289	282	161	12	679
East Fishkill.....	22,311	7,435	876,426	367,307	1,243,733	1,279	1,330	402	495	239	11	881
Fishkill.....	25,072	4,210	2,164,463	1,265,057	3,429,520	4,244	4,520	1,295	1,602	568	13	3,201
Hyde Park.....	17,099	5,410	1,321,924	340,600	1,662,525	1,219	1,261	415	207	225	7	821
La Grange.....	22,528	3,153	940,209	247,020	1,187,229	904	948	328	360	235	14	819
Milan.....	18,370	5,049	472,397	128,576	600,983	812	818	293	330	251	10	603
Northeast.....	18,065	6,192	770,020	126,400	896,420	875	882	291	336	193	14	763
Pawling.....	19,075	9,774	692,993	271,950	964,943	895	897	324	261	280	10	650
Pine Plains.....	14,235	3,941	612,667	179,305	791,972	754	699	373	272	150	8	595
Pleasant Valley.....	17,474	2,594	626,970	157,200	784,170	915	958	374	269	302	11	750
Poughkeepsie.....	15,816	5,118	1,179,940	333,350	1,513,290	1,549	1,561	502	465	266	9	959
Poughkeepsie City.....	1,174	35	2,177,940	1,625,282	4,163,222	5,936	6,827	1,706	2,436	933	11	4,337
Redhook.....	19,423	2,725	1,313,974	409,500	2,323,474	1,895	1,855	604	701	292	7	1,274
Rhinebeck.....	17,587	4,379	1,879,995	504,603	2,384,598	1,527	1,538	525	611	335	12	1,097
Stanford.....	20,077	5,514	1,913,721	237,479	1,251,200	1,107	1,094	403	446	501	15	795
Union Vale.....	12,000	2,874	436,572	70,530	507,102	727	736	255	300	204	9	579
Washington.....	31,471	4,977	1,134,555	271,500	1,406,055	1,321	1,419	433	510	305	13	887
Total.....	306,359	98,104	12,170,239	7,701,562	28,874,541	2,038	30,997	9,705	10,081	5,984	214	21,446

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Spring.	Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	Domestic cloths in Yards.
Amenia.....	429	1,111	1,392	4,347	1,066	4,619	63,812	5,109	14,716	15,435	85,955	9,866	105
Beekman.....	317	1,111	796	2,027	1,563	9,597	49,042	3,422	7,530	6,865	56,565	5,497	183
Clinton.....	658	905	1,359	2,985	3,163	24,747	75,791	3,324	9,715	6,184	122,844	636	328
Dover.....	283	1,283	1,283	1,480	1,276	2,050	36,077	4,464	9,632	4,431	55,951	3,840	140
East Fishkill.....	599	1,537	1,681	2,750	2,806	13,694	73,257	5,770	12,318	6,990	150,087	894	150
Fishkill.....	1,059	1,291	1,646	2,738	2,971	19,718	104,357	7,005	6,779	3,227	105,548	209	
Hyde Park.....	642	824	1,366	911	2,171	16,555	48,993	3,867	5,703	11,147	93,539	720	48
La Grange.....	552	899	1,166	3,418	2,113	23,988	73,818	4,242	6,129	6,156	89,460	100	155
Milan.....	596	853	875	4,916	2,300	24,405	48,244	3,049	11,486	7,716	99,916	1,782	566
Northeast.....	455	1,092	1,131	7,487	2,057	10,903	74,939	3,475	18,273	31,511	62,225	8,250	
Pawling.....	397	1,298	1,179	2,089	1,259	3,061	30,140	5,210	18,099	7,999	89,460	950	106
Pine Plains.....	407	711	678	5,723	2,117	14,914	46,914	2,369	11,065	6,319	39,990	5,188	
Pleasant Valley.....	476	698	1,067	2,142	1,896	21,487	65,097	3,720	6,942	5,938	106,785		
Poughkeepsie.....	600	697	1,819	1,242	2,329	11,183	59,739	3,610	4,072	1,137	48,058		
Poughkeepsie City.....	439	48	264	504	592		4,672	354	1,355	330	1,350		
Redhook.....	634	966	962	3,151	2,204	23,302	53,721	5,729	10,742	14,857	67,900	600	149
Rhinebeck.....	652	880	1,157	2,141	2,155	17,155	47,836	5,098	9,999	13,257	75,065		787
Stanford.....	661	1,308	1,680	12,116	4,152	25,614	109,180	4,256	14,503	24,898	126,019	8,116	183
Union Vale.....	326	692	693	3,177	1,192	7,533	45,099	3,146	6,481	11,392	57,614	1,757	241
Washington.....	717	1,998	1,870	8,697	4,432	16,439	121,898	6,660	20,339	30,821	156,553	5,744	122
Total.....	16,820	19,642	24,584	73,987	42,986	293,534	1,232,505	86,875	265,498	216,593	1,681,595	54,119	3,193

¹The Nine Partners Boarding School was founded at this place in 1796, by the Friends' Yearly Meeting. A farm of 100 acres is attached to it, and it has a cash endowment of \$10,000.

²An orthodox and a Hicksite Friends at Mechanic, and a M. E. and Prot. E. at Lithgow.

drift, consisting of clay and gravel. The soil of the valleys is generally a gravelly loam and alluvium.

The principal pursuits in the n. are grain raising, and in the s. stock and wool growing and dairying. The hilly regions are much better adapted to pasturage than tillage. The people of Buffalo and Tonawanda are mostly engaged in commerce and manufactures.¹

Buffalo is the county seat.² The courthouse, situated on the corner of Clinton and Ellicott Sts., is a substantial brick building, containing the court and jury rooms, the office of the co. clerk, and most of the other co. offices.³ The jail is a small stone building on the same lot. The Erie Co. Penitentiary is located on Fifth St., in Buffalo. The buildings are 5 in number,—the male and female prisons, the workhouse, the warehouse, and the superintendent's dwelling. Prisoners are received from Allegany, Chautauque, Cattaraugus, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, and Niagara cos. The average number in confinement is 130.⁴ The Erie Co. Poorhouse is located on a farm of 153 acres in the n. e. part of Buffalo. There are 2 buildings,—one designed for use as the poorhouse proper, and the other for the accommodation of the insane. The average number of inmates is 300, supported at a weekly cost of \$1.00 each.⁵

The principal works of internal improvement are the Erie Canal, the Rochester & Buffalo, and the Lockport, Niagara Falls and Buffalo branches of the New York Central Rail Road, the Buffalo, New York & Erie, and the Buffalo & Erie Rail Roads,⁶ all terminating in the city of Buffalo, and the Canandaigua & Niagara Falls branch of the N. Y. C. R. R., extending through Newstead, Clarence, Amherst, and Tonawanda. A railroad from Buffalo to Pittsburgh is now in process of construction. A pier, lighthouse, and breakwater have been built at the mouth of Buffalo Creek.⁷

With the exception of the Indian Reservation and the Mile Strip, along Niagara River, this co. was all included within the Holland Purchase.⁸ The Indian lands, containing 130 sq. mi. and lying upon both sides of Buffalo Creek, at its mouth, were purchased in parcels, at different times; and the whole territory is now thickly settled. The first settlements were made at Buffalo, about 1794-95, and in other places within a few years after. The generous outlays made by the Holland Company in the construction of roads, bridges, mills, &c. led to a rapid occupation of all the best lands in the co.⁹ On the morning of the 30th of Dec., 1813, a British force of about 1,000 men crossed over from Canada and captured Black Rock and Buffalo. The American forces then stationed at these places were superior to the British in point of numbers; but the officers were not qualified for command, and a large share of the militia fled upon the commencement of the action. The village of Buffalo was burned in retaliation of the wanton destruction of Newark, in Canada, by the Americans under Gen. George McClure, (then of Steuben co.,) a short time before.¹⁰ The finishing of the Erie Canal and of the N. Y. Central R. R. tended greatly to develop the resources of the co., and to convert Buffalo, its chief city, into the greatest commercial place on the upper lakes.

The first newspaper in the co. was established in 1811.¹¹

¹ See pages 285.

² By the act of March 11, 1808, erecting the co. of Niagara, Buffalo was named the co. seat, on condition that the Holland Land Company deed to the county not less than half an acre of land for a site for the public buildings, and erect thereon a courthouse and jail. The company complied with these conditions, and erected, in 1810, a wooden courthouse and a stone jail. In the mean time the courts were held at the house of Joseph Landon. The courthouse was burned by the British in 1813. Soon after the close of the war, a new one was erected on Washington St., fronting La Fayette Park. The first officers of Erie co. were Saml. Wilkinson, *First Judge*; John G. Camp, *Sheriff*; James L. Barton, *Co. Clerk*; and Roswell Chapin, *Sarcrographer*.

³ The present courthouse was built in 1850, at a cost of \$18,000. The commissioners under whose supervision it was erected were Albert H. Tracy, Ralph Plumb, and Timothy A. Hopkins.

⁴ The penitentiary lot contains 5 acres, and is enclosed by a stone wall 14 ft. in height. The male prison is built of stone, and the other buildings of brick. Four-fifths of all the convicts are of foreign birth. They are maintained at an average weekly expense of 65 cts., and are employed principally in the manufacture of harness bindings, upon contract,—the males at 20 cts. per day, and the females at 15.

⁵ The poorhouse was built in 1852, under the supervision of Silas Kingsley, at a cost of \$20,000. It consists of an octagonal center, 75 ft. in diameter, with 2 wings, each 80 ft. long by 40 ft. wide; the whole 3 stories high and built of stone. Of the inmates in 1857, 71 were females and 11 idiots.

⁶ The main lines of the N. Y. Central and the Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie R. Roads extend through A. Alden, Lancaster, and Chicksawaga; the Lockport & N. E. branch of the N. Y. Central, through Tonawanda; and the B. & State Line R. R., through

West Seneca, Hamburg, Evans, and Brant. The Buffalo & Brantford (Canada) R. R. terminates opposite Buffalo.

⁷ See page 284.

⁸ See page 321.

⁹ A large share of the later settlers of the co. have been Germans; and this class of people now constitute about one-fifth of the entire population of the co. The population of several of the towns in the immediate vicinity of Buffalo is almost exclusively German.

¹⁰ The loss at Buffalo was reported at 66 frame, 1 stone, and 2 brick houses, 16 stores and offices, 35 barns, and 15 shops, valued together at \$190,000; at Black Rock, 16 frame and 11 log houses, 8 barns, and 5 out-houses, valued at \$19,000; and at other places 26 frame and 67 log houses, 5 stores, 29 barns, 308 shops, &c., worth \$141,000. Total, 334 buildings, worth \$350,000, not including the buildings of the Messrs. Porter.—*Albany Argus*, April 22, 1814.

¹¹ *The Buffalo Gazette*, the first paper in the county, was commenced Oct. 3, 1811, by S. H. & H. A. Salisbury. It was removed to Harris Hill in 1813, and back to Buffalo in the spring of 1814. In April, 1819, H. A. Salisbury became sole proprietor, and changed the name to

The Niagara Patriot. On the erection of Erie co. in 1820 it was changed to

The Buffalo Patriot. It was successively under the editorial charge of Wm. A. Carpenter, Harvey Newcomb, and Guy H. Salisbury.

The Daily Commercial Advertiser was issued from the same office, Jan. 1, 1835. Soon after, Dr. T. M. Foote and B. A. Manchester became associated in the management of the two papers; and in Aug. 1838, the *Amos* standard was merged in them, and A. M. Clapp, its publisher, became one of the proprietors of the joint con-

ALDEN—was formed from Clarence, March 27, 1823, and a part of Marilla was added in 1853. It lies upon the e. border of the co., s. e. of the center. Its surface in the w. is about 140

feet. In May, 1839, they were united with the Buffalo Journal, and the weekly was published as **The Patriot and Journal**, and the daily as **The Commercial Advertiser and Journal**, by E. K. Jewett & Co. The following year the daily appeared as **The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser**, and under these titles the papers are still published, under the editorial charge of Dr. S. B. Hunt. Since 1866 a semi-weekly Commercial Advertiser has been issued. *The Niagara Journal* was established in July, 1816, by David M. Day; and in 1820 its name was changed to *The Buffalo Journal*. In 1834 it passed into the hands of E. J. Roberts, and in 1835 it was suspended. *The Buffalo Whig* was established in 1834 by D. M. Day; and in 1835 it was united with the Buffalo Journal, and appeared as *The Buffalo Whig and Journal*, Jan. 1, 1838, M. Colwell and Dr. H. R. Stagg were associated with Day, and in Feb. they issued *The Buffalo Daily Journal*. In 1838 the establishment passed into the hands of E. K. Jewett, by whom the papers were united the following year with the Buffalo Patriot and the Commercial Advertiser. *The Gospel Advocate* (Unit.) was begun in 1822 by Rev. Thomas Gross. In 1823 Simon Fenton, and in 1826 Revs. L. S. Everett, Theophilus Fisk, and M. Tuttle, became proprietors. In 1828 it was removed to Auburn. *The Black Rock Beacon* was published by L. G. Hoffman from 1822 to 1824. *The Buffalo Enquirer* was issued in 1824 by J. A. Lazelle and Simon Francis, and continued about 5 years. *The Blue Rock Gazette* was begun in 1824 by Barton Ferguson, who disposed of it to S. H. Salisbury in 1825. In 1827 it was removed to Buffalo, and its name changed to *The Buffalo and Blue Rock Gazette*. It was discontinued in 1828. *The Black Rock Advocate* was begun in Feb. 1826, and was published 1 year by Dan E. Adams. *The Western Advertiser*, after an existence of 3 months, was merged in the Buffalo Patriot in the spring of 1828. *The Buffalo Republican* was commenced in April 1828, by W. P. M. Wood. It was successively under the charge of S. H. Salisbury & W. S. Snow, S. H. Salisbury, R. L. Hall, Chas. Faxon & Jas. Stryker, and Chas. Faxon. In 1835 the Buffalo Bulletin was merged in the Republican, and the Daily Star was bought by Faxon and continued under its old name. Horatio Gates and W. L. Chandler were successively editors. In Dec. 1838 the office was burned and the papers were suspended; but the weekly was resumed by Quantis Graves in 1839. Jan. 1, 1842, Henry Burwell, then proprietor, changed its name to *The Democratic Economist*; and in Oct. following Joseph Stringman succeeded, and changed it to *The Mercantile Courier and Democratic Economist*. In Feb. 1843, it appeared as *The Buffalo Courier and Economist*; and in March as *The Buffalo Courier*. July 1, 1846, it was united with *The Pilot*, and *The Courier and Pilot*, d., tri-w., and w., was published by Stringman, Manchester & Brayman. In Dec. it was changed to **The Buffalo Courier**, its present title. It has passed successively through the hands of Robt. D. Foy & Co., Seaver & Foy, Wm. A. Seaver, Seaver & Smith, and to J. H. Sanfill, its present publisher. *The Buffalo Bulletin* was issued in 1839, and was published by Horace Steel 4 years, by James Faxon 1 year, and was united with *The Republican* in 1833. *The Daily Star* was commenced in 1834 by Jas. Faxon, and in 1835 it was united with *The Republican*. *The National Pilot* was started in Feb. 1845, by Manchester & Brayman, and was united with *The Courier* in July, 1846. *The Western*, semi-mo., was published in 1828 by Rev. J. B. Hyde. *The Buffalo Herald*, (Presb.) edited by Rev. Randolph Stone in 1831, only reached its second number. *The Gospel Banner* was begun in 1832 by Benj. Clark, and continued 2 years. *The Philadelphia*, mo., was started in 1832 by Nathaniel Potter, jr., and continued 1 year. *The Freeman*, mo., (Unit.) was published in 1833. *The Literary Enquirer*, semi-mo., commenced Jan. 1, 1833, was published 2 years by Wm. Verrinder. *The Transcriber*, d. and w., commenced in Aug. 1833, by Henry Faxon, was continued only 6 months. *The Young Man's Temperance Herald* was started in 1835 by A. P. Grosvenor & E. B. French, and continued 1 year. *The Daily Enquirer*, *The Daily Whig*, and *The Lion King* were campaign papers issued in 1835. *The Buffalo Spectator* (Presb.) was started in 1836 by J. & W. Butler, and continued 2 years. *The Bethel Magazine*, mo., was commenced by the Bethel Society in 1836. It was afterward changed to

The Bethel Plover, and in 1846 united with the Spectator of New York. *The Buffalobaron* w. at first and d. afterward, was published about a year, and in 1837 it was merged in the Patriot. *The Mercury*. The paper was continued in 1837, by J. A. Nichols, and E. Simpson successively. *Der Weltweiser* was started in 1837, by J. A. Nichols, and published successively by him, by S. B. Hunt, by G. W. Hays, and by Brink & Pindell. In Dec. 1839 it was united with *The Buffalo Democrat*, and took the name of *The Buffalo Democrat and Weltweiser*, d. and w., by which title it is now published, under the editorship of H. A. Co. *The Buffalo Democrat* (German) was started in 1839, by G. W. Hays; and in 1840 it was united with *The Western Courier*. *The Sun*, d. and w., was issued in the winter of 1839, and published 1 year, by Abraham Bushmore and E. H. Eastbrook successively. *The Moon*, a penny daily, was issued during the summer of 1839. *Inst. Gazette and Herald of Health*, mo., was commenced in 1839 by C. C. Bristol. The next year it appeared as *Bristol's Gazette*, and was discontinued in 1842. *The Friend of Youth*, mo., was started in 1839 by Rev. A. T. Hopkins, and was published 1 year. *The Buffalo Sentinel*, d. and w., was published during the summer of 1839 by Thomas Newell. *The Morning Patriot*, d., was started in 1840 by London, Touchet & Shafter. Its name was changed to *The Morning Times*, by J. S. Walker, and it was discontinued soon after. *Der Volks Schatz* was published by E. H. Singer during the summer of 1840. *The Patriot*, d. and w., was published 6 weeks in 1840 by C. D. Ferris. *The Buffalo Garland* was published in 1840 by Geo. W. Runyay. *Honest Industry* was published in 1840 by Dr. Lami Lee. *The Volk Freund* (German) was published in 1840 by Adolphus Meyer. *The Western Presbyterian* was issued in March, 1841, by Rev. J. C. Lord, and continued 1 year. *The Western Literary Messenger*, semi-mo., was started in July, 1841, by J. S. Chalkbourne, C. D. Ferris, Jesse Clement, Chas. Faxon, and E. K. Jewett, at different times, were interested in its publication. From 1842 it was published weekly until 1857, when it was discontinued. *Brown Co's. Leg. in Buffalo* was published a few weeks in 1841 by N. H. Bamister. *The Sullivan Patriot*, semi-mo., was published during the winter of 1841-42 by T. J. Son-Jerland. *The Buffalo American* was started in 1842 by T. Foster & C. T. Butler, and continued 1 year. *The Old School Abolitionist and The Daily Republic* were published from 1842 to '43 by Charles Faxon. *The Temperance Standard* was published in 1842 by H. H. Salisbury & A. M. Clapp. *The School Teacher* was published about 3 months in 1842 by A. W. Wilson. *Present Telegraph* was published in 1842 by W. Press. *The Buffalo Gazette*, d. and w., was started in 1843 by H. A. Salisbury, B. A. Manchester & J. D. Byrman, and continued 5 years. *The Freeburgher* (German) was started Jan. 1843, by Alexander Krause & Adolphus Meyer, and continued 2 years. **The Telegraph**, d., and w., (German) was started in Nov. 1843, by H. B. Miller. Louis Taylor, Alexander Hillman, and C. Esselton have successively had the editorial charge. It is now published by P. H. Bender, and edited by C. Esselton. **The Buffalo Medical Journal and Monthly Review of Medical and Surgical Science** was started in June, 1843, by Dr. Austin Flint. In 1855 Dr. S. B. Hunt became associated in its management, and in 1860 its sole proprietor. In 1861 it passed into the hands of Dr. Austin Flint, its present proprietor. *The Western Cataract* was started in 1844 by L. P. Jones, J. S. Tubbs, W. B. Williams, and Chas. H. Bullard, were successively editors. In Jan. 1847 it was discontinued. *The Western Temperance Standard*, and was discontinued the following year. *The Impletus* was started in 1844 by E. W. Spaulding, and continued 6 months. *The Morning Paper* was started Jan. 11, 1845, by A. M. Clapp & Co. In 1856 the Daily Democrat was united with *The Express*, and it appeared as **The Buffalo Morning Express and Daily Democracy**, by which name it is now published, a weekly and tri-weekly edition are also issued. *The Democracy*, d. and w., was started in May, 1844, by G. W. Haskins. The Rough Notes was merged in the Democracy soon after; and in Aug. 1845, the Democracy was united with *The Express*. *The Rough A. S. d.*, was started in March, 1852, by Geo. Ross

in the E. gently undulating. It is watered by the head waters of Cayuga and Eleven Mile Creeks. The soil is a deep, fertile, sandy, gravelly, and clayey loam. **Alden**, (p. v.) a station on the B. & N. Y. R. R., contains 2 churches and has a pop. of 285; **Alden Center** (p. v.) contains 1 church and 20 houses; and **Mill Grove**, (p. v.) in the S. W. corner, 18 houses. **Alden** (Crittenden p. o.) and **Wende** are stations on the N. Y. C. R. R. Settlement was commenced in the spring of 1810, by Moses Fenno.¹ Rev. John Spencer conducted the first religious services, in 1811. The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1813-14. There are now 6 churches in town.²

AMHERST³—was formed from Buffalo, April 10, 1818; and Chictowaga was taken off in 1821. It lies upon the N. border of the co., between Clarence and Tonawanda. Its surface is level. Eleven Mile and Ransoms Creeks flow across the town in a N. E. direction; and Tonawanda Creek forms its S. boundary. The soil is a sandy and clayey loam. Upon the land of John Foglesonger, in the S. part of the town, is a very copious sulphur spring. A gristmill with 3 run of stone has been built on the stream formed by it. A ledge of limestone extends across the S. part of the town, from which limestone is quarried in various places. Beneath this ledge is a layer of hydraulic limestone, which is extensively quarried at Williamsville and burned for waterlime. **Williamsville**,⁴ (p. v.) incorp. in 1850, is situated on Eleven Mile Creek, in the S. part of the town. It contains 4 churches, an academy,⁵ and several manufactories.⁶ Pop.

In 1854 Rann & Cowan became proprietors, and the same year it was united with The Democrat.

The Western Evangelist (May) was started in June, 1846, by Rev. E. S. Everett, and continued 1 year.

The Andoverian (Univ.), started the same year, was removed to Andover in 1847.

The Journal of Commerce, &c., was started in 1847 by John W. Jones, and continued 6 months.

The Republic, &c., and was started by Livingston, Albro & Co., Jan. 29, 1847. Quarts Graves, Maynard & Welsh, C. A. Kellogg, and C. C. Bristol were successively interested in its management. In 1857 The Buffalo Daily Times was united with The Republic, and it was issued as

The Buffalo Republic and Times, &c., (p. v.), and was, Guy, II, Subsidiary is the present proprietor. A campaign paper was published in connection with this paper in 1856.

The Buffalo Daily Times was started in Aug. 1857, by the Times Association; and the next year it was united with The Republic.

Der Freie Republikant was published in 1848.

The Wood Grower and Magazine of Agriculture and Horticulture, &c., was started in 1849 by T. C. Peters, and continued until 1852.

The Daily Queen City, a penny paper, was started in 1850 by G. J. Ryan. The title was changed in 1852 to

The Buffalo Evening Post, under which name it is now published.

The Buffalo Christian Advocate was started in Jan. 1850, by John E. Bohue. In 1857 it was changed to

The Advocate, under which name it is now published.

Common Sense was published in 1850 by D. P. Stile.

Die Aurora, w. and semi-w., was started in 1850 by Christian Weckmann, its present publisher.

Das Kirchliche Informatorium, semi-mo., was started in July, 1851, by Conrad Bar; and in 1854 T. Andr. A. Grabau, its present editor, assumed its charge.

The Sunday Bulletin was started in 1851 by Wm. F. Rodgers, and continued 2 months.

The Youth's Casket, mo., was started in 1851 by Beadle & Vanderzee. It is now published by Holt, Adams.

The American Miller was published in 1851 by Wm. C. Hughes. *The Ecumenical Christian* was published in 1841 by Geo. Stanbro & Co.

The American Girl and Catholic Citizen was brought from Boston, Mass., to Buffalo in June, 1852, and continued until May, 1853, when it was removed to New York.

De Hout path and Duitseker Huisgenoot was started in 1852 by Conrad Bar, and continued 1 year.

Sunday Light was started in 1852 by Brunck, Held & Co., and continued 1 year.

The Sunday Visitor was started in 1852 by Reed & Moore, and continued 1 year.

The United States Mail, mo., was published in 1852 by Jewett, Thomas & Co.

The Buffalo Daily Ledger was published a few months in 1852 by T. Richardson.

The P. P. Rambler was published in 1852 by Charles Faxon.

The Sunday Herald was published about 3 months in 1853 by Geo. W. Weeks.

The School and House Friend, semi-mo., (German) was started in March, 1853, by Conrad Bar, and continued 1 year.

The Laborer and Garbner was published in 1853 by D. S. Manly & Co.

The Buffalo Catholic Sentinel was started in June, 1853, by Michael Hagan, its present publisher.

Illustrated Grand School, semi-mo., was published in 1854 by Rev. C. Duchman.

The Atlantis, mo., (German) brought from Cleveland, Ohio, to Buffalo in 1856, is edited by C. Esselban.

The American Rights was published from Sept. 1854, to July, 1855, by Geo. Reese & Co.

The Age of Progress, conducted by Stephen Albro, was commenced in 1854 and discontinued in 1858.

The Zetschrift was published about 4 months in 1854 by Conrad Bar.

Zeichen der Zeit, mo., was started in June, 1855, by — Dresler. In 1858 T. Gottlieb Ade became its editor.

The Home has been published since Jan. 1856, by E. F. Beadle.

The Buffalo Allgemeines Zeitung, w. and semi-w., was started in May, 1856, by Frederick Keencke, the present publisher.

The Buffalo Patriot, &c., (German), was published during the campaign of 1856 by Voigt & Jung.

Das Historische Zeitblatt und Literarischer Anzeiger, mo., was started in May, 1857, by Conrad Bar, its present publisher.

The Home Monthly was started Jan. 1, 1859, under the editorial charge of Mrs. H. E. G. Arey and Mrs. — Gildersleve.

The Inventor's Advertiser was published at Buffalo by Thos. P. How.

The Aurora Democrat was established at West Aurora in Oct. 1855, by Dehos E. Hill, publisher, and continued about 1 year.

The Aurora Standard was started at East Aurora Aug. 1, 1855, by A. M. Clapp. In 1858 it was removed to Buffalo and merged in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The Springville Episcop was commenced in May, 1854, by Edwin Hough, and continued until the fall of 1848.

The Springville Herald was established in May, 1850, by E. D. Welster; and in Dec. 1856, it passed into the hands of J. B. Saxe, its present publisher.

The American Citizen was started at Springville in Feb. 1856, by Lucius C. Sanders, and continued nearly a year.

The Tonawanda Commercial was started at Tonawanda in 1846 by Sylvester Hoyt, and continued about a year.

The Niagara River Pilot was commenced at Tonawanda in 1853 by Packard & Foxlonger. In Aug. 1856, it passed into the hands of S. O. Hayward, by whom, in Nov. 1857, it was changed to

The Niagara Frontier, under which name it is still published.

The Mental Elevator was published a short time in the Seneca language.

¹ Among the first settlers were Joseph Freeman, John Eastabrook, Wm. Snow, and Annah Hubbard, who came in 1810; Saml. Slade, James Crocker, Saml. Huntington, and Jonas Steckeney, who came in 1811; and Wm. Dayton, who came in 1812. The first birth was that of a daughter of Arnold Hubbard; and the first death, that of Polly Gansky, in 1812. John Rogers built the first sawmill, in 1813 or '14, and the first gristmill, in 1817. Amos Bliss kept the first inn, and Seth Eastabrook the first store, both in 1816. The first school was taught by Melstahl Eastabrook, in 1815.

² Bap., Presb., Evang. Luth., M. E., and 2 R. C.

³ Named in honor of Lord Amherst, commander of the English forces in America in 1759-60.

⁴ Named from Jonas Williams, one of the early settlers.

⁵ The Williamsville Classical Institute. The whole number of students for the year 1857 was 222.

⁶ A gristmill, a sawmill, a tannery, a furnace, a broom factory, a chair factory, and a waterlime mill, the last producing 3,000 to 6,000 blbs. of hydraulic cement per year.

1,166. **Egbertsville, Getzville, East Amherst, and Westwood** first settlement was made in 1804, by Timothy S. Hopkins and Elias Kinsman, in the town of Egbertsville, Mass.¹ There are 9 churches in town.²

AURORA—was formed from Batavia, as "*West Hill*," April 11, 1804. Its name was changed April 15, 1818. Clarence was taken off in 1808, Buffalo in 1810, Concord, Hamburg, and Getzville in 1812, Holland and Wales in 1818, and a part of Emma in 1857. It occupies an elevated position in the co. Its surface is rolling in the S. and hilly in the S. E. The declivities and ridges are generally gradual slopes, and their summits are 150 to 200 feet above the valleys. The principal streams are Cazenove Creek and its branches. The soil is generally a gravelly loam, clays and clayey among the hills. **Willink**, (p. v.) incorp. Dec. 29, 1819, is situated on the S. branch of Cazenove Creek, in the S. part of the town. It contains 2 churches and a woolen manufactory, has a pop. of 395. **East Aurora**, (p. v.) about 1 mi. N. of Willink, contains 2 churches, an academy,³ and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 500. **West Falls**, (p. v.) on the W. bank of Cazenove Creek, in the S. part of the town, contains 1 church, 2 sawmills, 2 gristmills, and about 30 houses; and **Griffins Mills**, (p. v.) on the same stream, near the center of the town, contains 1 church, a sawmill, a gristmill, and 25 houses. The first settlement was made in the fall of 1803, by Jabez Warren, Henry Godfrey, and Nathl Emerson.⁴ The evidences of former Indian occupation were plainly visible upon the advent of the whites. The first church in town was organized with 16 members, in 1810, by Elder Irish. There are 7 churches in town.⁵ Ex-Pres. Millard Fillmore and Hon. N. K. Hall, Judge of Supreme Court and Ex-P. M. Coe, were for some years residents of East Aurora.

BOSTON—was formed from Eden, April 5, 1817. It is an interior town, lying S. of the center of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valley of the S. branch of Cazenove Mile Creek, which flows S. W. through near the center of the town. The valley of this stream is about three-fourths of a mile wide. In this valley the soil is a fine, fertile loam, and upon the hills it is a gravelly and clayey loam. **Boston**, (p. v.) on the S. branch of Cazenove Mile Creek, contains 3 churches, 2 gristmills, 2 sawmills, a tannery, a cordwain factory, and 40 houses; **Boston Center**, (Patchin p. o.) on the same stream, contains 2 churches, a sawmill, and 20 houses; and **North Boston**, (p. v.) 1 church, a gristmill, a sawmill, and 20 houses. The first settlement was made by Didimus Kinney, in 1803.⁶ The first religious services were conducted by Rev. John Spencer, in 1810. There are 7 churches in town.⁷

BRANDT⁸—was formed from Collins and Evans, March 25, 1839. It lies up in the shore of Lake Erie, in the S. W. corner of the co. The surface is generally level, with a gentle inclination toward the lake. Cattaraugus Creek forms a part of the S. boundary. The other principal streams are Big Sister, Delaware, and Muddy Creeks. The soil is generally a gravelly loam intermixed with clay. **Brandt** (p. v.) contains 20 houses. **Hill Branch** (Landau p. o.) is the **Saw Mill Station** on the B. & E. R. R., and contains 30 houses. The first settlement was made in 1817, by Moses Tucker.⁹ The first religious services were conducted by B. G. Ohlstedt, in 1820. A union church is the only one in town.

¹ Among the early settlers were Wm. Maltbury, James Williams, James Harmon, Harriet Kelsey, Nathl. Child, H. Kins, A. Armstrong, and Jas. Harris. The first sawmill was built in 1804, by Thomas and the first gristmill, by Wm. Maltbury, in 1808. Elias Kinsman kept the first inn, in 1806, and John Esters & Co. the first store, in 1812.
² Bapt. Disciples, M. E., and G. M. Chh. at Willonsville, and 2 Evang. Luth., Free, Methodist, and G. O., in other parts of the town.
³ The Aurora Manual Labor Seminary was chartered Oct. 18, 1832, and in 1838 its name was changed to the Aurora Academy. The manual labor department was long since abandoned.
⁴ These were followed by Joel and John Adams, Labor Falls, and Humphry Smith, in 1804 and Wm. Warren, Troy, Tracy, Christopher Stone, and Luther Hubbard in 1806. The first birth was that of Orra Warren, in Dec. 1804; and the first death, that of a daughter of Humphry Smith, in 1806. Phineas Stone built the first sawmill, in 1806, and the first gristmill, in 1807. John Wm. Warren kept the first inn, in 1809, and Adams & Hass, the first store, in 1808. The first school was taught by May Eddy, in 1805.
⁵ Two hills, in the S. part of the town, were fortified by circular breastworks, in many places 6 to 8 ft. high. Human bones, of almost giant size, have been dug up near the fortifications; and pieces of pottery and iron axes have been found in the vicinity.—*Life of Rev. Abner Wright*. In 1809 an ancient copper pipe, 12 by 16 inches, covered with letters or hieroglyphics, was plowed up upon the land of Ephraim Woodruff, in Aurora, the first of the kind, with its valve open, and containing a quantity of water. It is now in the possession of H. T. Coe, 1818.
⁶ 2 Fresh, Pop. 662. M. E. Chh., 1819.
⁷ Oliver and H. Stone, in 1806, and John Adams, in 1808, and Richard and Samuel Smith, in 1818. The first birth, that of a daughter of Humphry Smith, in 1806. The first death, that of a son of Richard and Esther Young, in 1807. The first store, that of Joel B. Beck, in 1807. The first sawmill, that of Phineas Stone, in 1806. The first gristmill, that of John Wm. Warren, in 1807. The first inn, that of Adams & Hass, in 1809. The first school, that of May Eddy, in 1805.
⁸ Bapt. Free, W. L. P. p., Evang. Luth., F. M. E., M. E., Meth., Presb., and G. O.
⁹ Nathaniel and Joseph Brant, the M. E. Chh. The first Indian name was "*Brandt*," and the first settlement was made by party born in the State of New York, in 1817. The first store, that of Moses Tucker, in 1817. The first sawmill, that of John Wm. Warren, in 1807. The first gristmill, that of John Wm. Warren, in 1807. The first inn, that of Adams & Hass, in 1809. The first school, that of May Eddy, in 1805.
¹⁰ Joel and John Adams, in 1804, and Wm. Warren, in 1807. The first birth, that of a daughter of Humphry Smith, in 1806. The first death, that of a son of Richard and Esther Young, in 1807. The first store, that of Joel B. Beck, in 1807. The first sawmill, that of Phineas Stone, in 1806. The first gristmill, that of John Wm. Warren, in 1807. The first inn, that of Adams & Hass, in 1809. The first school, that of May Eddy, in 1805.
¹¹ Two hills, in the S. part of the town, were fortified by circular breastworks, in many places 6 to 8 ft. high. Human bones, of almost giant size, have been dug up near the fortifications; and pieces of pottery and iron axes have been found in the vicinity.—*Life of Rev. Abner Wright*. In 1809 an ancient copper pipe, 12 by 16 inches, covered with letters or hieroglyphics, was plowed up upon the land of Ephraim Woodruff,



BUFFALO CITY—was formed as a town from Clarence, Feb. 8, 1810.¹ Amherst was taken off in 1818, and Tonawanda in 1836. Buffalo Village was incorp. April 2, 1813, re-organized in 1815, and again in 1822, and incorp. as a city April 20, 1832, with its limits enlarged by the addition of that part of the Mile Strip Reservation²s, of York and North Sts. By the provisions of a new charter, granted April 13, 1853, the then town of "*Black Rock*" was included within the city limits. The city lies at the e. extremity of Lake Erie, extending nearly 10 mi. along the lake shore and the upper part of Niagara River, and occupies an area of about 40 sq. mi. The principal streams are Big Buffalo and Senecaquady³ Creeks,—the former emptying into Lake Erie

and the latter into Niagara River. The principal business part of the city is on the lake shore around the harbor. The land in this locality is low, and was once considered "an irreclaimable morass; but it is now densely covered with substantial warehouses and large stores, intermingled with factories, foundries, mechanics' shops, and dwellings."⁴

The site rises gradually, and attains in one or two places an elevation of about 100 ft.; but the greater portion of the area occupies an extended plain of an average height of 50 ft. above the lake. On the "*Buffalo Plains*," and along the river at North Buffalo, are extensive quarries of limestone, furnishing an excellent building material.⁵ The city is regularly laid out, and the streets are broad and straight. The flagging and paving are done in the most substantial manner, and are kept in excellent repair.⁶ The main part of the city is supplied with wholesome water from Niagara River by the Buffalo Water Works Company. The reservoir, situated on Niagara between Connecticut and Vermont Sts., is 88 ft. higher than the river, and has a capacity of 13,500,000 gallons. The water is elevated by two force pumps, each of a capacity of 235 gallons, and is distributed through 31 mi. of pipe.⁷ Lower Black Rock is supplied by the Jubilee Water Works with water obtained from the Jubilee Springs. It is conducted through wooden pipes, of which there are more than two miles laid.⁸ There are 5 post-offices in the city,—Buffalo, North Buffalo, Buffalo Plains, Red Jacket, and Black Rock.

The harbor of Buffalo is formed by Big Buffalo Creek, along which for more than a mile is a continuous line of wharves. A pier extends from the s. side of the harbor 1500 ft. into the lake, forming an effectual barrier against the encroaching sands, which everywhere on the lake have a tendency to accumulate on the w. side of piers. At its extremity is a lighthouse.⁹ The Erie Canal enters the city along Niagara River, from which it is separated by a seawall, and extends southward to near the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and thence eastward to Hamburg St. The Erie Basin, just s. of the mouth of Buffalo Creek, protected lakeward by a breakwater, and the Ohio Basin, about one and one-fourth mi. from the mouth of the creek, containing an area of 10 acres, are both connected with the harbor and canal and are sufficiently deep to float the largest lake vessels.¹⁰ A ship canal more than a mi. in length extends along the w. side of Big Buffalo Creek parallel to the shore of the lake. This canal, the basins, the Erie Canal, and the harbor are all connected by numerous slips. Six railroads terminate in the city; and another—the Buffalo & Pittsburgh—is in process of construction.¹¹

¹ The city of Buffalo was taken off in 1832, and Tonawanda in 1836. The village of "*Black Rock*," in this town, was incorp. April 24, 1837, and receives its name from the color of the rock which outcrops at the ferry landing. The remaining part of the town was organized as Black Rock, Feb. 14, 1839; and in 1843 it was annexed to the city. ² See p. 280.

³ Named from an Indian of that name, and pronounced Skajocquadra.

⁴ *Buffalo City Directory*, 1858.

⁵ The pier, the breakwater, the arsenal, St. Joseph's Cathedral, and many of the most substantial buildings in the city, are in part or wholly built of this stone.

⁶ There are 251 mi. of located streets within the city limits, 37½ mi. of paved streets, 265,000 line or feet of stone sidewalks, and 148 mi. of plank walks. There are 1,960 street lamps in the city, lighted by gas furnished by the Buffalo Gas Light Company. The present cost of the street improvements is estimated at \$2,000,000; and the aggregate of taxes for local improvements in 1857 was \$2,6913.

⁷ The Buffalo Water Works Company was incorp. March 15, 1849. The original cost of the works was \$1,000,000; and \$65,000 of the earnings have been expended in extending the works. Connected with them are 320 street hydrants, and 20 underground reservoirs, having an aggregate capacity of 467,850 gal.

⁸ The Jubilee Water Works Company was organized in 1827, with a capital of \$20,000. At one time the company had 16 mi.

of wooden pipe laid, fully supplying Black Rock and a part of Buffalo; but, while the increase of population created a greater demand for water, the supply from the springs diminished, and in 1845 the citizens of Lower Black Rock purchased the works and confined the supply to their own village.

⁹ The lighthouse is built entirely of stone and iron. It is 44 ft. high, 26 ft. in diameter at its base, and 12 ft. at the top. The molehead upon which it stands is 169 ft. in diameter and has a depth of 15 ft. below the surface of the water. The pier and lighthouse were completed in 1833. It is furnished with a first class dioptric Fresnel apparatus.

¹⁰ These basins were constructed by the State as parts of the great system of internal navigation; but their sites were furnished by the city. The Erie Basin cost \$300,000, and the Ohio Basin \$60,000. They were commenced in 1818 and finished in 1828. Vessels driven by storms and tiding to gain an entrance to the harbor find a capacious and sheltered retreat in the harbor of Black Rock,—formed by a mole from Bird Island to Squaw Island, a distance of 20½ yards. This, with the islands, forms a harbor 4,565 yards long and from 88 to 220 yards wide, with an area of 136 acres. Besides affording an exceedingly convenient harbor, with an average depth of 15 feet, this work secures a water-power of about 4½ ft. A ship lock is constructed at its foot, and it is on the line of the Erie Canal.

¹¹ Besides these, 5 plank roads, a macadamized road, and a turnpike terminate in the city.

Buffalo is the second commercial city of the State, and the largest and most important of the great lakes.¹ Its situation at the foot of navigation upon Lake Erie and at the western extremity of the Erie Canal makes it the principal port for the transshipment of the products of the great agricultural region of the Upper Mississippi Valley, and gives to it the command of the greater part of the commerce of the lakes.² The number of entries at this port during the year 1857 was 19,147, with an aggregate of 1,618,072 tons; and the number of clearances was 3,564, with an aggregate of 1,603,134 tons.³ The exportation and importation by canal is also immense,⁴ and it is estimated

¹ It is often called "The Queen City," and "The Queen City of the Lakes."

² The amount of grain received in 1857 was 15,444,778 bush., and of flour 925,411 bbls., of which 15,338,950 bush. of grain and 843,957 bbls. of flour were received by lake. The same year there were received by lake 20,539 head of cattle, 73,174 hogs, and 44,972 sheep. The following table shows the imports, by lake, of flour and grain for a series of years—

Year.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
1850	424,178	504,000	2,044,555	28,640	4876	1,600
1851	426,805	450,530	94,400	2,553	3,267	3,267
1852	377,920	953,117	54,148	6,577		200
1853	294,125	1,117,292				
1840	597,742	1,004,501	1,71,927			
1841	750,049	1,653,000	201,031	14,144		2,150
1842	794,598	1,555,430	414,520		4,710	1,228
1843	917,517	1,827,241	325,963	2,489		1,352
1844	915,030	2,177,500	1,375,738	18,017	1,617	4,46
1845	746,750	1,759,740	54,200	23,100		
1846	1,074,529	4,744,184	1,435,258	218,300	17,530	28,250
1847	1,857,000	6,489,100	2,862,300	446,000		70,787
1848	1,249,000	4,520,117	2,228,100	500,600		17,800
1849						
1850	1,103,039	3,681,316	2,595,978	309,580	3,600	
1851	1,258,224	4,167,121	5,088,775	1,110,240	14,773	10,652
1852	1,209,513	3,549,778	5,136,746	2,599,231	19,913	11,271
1853	975,557	3,424,043	3,693,706	1,480,956	19,008	107,352
1854	799,750	3,510,792	1,010,973	4,444,739	31,885	173,000
1855	966,074	3,622,126	9,711,259	2,093,622	62,901	200,501
1856	1,126,068	3,465,071	9,692,471	1,731,882	46,327	243,810
1857	840,063	3,324,179	5,713,641	1,234,760	57,841	48,330

The annual average receipts of flour during the first five years was about 500,000 bbls.; during the next five it was 820,000, during the next five, 1,474,000; and during the next five, 960,000. The whole amount of grain received in 1847 was 9,668,187 bush., and in 1857 20,788,475 bush.—the greatest amount in any one year. This was a greater amount than was received that year in any other port in the world. The following table shows the receipts of leading articles during three seasons:—

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Ashes, casks.....	4,245	3,255	2,975
Beef, bbls.....	97,804	33,320	59,911
Broom Corn, bbls.....	9,225	7,536	5,086
Barley, bush.....	62,534	46,227	37,844
Butter, lbs.....	1,988,920	1,241,600	923,000
Baron, lbs.....	10,708,290	9,220,672	3,612,519
Cattle, No.....	14,049	25,283	20,799
Cranberries, bbls.....	255	491	91
Coal, tons.....	59,878	53,512	57,247
Copper Ore, lbs.....	500,000	1,870,488	2,587,600

³ The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the year 1857.—The total value of these shipments that year was \$16,556,749, and the bills of the same received at the collector's office amounted to \$3,097,274.

RECEIPTS.

Lumber, ft.....	1,833,693
Timber, 100 cubic ft.....	20,920
Staves, lbs.....	25,835
Wood, cords.....	22,662
Cheese, lbs.....	1,320
Wool, lbs.....	123,500
Hides, lbs.....	28,621
Flour, bbls.....	19,066
Wheat, bush.....	7,778
Rye, bush.....	4,778
Corn, bush.....	1,151
Barley, bush.....	37,434

1856	1,833,693	20,920	25,835	22,662	1,320	123,500	28,621	19,066	7,778	4,778	1,151	37,434
1857	1,833,693	20,920	25,835	22,662	1,320	123,500	28,621	19,066	7,778	4,778	1,151	37,434
1858	1,833,693	20,920	25,835	22,662	1,320	123,500	28,621	19,066	7,778	4,778	1,151	37,434
1859	1,833,693	20,920	25,835	22,662	1,320	123,500	28,621	19,066	7,778	4,778	1,151	37,434
1860	1,833,693	20,920	25,835	22,662	1,320	123,500	28,621	19,066	7,778	4,778	1,151	37,434
1861	1,833,693	20,920	25,835	22,662	1,320	123,500	28,621	19,066	7,778	4,778	1,151	37,434
1862	1,833,693	20,920	25,835	22,662	1,320	123,500	28,621	19,066	7,778	4,778	1,151	37,434
1863	1,833,693	20,920	25,835	22,662	1,320	123,500	28,621	19,066	7,778	4,778	1,151	37,434
1864	1,833,693	20,920	25,835	22,662	1,320	123,500	28,621	19,066	7,778	4,778	1,151	37,434
1865	1,833,693	20,920	25,835	22,662	1,320	123,500	28,621	19,066	7,778	4,778	1,151	37,434
1866	1,833,693	20,920	25,835	22,662	1,320	123,500	28,621	19,066	7,778	4,778	1,151	37,434
1867	1,833,693	20,920	25,835	22,662	1,320	123,500	28,621	19,066	7,778	4,778	1,151	37,434
1868	1,833,693	20,920	25,835	22,662	1,320	123,500	28,621	19,066	7,778	4,778	1,151	37,434
1869	1,833,693	20,920	25,835	22,662	1,320	123,500	28,621	19,066	7,778	4,778	1,151	37,434
1870	1,833,693	20,920	25,835	22,662	1,320	123,500	28,621	19,066	7,778	4,778	1,151	37,434

The total value of the importations of these three years was \$9,185,348,707,451; in 1856, \$39,429,571; and in 1857, \$18,916,822.

⁴ Following is an exhibit of the number of entries and clearances, their tonnage and crews, for six successive years:—

Year.	No.	Tonnage.	M.
1852	9,411	3,092,247	127,400
1853	8,298	3,232,978	128,112
1854	8,912	3,099,254	123,828
1855	9,211	3,169,215	131,374
1856	8,128	3,038,687	119,000
1857	7,581	3,221,816	121,180

SHIPMENTS.

Lumber, ft.....	45,727,525
Timber, 100 cubic ft.....	12,485
Staves, lbs.....	185,921,748
Ashes, casks.....	1,829
Beef, bbls.....	9,195
Broom Corn, bbls.....	5,256
Baron, lbs.....	2,112,065
Cheese, lbs.....	65,469
Butter, lbs.....	9,874
Lint, flax, and hard oak.....	1,010,435
Wool, lbs.....	1,295,280
Hides, lbs.....	8,908,853
Flour, bbls.....	88,092
Wheat, bush.....	6,673,827

Beans and peas, bush.....	226,689	Foreign salt, lbs.....	1,185,940
Potatoes, bush.....	10,608	Sugar, lbs.....	12,752,616
Dried fruit, lbs.....	3,242	Molasses, lbs.....	7,713,144
Hops, lbs.....	120,000	Coffee, lbs.....	4,472
Domestic spirits, gals.....	621,562	Nails, spikes, &c, lbs.....	2,076,771
Leather, lbs.....	24,720	Iron and steel, lbs.....	1,027,179
Furniture, lbs.....	714,125	Railroad iron, lbs.....	1,027,179
Fig iron, lbs.....	4,354,774	Crockery and glassware, lbs.....	1,027,179
Castings and ironware, lbs.....	12,417,414	All other merchandise.....	1,027,179
Domestic salt, lbs.....	50,902,457	Stone, lime, and brick, lbs.....	24,713,141
Foreign salt, lbs.....	394,868	Gypsum, lbs.....	1,027,179
Domestic salt, lbs.....	32,278,980	Coal, lbs.....	1,027,179
		Smelted iron, lbs.....	1,027,179

Rye, bush.....	9,341	Furniture, lbs.....	714,125
Corn, bush.....	5,092,253	E. of lbs.....	1,027,179
Barley, bush.....	119,38	Fig iron, lbs.....	4,354,774
Oats, bush.....	305,814	Castings and ironware, lbs.....	12,417,414
Bran, &c, lbs.....	47,966,624	Domestic salt, lbs.....	50,902,457
Dried fruits, lbs.....		Foreign salt, lbs.....	1,185,940
Cotton, lbs.....		Iron and steel, lbs.....	1,027,179
Tobacco, lbs.....	16,502	Railroad iron, lbs.....	1,027,179
Tramp, lbs.....	4,060	Crockery and glassware, lbs.....	1,027,179
Seed, lbs.....	509,564	All other merchandise.....	1,027,179
Hay, seed, lbs.....	1,077,228	Stone, lime, and brick, lbs.....	24,713,141
Hops, lbs.....	1,200	Coal, lbs.....	1,027,179
Domestic spirits, gals.....	830,000	Copper ore, lbs.....	2,112,065
Leather, lbs.....	567,86	Smelted iron, lbs.....	1,027,179

that the value of merchandise and property transported by R. R. is greater than the entire amount of the lake commerce of this port.¹ About one-fourth of the shipping of the lake is owned by the citizens of Buffalo.² Shipbuilding is extensively carried on.³ The manufactures of the city are extensive and various.⁴

The principal public buildings are the Custom House, Fort Porter, the State Arsenal, and the city markets. The *Custom House*, on the corner of Seneca and Washington Sts., is a handsome and well built structure, containing, beside the custom house office, accommodations for the post-office and the U. S. courts. It was constructed, at a cost of \$140,000, from designs furnished by the U. S. Treasury Department.⁵ *Fort Porter*, built in 1842-48, is a fortification on the bank of Niagara River at the point where it emerges from Lake Erie. The *State Arsenal*, erected in 1858, is a massive stone building fronting on Batavia St.⁶ There are four large markets, conveniently located in different parts of the city.⁷

The *Public Schools* of the city have long enjoyed a deservedly high reputation. They are carefully nurtured through the operations of an enlightened public sentiment, and are so excellent in all their departments that scarcely any other elementary schools are supported or needed. They are thoroughly graded, consisting of three general departments. The third department is an advanced school for the whole city; and in it a complete academic course, excepting the classics, is taught. There were, in 1857, 32 school districts, employing 189 teachers,—24 males and 165 females. The number of children, between 4 and 21 years of age, was 28,000, of whom 15,503, or a small fraction more than 55½ per cent., were in attendance some portion of the year.⁸

The *Buffalo Female Academy*, a flourishing institution, situated on Delaware Avenue, was opened for students in July, 1852.⁹

¹ The amount of live stock received by R. R. in 1857 was 78,404 head of cattle, 232,375 hogs, and 72,496 sheep.

² The amount of shipping owned in Buffalo, as shown by the custom house books, is as follows:—

Vessels.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers.....	10	9,067
Propellers.....	50	30,186
Tugs.....	20	2,629
Barks.....	7	3,357
Brigs.....	21	3,584
Schooners.....	129	35,460
Sloops.....	5	473
Total.....	242	88,136

³ The following table shows the shipping launched in 1857:—

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value.
4 Steamers.....	4,086	\$552,000
10 Propellers.....	5,070	349,000
13 Tugs.....	1,145	125,500
21 Schooners.....	7,555	253,400
1 Dredge.....		
25 Canal Boats.....		

In connection with one of the shipyards of the city is a dry dock of sufficient capacity to admit a steamer of over 2,500 tons; also a marine railway; and near by is a large derrick for hoisting boilers and heavy machinery.

⁴ The following is a list of the manufacturing establishments in operation in 1857:—

Agricultural Works.....	5	Earthenware Manufactories.....	2
AXA Edge Tool M'factory.....	3	Fence-iron.....	3
Awl.....	1	Fire Works.....	2
Bucket Manufactories.....	6	Flour Mills.....	10
Belt-ways.....	2	Flour Mill Manufactories.....	3
Billiard Table.....	3	Fonderies.....	7
Blank Book & Bookbinding.....	8	Glove Manufactory.....	1
Booker Manufactories.....	4	Gripe.....	1
Box.....	5	Gold Beaters.....	2
Brass.....	3	Gun-shops.....	3
Breweries.....	31	Harness, Saddle, &c. M'facts.....	13
Brick-yards.....	9	Hat & Cap Manufactories.....	16
Britannia Ware.....	2	Iron Works.....	8
Boot & Shoe Manufactories.....	3	Japanned Ware.....	1
Bush.....	2	Lantern Manufactories.....	2
Butt Millstone.....	2	Leak Manufactories.....	2
Cabinet Ware Manufactories.....	11	Leather.....	11
Car and Car Wheels.....	2	Lithographing.....	3
Carriage Manufactories.....	9	Lock Manufactories.....	5
Chair.....	2	Marble Works.....	6
Chromotype Printing.....	1	Machin. Shops.....	10
Coach & Harness Hardware.....	1	Metal-shon Manufactory.....	1
Comb Manufactory.....	1	Oakum.....	1
Confectioneries.....	10	Oil.....	4
Copier-ages.....	14	Organ.....	1
Distilleries.....	3	Pail and Tub.....	1
Engraving.....	9	Paper Mill.....	1
Engine (steam) M'factories.....	6	Patent Leather.....	1

Philosophical Instruments.....	1	Shipyards.....	7
Piano Forb. Manufactories.....	3	Silver Plating.....	4
Planing Mills.....	5	Soup & Candle M'factories.....	14
Plane Manufactory.....	1	Soda & Sarsaparilla.....	4
Pocket Book.....	1	Starch.....	2
Pottery.....	1	Stave.....	2
Printing Establisments.....	17	Steam Sawmills.....	3
Pump Manufactories.....	3	Stone Ware Manufactory.....	1
Regalia.....	5	Tobacco.....	9
Rope.....	4	Tanneries.....	2
Sail.....	4	Type & Stereotype F'dries.....	3
Sash & Blind.....	7	Upholst'ries.....	10
Saw.....	2	Vice Manufactory.....	1
Shingle.....	2	White Lead.....	2
Shoe Manufactories.....	3	Whip.....	1
Silk.....	1		

The value of the articles manufactured in 1857 was about \$10,000,000, of which the leading products are estimated as follows:—ships and boats \$1,500,000; leather, \$1,500,000; flour, \$1,000,000; shoes and other castings, \$600,000; machines, \$600,000; distilled spirits, \$400,000; piano fortes, \$300,000; boots and shoes, \$100,000.

For most of the statistics of the commerce and manufactures of Buffalo we are indebted to the *Annual Statement of the Trade and Commerce of Buffalo for 1857*, issued from the office of the *Commercial Advertiser*.

⁵ The custom house building was commenced in 1855 and completed in 1858. It is 33 stories high, exclusive of basement, and has a front of 110 ft. on Seneca St. and 60 ft. on Washington St., with a total elevation of 70 ft. above the sidewalk. Its exterior is of light gray sand-stone, obtained from Cleveland, Ohio; and the whole is in proof throughout the floors being of small, segmental brick arches, turned from wrought iron beams, resting on tubular girders. The girders rest upon the walls, and are supported in the middle by cast iron columns reaching to the foundation of the building.

⁶ The arsenal is 145 ft. long by 65 ft. wide. Its front, 50 ft. wide, projecting 16 ft. from the main building, is flanked by octagonal towers 60 ft. high. The walls are 4 ft. high; and at each corner is a heavy, square turret. The cost of the building was \$550,000.

⁷ Elk Street Market is 50 ft. wide by 375 ft. long, having a veranda 24 ft. wide extending the whole length of each side. The Court Street Market consists of a main building, 51 ft. sq., with 4 wings, one on each side. The N. and S. wings are each 91½ ft. long by 36 wide, and the E. and W. wings are each 11 ft. long by 30½ wide.—The Union St. and Washington St. Markets are each 395 ft. long by 39 ft. wide, with a veranda 24 ft. wide extending the whole length of each side.

⁸ The total expenses of the schools for 1857 were \$16,019.86, and the total receipts the same; number of volumes in district libraries, 821.

⁹ This institution owes its existence in a great measure to the liberality of Jabez Goodell, who contributed over \$100,000 toward its establishment. The academy occupies one of the most eligible and beautiful sites in the city. There are two academic buildings, Goodell Hall and Evergreen Cottage,—the former occupied for school purposes, and the latter as a dwelling, by the family of the principal.

The *Buffalo Medical College*, on the corner of Main and Virginia Sts., was organized in 1843, under the charter of the *University of Buffalo*. A course of instruction is given each winter, and the students are admitted to the hospital of the Sisters of Charity, and to the dispensary during the hours of the medical and surgical officers.

The *Buffalo Mercantile College*, on the corner of Main and State Sts., was established Oct. 10, 1854. Its object is to impart a theoretical and practical knowledge of the mercantile business.

The *Buffalo Commercial College*, on Main St., is an institution of the same name operated by Mercantile College.

The *Buffalo Law Library Association*, incorp. April 2, 1833,—equal \$1,000, in shares of \$100 each,—was formed for the purpose of securing the benefits of a professional library beyond the reach of private means.

The *Young Men's Association* was established in the winter of 1845—equal incorp. by March, 1846. It has a library of about 10,000 volumes, and a reading room, which is well supplied with papers from most of the principal cities of the Union. During the winter months lectures are maintained by the association.

The *Germans Young Men's Association* was organized in 1841 and chartered in 1846. The library contains about 2000 volumes, mostly German works.

The *Young Men's Christian Union* was established in May, 1872, and incorp. March, 1876. It has for its object the moral and intellectual improvement of young men. Its library and reading rooms are in Kremlin Hall, at the junction of Niagara and Erie Sts.

The *Young Men's Catholic Association* and the *Buffalo Catholic Institute* are societies similar to the preceding.

The *Buffalo Medical Association* was formed in 1845 and incorp. in 1856. Its objects are purely scientific and professional, and its membership is confined to the medical profession of the county.

The *Musicians Association*, organized Jan. 1858, has for its object the improvement and cultivation of vocal and instrumental music.

The *Deutsche Liedertafel* and the *Deutscher Sängerbund* are German societies of a similar character.

The *Buffalo Orphan Asylum*, located on Virginia St., was organized in 1837 and incorp. April 24, 1837. The site was donated by Louis S. Le Courteux, and the present building was erected in 1850. The average number of inmates is about 80.

The *Buffalo Female Orphan Asylum*, on the corner of Batavia and Erie Sts., was established in 1848, under the care of the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph. The present number of children is 98.

The *Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity*, on Virginia St., was incorp. July 5, 1848. The building contains 20 wards, and the average number of patients is 150.

The *Buffalo General Hospital* was incorp. Nov. 21, 1855, and went into operation in 1858. It was founded by individual donations, amounting to \$20,000, and a State appropriation of \$10,000.

The *Lying-In Hospital*, on Edward St., is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity.

The *Buffalo City Dispensary*, a society of physicians, was organized to afford gratuitous medical services to the destitute.

The *Association for the Relief of the Poor* dis-burses among the needy each winter sums ranging from \$1,500 to \$8,000.

The *Firemen's Benevolent Association* was incorp. March 23, 1847, and has for its object the accumulation of a fund for the relief of indigent and disabled firemen and their families.

The *Buffalo Physicians' Charitable Fund Association* was organized in 1858, to provide means for the assistance and relief of the widows and orphans of medical men.

A M. E. church was founded in Buffalo, in 1809, by the Rev. Jas. Mowbray; but it had no permanent organization. The oldest church now in the city—1st Presb.—was organized Feb. 2, 1812, by the Rev. Theodosius Osgood. The next established were a Pres. E. Baptist M. E. and C. M. There are now 57 churches in the city. Most of the church edifices are large and beautiful; and many of them are of a high order of architectural beauty. — *St. John's C. M. E. Church*, B. C. G. S.

¹This structure is built of high-stained brick two-story brick structure, 150 ft long and 120 ft wide. The wing ends of the general plan is irregular, but that is compensated in itself, and has 4 weeks' supply of accommodation for 100 patients. — 2. 14th C. M. E. Church, 17th St. E. 3. M. E. Church, 4th St. E. 4. Evangelical Church, 2d St. Presb. Church, 3d St. A. S. Church, 5th St. Presb. Church, 6th St. Unit. Church, 7th St. B. C. Church, 8th St. Unit. Church, 9th St. B. C. Church, 10th St. Unit. Church, 11th St. B. C. Church, 12th St. Unit. Church, 13th St. B. C. Church, 14th St. Unit. Church, 15th St. B. C. Church, 16th St. Unit. Church, 17th St. B. C. Church, 18th St. Unit. Church, 19th St. B. C. Church, 20th St. Unit. Church, 21st St. B. C. Church, 22nd St. Unit. Church, 23rd St. B. C. Church, 24th St. Unit. Church, 25th St. B. C. Church, 26th St. Unit. Church, 27th St. B. C. Church, 28th St. Unit. Church, 29th St. B. C. Church, 30th St. Unit. Church, 31st St. B. C. Church, 32nd St. Unit. Church, 33rd St. B. C. Church, 34th St. Unit. Church, 35th St. B. C. Church, 36th St. Unit. Church, 37th St. B. C. Church, 38th St. Unit. Church, 39th St. B. C. Church, 40th St. Unit. Church, 41st St. B. C. Church, 42nd St. Unit. Church, 43rd St. B. C. Church, 44th St. Unit. Church, 45th St. B. C. Church, 46th St. Unit. Church, 47th St. B. C. Church, 48th St. Unit. Church, 49th St. B. C. Church, 50th St. Unit. Church, 51st St. B. C. Church, 52nd St. Unit. Church, 53rd St. B. C. Church, 54th St. Unit. Church, 55th St. B. C. Church, 56th St. Unit. Church, 57th St. B. C. Church, 58th St. Unit. Church, 59th St. B. C. Church, 60th St. Unit. Church, 61st St. B. C. Church, 62nd St. Unit. Church, 63rd St. B. C. Church, 64th St. Unit. Church, 65th St. B. C. Church, 66th St. Unit. Church, 67th St. B. C. Church, 68th St. Unit. Church, 69th St. B. C. Church, 70th St. Unit. Church, 71st St. B. C. Church, 72nd St. Unit. Church, 73rd St. B. C. Church, 74th St. Unit. Church, 75th St. B. C. Church, 76th St. Unit. Church, 77th St. B. C. Church, 78th St. Unit. Church, 79th St. B. C. Church, 80th St. Unit. Church, 81st St. B. C. Church, 82nd St. Unit. Church, 83rd St. B. C. Church, 84th St. Unit. Church, 85th St. B. C. Church, 86th St. Unit. Church, 87th St. B. C. Church, 88th St. Unit. Church, 89th St. B. C. Church, 90th St. Unit. Church, 91st St. B. C. Church, 92nd St. Unit. Church, 93rd St. B. C. Church, 94th St. Unit. Church, 95th St. B. C. Church, 96th St. Unit. Church, 97th St. B. C. Church, 98th St. Unit. Church, 99th St. B. C. Church, 100th St. Unit. Church, 101st St. B. C. Church, 102nd St. Unit. Church, 103rd St. B. C. Church, 104th St. Unit. Church, 105th St. B. C. Church, 106th St. Unit. Church, 107th St. B. C. Church, 108th St. Unit. Church, 109th St. B. C. Church, 110th St. Unit. Church, 111th St. B. C. Church, 112th St. Unit. Church, 113th St. B. C. Church, 114th St. Unit. Church, 115th St. B. C. Church, 116th St. Unit. 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Church, 855th St. B. C. Church, 856th St. Unit. Church, 857th St. B. C. Church, 858th St. Unit. Church, 859th St. B. C. Church, 860th St. Unit. Church, 861st St. B. C. Church, 862nd St. Unit. Church, 863rd St. B. C. Church, 864th St. Unit. Church, 865th St. B. C. Church, 866th St. Unit. Church, 867th St. B. C. Church, 868th St.

the largest and most costly in the city.¹ *St. Paul's*² and *St. John's*, (Prot. E.) and the North and Central Presb. churches, are elegant and substantial structures.

The earliest notice of the site of the city of Buffalo is found in the travels of Baron La Hontan, who visited this locality in 1687.³ No white settlers located here until after the American Revolution. A village of the Seneca Indians lay on Buffalo Creek, about 3 mi. from its mouth. In March, 1791, Col. Thos. Proctor, U. S. Commissioner, visited "*Buffalo Creek*,"—as this village was then called,—on an embassy to the Indians. The locality around the mouth of the creek was then called "*Lake Erie*," and Cornelius Winney, an Indian trader, resided there.⁴ The place was visited in 1795 by La Rochefoucault Liancourt, a French nobleman, who says that "at the post on Lake Erie there was a small collection of four or five houses."⁵ Buffalo was laid out by the agent of the Holland Land Company in 1801, and was called by them "*New Amsterdam*."⁶ Settlement was commenced at Black Rock in 1807.⁷ In 1808 "*New Amsterdam*" was made the county seat of Niagara co.; and its name was then changed to Buffalo. In 1812 it became a military post. In Dec. 1813, a party of British and Indians crossed over from Canada, defeated the American forces, and fired the villages of Black Rock and Buffalo. Only two dwelling houses were left standing.⁸ The rebuilding of the village was not commenced until 1815. Buffalo had from the first a formidable rival in Black Rock. While the mouth of Buffalo Creek was obstructed by a bar, Black Rock possessed an excellent harbor and monopolized the infant commerce of the lake. The "*Walk-in-the-Water*," the first steamboat on Lake Erie, was built at Black Rock in 1818. The construction of Buffalo harbor was commenced in 1820, by the citizens;⁹ and in 1827 the General Government assumed its completion and built the present pier and lighthouse. The Erie Canal was finished in 1825; and from that time to the present Buffalo has increased in wealth and population with the characteristic rapidity of the cities of the West.¹⁰

CHIECTAWAUGA¹¹—was formed from Amherst, March 22, 1839; and a part of West Seneca was taken off in 1851. It is an interior town, lying n. of the center of the co. The surface is level. The principal streams are Eleven Mile, Cayuga, and Slate Bottom Creeks. The soil is a heavy, tough clay. **Chieftawauga** and **Four Mile Creek** are p. offices. The first settlement was made by Apollon Hitchcock, in 1808.¹² There is but 1 church (R. C.) in town.

CLARENCE—was formed from "*Willink*," (now Aurora,) March 11, 1808. Buffalo was taken off in 1810, Alden in 1823, and Lancaster in 1833. It lies upon the n. border of the co., e. of the center. Its surface is level. A limestone terrace about 50 feet high, with a wall-like front facing the n., extends e. and w. through the center of the town. The streams are Tonawanda Creek, on the n. border, and Ransoms Creek, flowing n. w. through near the center of the town. The soil in the n. part is clayey, and in the s. a sandy and gravelly loam underlain by

¹ The cathedral is 226 ft. long, 86 ft. wide in the body, and 120 at the transept. The ceiling is 75 ft. high, the roof outside 90 feet, and the spire, when finished, will be 229 ft. high. The windows are all of beautiful stained glass, the larger ones in figures representing sacred scenes and characters. The tripartite window above the altar represents the birth, crucifixion, and ascension of Christ. This window was executed in Munich, at a cost of \$5,000.

² This church was erected at a cost of about \$100,000. It has a chime of 10 bells, which cost \$15,000.

³ La Hontan recommended to the French Government the erection of a fort at this place.

⁴ Winney's house—undoubtedly the first erected in Buffalo—stood near where the Washington St. Canal Bridge now is.

⁵ Besides Winney, Johnston, the British Indian interpreter, Martin Middouch and his family, and his son in law, Lachlan Lane, resided here at that time; and in 1796 Asa Ransom, Jesse Skinner, and "*Black Joe*," were also here. Skinner kept an inn, and Winney and "*Black Joe*" an Indian store.

⁶ The principal streets were named from members of the Holland Land Company. Main St. was called "*Holland*," *Avon*," Niagara St. "*Schenckopouck's Avenue*," Genesee St. "*East Avenue*," Kay St. "*Villchop's Avenue*," and Church St. "*Stadrich's Avenue*." In 1826 these names were changed by the trustees of the village. The business of the Holland Land Company was transacted here for a short time previous to the opening of their office at "*Ransoms Green*," now Clarence Hollow, in 1801.

⁷ The surveyor general was directed (April 11, 1804) to lay out the land about Black Rock—being a part of the Mile 21-p. into lots and report to the legislature. This was accordingly done; and in his report the surveyor general stated his belief that this was the best, if not the only, place at this end of the lake where a harbor of proper size could be constructed. From the earliest period the U. S. had designated this vicinity as the site of a fortification. The report closed with the following words:—"It will be observed that

streets are laid where it will either be impracticable or useless to open them soon. It may, notwithstanding, be useful now to contemplate, in the plans of towns, what will be necessary arrangements a century hence. Such plans on record, while for the present they can be productive of no harm, may prevent those alterations from order that might hereafter be a cause of much inconvenience; and, without being governed by extravagant calculations, no doubt can be entertained that the future importance of this place will justify extensive views in the projection of its arrangements." The village, like Lewiston, Oswego, Sabina, and Fort Covington, was patented in small parcels.

⁸ See p. 280. In 1825, Congress made an appropriation of \$20,000 to compensate the individuals for the losses incurred by this disaster.

⁹ The sum of \$1,861 25 was raised by subscription, and a loan of \$12,000 was obtained from the State. A pier, extending 80 rods into the lake, was built, and a lighthouse erected upon the land. The *Superior*—the second steamboat launched upon Lake Erie—was built at Buffalo in 1822.

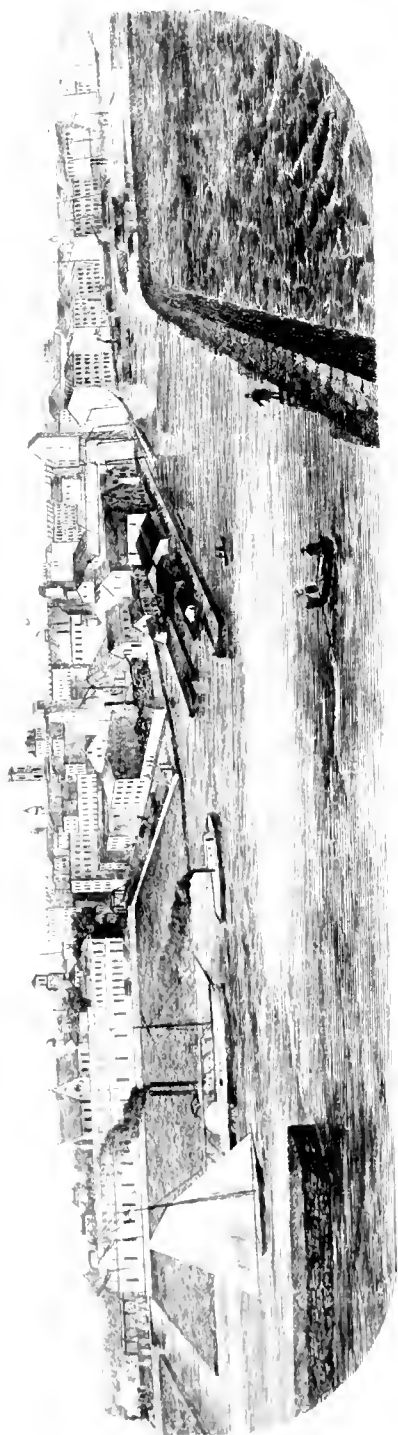
¹⁰ The population at different periods has been as follows:—

1810.....	1,308	1830.....	8,668	1845.....	29,773
1814.....	1,060	1835.....	19,715	1850.....	42,261
1820.....	2,095	1840.....	18,213	1855.....	74,214
1825.....	5,441				

The population of Black Rock (now about 12,000) is included in the returns of 1845 only.

¹¹ This name was given at the suggestion of Alex. Hitchcock. It is a corruption of the Seneca word "*Tik-downah-ghb*," signifying "the place of the crab-apple tree," the Indian name of this locality.

¹² Among the early settlers were Sam'l Lasure, Roswell Jindson, Abraham Hatch, and Maj. Noble. The first birth was that of a child of Roswell Hatch, in 1810; and the first death, that of Franklin Hitchcock, in 1818. The first mill was built by Sam'l Lasure, in 1819; and the first inn was kept by Jesse Munson, in 1815.



BUFFALO HARBOR

lime-stone. **Clarence Hollow**, (Clarence p. o.) near the s. e. corner of the town, contains 2 churches, the Clarence Academy,¹ and a pop. of 400; **Clarence Center** (p. v.) contains 2 churches and about 40 houses. **Harris Hill** (p. o.) and **North Clarence** (p. o.) are hamlets. The first settlement was made at Clarence Hollow in 1799, by Asa Ransom. The census reports 7 churches in town.³

COLDEN⁴—was formed from Holland, April 2, 1827. It is an interior town, lying s. of the center of the co. The surface is an elevated upland, rolling in the e. and hilly in the w. The w. branch of Cazenove Creek flows through the w. part of the town and is bordered by steep declivities 150 to 200 ft. high. The soil is a gravelly loam intermixed with clay. **Colden**, (p. v.) on Cazenove Creek, contains a sawmill, a gristmill, and 34 houses; **Glenwood**, (p. v.) on the same stream, contains 1 church, 3 sawmills, 2 lath mills, a tannery, and 50 houses. The first settlement was made in 1810, by Richard Buffum.⁵ The Presbyterian at Glenwood is the only church in town.

COLLINS—was formed from Concord, March 16, 1821. A part of Branch was taken off in 1839, and North Collins in 1852. It lies on the s. border of the co. w. of the center. The surface is a rolling upland, sloping gradually to the w. and descending abruptly to Cattaraugus Creek upon the s. The summits of the ridges are 150 to 300 ft. above the valleys. Cattaraugus Creek forms the s. boundary of the town; and the other streams are Clear Creek and its tributaries. The channels of these streams are narrow and deep. The soil is a clayey loam on the uplands and a gravelly loam along the streams. **Collins Center** (p. v.) contains 1 church and 34 houses. **Angola** is a p. o. near the s. w. corner of the town. **Gowanda** lies partly in this town.⁶ The first settlement was made in 1806, by Jacob Taylor.⁷ There are 5 churches in town.⁸

CONCORD—was formed from "Willink," (now Aurora,) March 20, 1812; and Collins and Sardinia were taken off in 1821. A part of Sardinia was annexed in 1822. It lies upon the s. border of the co. The surface is a rolling upland, with steep declivities bordering upon Cattaraugus Creek. Townsend Hill, the highest point, is nearly 1500 ft. above tide. The principal streams are Cattaraugus Creek, upon the s. boundary of the town, and its tributaries. Several small brooks, forming the head waters of Eighteen Mile and Cazenove Creeks, take their rise in this town. The soil in the s. part is a gravelly loam, and in the n. a clayey loam underlaid by sandpan. **Springville**, (p. v.) incorp. April 11, 1831, is situated in the s. part of the town, and contains 5 churches, the Springville Academy, a newspaper office, and several manufacturing establishments.⁹ Pop. 953. **Mortons Corners**, (p. v.) in the s. w. part, contains 1 church, 2 sawmills, a gristmill, and 20 houses. **Woodwards Hollow** (p. o.) is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in 1808, by Christopher Stone.¹⁰ The first church was organized Nov. 2, 1816, by Rev. John Spencer. There are 7 churches in town.¹¹

EAST HAMBURGHI—was formed from Hamburg, as "Elliot," Oct. 15, 1850. A part of West Seneca, as "Seneca," was taken off in 1851. Its name was changed Feb. 20, 1852. It is an interior town, lying near the center of the co. The surface is a broken upland. Chestnut Ridge, the highest land in the town, has an elevation of about 500 ft. above Lake Erie. The declivities of the hills are generally gradual slopes, broken by narrow ravines formed by the streams. Smokes Creek and its branches are the most considerable streams. The soil is a loam, gravelly in the n. and clayey in the s. **East Hamburg**, (p. v.) n. of the center of the town,

¹ Established as the Clarence Classical School in 1811, by J. H. Colby and R. Blinn-Ruesell.

² Asa Ransome was a man of considerable influence with the Indians. They gave him the name of "*Owashtawantow, quawitche*," signifying "maker of silver," or "banker of silver money." Gen. Timothy Hopkins settled in the town in 1797. Asa Chapman, Timothy James, Wm. Updegraff, Christopher Sadler, Levi Felton, Abraham Shepe, John Humes, and John Gardner, in 1801; Andrew Burnett, Geo. Shurman, Bera Ensign, and Jacob Shepe, in 1803; and Daniel Bailey in 1804. The first birth was that of Harry B. Ransom, in 1804; and the first death, that of ———— Kyles, in 1804. Asa Ransom opened the first public house, in 1804, built the first sawmill, in 1806, and the first gristmill, in 1806; Ous R. Hopkins kept the first store, in 1811. The first school was taught by Rebecca Hamlin, in 1806.

³ Methodists, Bap., Seventh Day Bap., Presb., and Union.

⁴ Named from Cadwallader D. Colden, then in the State Senate.

⁵ This Pope, Josiah Brown, and L. Owen settled in the town in 1810, and Jesse Southwick, Richard Sweet, Nathl Bowen, and Silas Lewis in 1811. The first birth was that of a child of Thos. Pope, in 1811; the first marriage, that of Jas. Sweet and Charlotte Buffum, in 1810; and the first death, that of Nathaniel Bowen, in 1812. Richard Buffum built the first mill, in 1810.

The first school was taught by Mary Eddy, in the winter of 1814.

⁷ Joshua Palmerton, Stephen P. Ows, Thomas M. Jones, Stephen Ephraim settled in the town in 1810, and Stephen W. Whit and Sylvanus Bates in 1811. The first farm was that of a son of Aaron Lindsley, in 1810, the first house, that of Stephen Peterson and Sarah Palmerton, in 1811, and the first mill, that of ———— Straught, in 1812. Jacob Taylor kept the first mill, in 1812; John Hantz kept the first store, in 1811; and Nathan King the first inn, in 1815. The first school was taught by John King, in 1815.

⁸ Christians, Friends, F. W. Bap., P. Bap., and Unitn.

⁹ A woolen factory, 2 planing mills, a tannery, a shop, a saw mill, 2 gristmills, a tannery, a stone quarry, and a saw and machine shop.

¹⁰ John Albion and John Russell settled in the town the same year, Sam'l Cochrane in 1809, and Richard O. Smith, John Alva Plumb, and David Stoddy in 1810. The first birth was that of Lucius Stone, in 1809, the first marriage, that of Jas. Russell and Anna Buchanan, in 1810, and the first death, that of Mrs. John Albion, in 1808. Anna Richardson was the first school, in 1811.

¹¹ Bap., F. W. Bap., M. E., Presb., F. C., Unitn. and Unity.

contains 2 churches, 2 sawmills, and 40 houses. **Ellicott** (p. o.) is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in 1803, by David Eddy, from Rutland, Vt.¹ There are 3 churches in town; Friends, M. E., and Union.

EDEN—was formed from "Willink," (now Aurora,) March 20, 1812. Boston was taken off in 1817, and Evans in 1821. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is hilly and broken in the e. and level in the w. A ridge about 500 ft. above the lake extends along the e. border. The principal streams are Eighteen Mile Creek and its branches. The soil is a gravelly loam intermixed with clay. **Eden**, (p. v.), situated near the center of the town, contains 3 churches, a sawmill, a stove and shingle mill, a tannery, and 63 houses; **Eden Valley**, (p. v.), on Eighteen Mile Creek, contains a gristmill, a sawmill, and 20 houses. **Clarksburgh** (p. o.) and **East Eden** (p. o.) are hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1808, by Benj., Joseph, and Samuel Tubbs.² The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Wm. Hill, in 1812. There are 8 churches in town.³

ELMA—was formed from Lancaster and Aurora, Dec. 4, 1857. It is an interior town, lying n. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is gently rolling, the summits of the ridges being 50 to 100 ft. above the valleys. Big Buffalo and Cazenove Creeks flow through the town. The soil is a clayey loam in the s. and a gravelly loam in the s. **Spring Brook**, (p. v.), on Cazenove Creek, contains 2 churches and several manufactories.⁴ Pop. 300. **Elma**⁵ (p. v.) has several manufacturing establishments⁶ and 34 houses; and **Upper Ebenezer** 27 houses. The first settlement was made in 1827, by Taber Earle.⁷ There are 2 churches in town; Presb. and R. C.

EVANS⁸—was formed from Eden, March 23, 1821. A part of Hamburgh was annexed in 1826, and a part of Brandt was taken off in 1839. It lies upon the lake shore, in the s. part of the co. The land rises from the lake in a bluff 20 to 40 ft. high; and the highest part of the town, near the e. border, is 160 ft. above the lake. The streams are Big and Little Sister Creeks. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam intermixed with clay. **Evans**, (p. v.), situated on Big Sister Creek, contains 3 churches, a gristmill, a sawmill, a tannery, and about 45 houses; **Angola**, (p. v.) on the same stream, is a station on the Erie R. R., and contains a gristmill, a sawmill, and about 45 houses; **North Evans**, (p. v.) on Eighteen Mile Creek, in the s. e. part of the town, contains 3 churches, a gristmill, a sawmill, a tannery, and about 40 houses; **East Evans**, (p. v.) in the n. part of the town, and **Pontiac**, (p. v.) on Big Sister Creek, in the s. e. part, contain about 20 houses each. The first settlement was made in 1804, by Joel Harvey.⁹ There are 7 churches in town.¹⁰

GRAND ISLAND—was formed from Tonawanda as a town, Oct. 19, 1852. It is the s. w. corner town in the co., and comprises Grand, Buckhorn, and Beaver Islands, in Niagara River. Its surface is nearly level, and a considerable portion of it is still covered with forests. The soil of the upper part is clayey, and of the lower part sandy. The people are principally engaged in grain raising and lumbering. **Grand Island** is a p. o. on the e. shore. There is no village on the island, although it is thickly settled along the shores. The first settlers were squatters, who located soon after the War of 1812 and before it was decided to which Government the island belonged.¹¹ In 1820, Mordecai M. Noah, of New York, conceived the project of forming a

¹ Ezekiel Cook and Zenas Smith settled in the town in 1803, and Amos Colvyn and Ezekiel and Daniel Smith in 1804. The first marriage was that of Almon C. Laire and Lydia Sprague, in 1805; the first birth, that of a son of Daniel Smith, in 1805; and the first death, that of the same child, in 1805. Danl Smith built the first mill, in 1807; John Green kept the first inn, in 1807, and David Eddy the first store, in 1809. The first school was taught by Anna Eddy, in 1807.

² Among the first settlers were John Marsh, Silas Este, and Colvyn Thompson, who came in 1809, and Daniel and Edward Webster, in 1810. The first birth was that of Hannah Tubbs, in 1809; the first marriage, that of David Dean and Anna Hill, in 1810; and the first death, that of Jas. Welch, in 1812. Elsha Welch built the first sawmill, in 1811, and the first gristmill, in 1812. Wm. Hill kept the first inn, in 1811, and Ellmore & Johnson the first store, in 1820. The first school was taught by Rowena Peck, in 1812.

³ R. C. Prot. D., Ep., Evang. Luth., M. E., Presb., and R. C.

⁴ 2 sawmills, a shingle and turning mill, 2 gristmills, and a tannery.

⁵ Named from a very large elm tree near Elma Village.

⁶ 1 gristmill, 2 planing mills, and a chair factory.

⁷ Timothy Treat, Isaac Williams, Willard and Jas. Fairbanks, and Amos Adams settled in the town in 1829, and Zania A. Hunt-trot, Abraham Taber, and Jacob Pettengill in 1831. The first birth was that of H. Scott Fairbanks, in 1831; the first marriage, that of Gould Brown and Louisa Adams, in 1832; and the first death, that of the wife of Isaac Williams, in 1830. The first mill was built by — Eastbrook, in 1824; and the

first inn was kept by Taber Earle, in 1820. Emily Faine taught the first school, in 1831.

⁸ Named from David E. Evans, agent of the Holland Land Company.

⁹ — Fisk and — Worder settled in the town in 1808, Aaron Salisbury and Aaron Cash in 1809, and Andrew Tyler and Elijah Gates in 1810. The first birth was that of a daughter of David Cash, in Jan. 1811; the first marriage, that of Whiting Cash and Persis Taylor, June 28, 1814; and the first death, that of Jonathan Cash, in 1811. Henry Tuttle built the first mill, in 1817; Joel Harvey kept the first inn, in 1800; and John Harris the first store, in 1815. The first school was taught by — Hubbard, in 1811.

During the War of 1812 a party of British sailors and mariners landed near Sturgeon Point, in the night, and commenced plundering the inhabitants. Judge Aaron Salisbury, then a young man, seized his musket and started off alone to get a shot at them. When he arrived they were retreating to their boats, and an exchange of shots produced no damage on either side. They started for the mouth of Eighteen Mile Creek, and he on foot endeavored to get there before them; but they had landed when he arrived. He immediately commenced firing; and they, not knowing how large a force was opposing them, retreated to their boats and speedily left. Here one man frightened away 100 and saved the inhabitants from plunder.

¹⁰ 3 Bap., 3 Cong., 3 M. E., and R. C.

¹¹ The treaty of peace fixed the boundary between the two countries along the principal branch of Niagara River. A dispute in regard to which was the principal branch was settled in

contains 1 church and has a pop. of 196. **Town Line, Winspear, and Looneyville** are p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1803, by Jas. and Asa Woodward.¹ The first religious services were conducted by Rev. John Spencer, at the house of Benj. Clark, in 1809. There are 8 churches in town.²

MARILLA³—was formed from Alden and Wales, Dec. 2, 1853. It is situated near the center of the e. border of the co. The surface is rolling. Big Buffalo Creek crosses the s. w. corner; but the principal part of the town is drained by the head waters of Little Buffalo Creek. The soil in the n. e. and s. w. is a sandy and gravelly loam; but elsewhere it consists of clay and muck. **Marilla**, (p. v.), situated near the center of the town, contains 3 churches, 2 sawmills, a shingle mill, and 235 inhabitants. The first settlement was made by Jerry and Joseph Carpenter, in 1829.⁴ There are 3 churches in town; Disciples, M. E., and R. C.

NEWSTEAD—was formed from Batavia, (Genesee co.), as "*Erie*," April 11, 1804; its name was changed April 18, 1831. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. A limestone terrace extends through near the center of the town. North of this the surface is level, in many places marshy; and the soil is a clayey loam intermixed with marl and sand. To the s. the surface is level, or gently undulating, and the soil a sandy and clayey loam underlaid by limestone. The town is watered by several small streams, the principal of which is Murder Creek.⁵ A layer of hydraulic limestone crops out along the terrace, and waterlime is extensively manufactured from it. **Akron**,⁶ (p. v.) incorp. Oct. 1850, is a station on the Canandaigua & N. F. branch of the N. Y. C. R. R., near the center of the town. It contains 4 churches and several manufacturing establishments.⁷ Pop. 462. **Falkirk**, 1 mi. e. of Akron, is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in the early part of the present century.⁸ The first religious society (M. E.) was organized in 1807, with 12 members, at the house of Charles Knight, by Rev. Peter Van Nest and Amos Jenks. There are 4 churches in town.⁹

NORTH COLLINS—was formed from Collins, Nov. 24, 1852, as "*Shirley*;" its name was changed June 24, 1853. It is an interior town, lying in the s. w. part of the co. Its surface is rolling, the summits of the ridges being 200 to 300 ft. above the valleys. The town is watered by the head branches of Eighteen Mile, Clear, and Big Sister Creeks. The streams generally flow through deep ravines bordered by steep declivities. The soil is a gravelly loam. **North Collins**, (Collins p. o.) in the n. w. part of the town, contains 2 churches and 34 houses. **Shirley**, (p. v.) and **Langford**, (p. o.) in the n. e. part, **New Oregon**, (p. o.) in the e. part, and **Marshfield**, (p. o.) in the s., are hamlets. The first settlers were Stephen Sisson, Abram Tucker, and Enos Southwick, from Warren co., who moved into the town in 1810.¹⁰ There are 8 churches in town.¹¹

SARDINIA—was formed from Concord, March 16, 1821. A part of Concord was taken off in 1822. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. The surface in the e. part is gently rolling, and in the w. hilly. Shepherd Hill, s. w. of the center, is 1,040 ft. above Lake Erie. Cattaraugus Creek forms the s. boundary. In the e. part the soil is a gravelly loam, and in the w. it is clay underlaid by hardpan. **Sardinia**, (p. v.) in the s. e. part, contains 2 churches, a woolen factory, a gristmill, a tannery, and 40 houses. **Protection** is a p. o. The first settlement was made by George Richmond, from Vt.¹² The first religious services were conducted by the Rev. John Spencer, in Feb. 1815. There are 2 churches in town; Bap. and M. E.

¹ Among the early settlers were Alanson Eggleston and David Hamlin, who came in 1804, Joel Parmater, in 1805, Warren Hamlin, in 1806, Wm. Blackman, Peter Pratt, — Kerney, and Elisha Cox, in 1807, and Elias Bissell, Parson Peckham, and Benj. Clark, in 1808. The first birth was that of a pair of twins, children of Zophar Beach, and the first death, that of a child of Wm. Blackman, both in 1808. — Robinson built the first sawmill, in 1808; Abaz Luce opened the first store, in 1809, and Jos. Carpenter the first inn, in 1812. The first school was taught by Fredevo Johnson, in 1810.

² 2 Evang. Luth., 2 M. E., Disciples, Ger. Meth., Presb., and R. C.

³ Named from Mrs. Mailla Rogers, of Alden.

⁴ Eric Wilder, Cyrus Finney, and Rodman Day settled in the town in 1821. The first birth was that of Sarah Finney, in Oct. 1821. Jesse Barton built the first sawmill, in 1828, and the first gristmill, in 1832. Miles Carpenter kept the first store, in 1818, and the first inn, in 1830. The first school was taught by Sophia Day, in 1823.

⁵ Called by the Indians "*Soo-nu-gut*," noise or roar of distant water. The creek was named from the fact that about the time of the first settlement a white man was murdered upon it, within the present village limits of Akron, by an Indian who was conducting him to Canada.

⁶ Named from Akron, Ohio, and the latter from a Greek word signifying "summit."

⁷ 2 gristmills, 2 sawmills, 1 waterlime mill, 1 furnace and machine shop, 1 planing mill, 1 stove and shingle mill, and a tannery.

⁸ Among the early settlers were Otis Ingalls, David Cully, Peter Van de Venter, Sam'l Miles, John Erton, Charles Jarny, Aaron Beard, Robt. Dunham, Tobias Cole, and Sam'l Silas, John, and Thomas Hill. Peter Van de Venter kept the first inn, in 1802, and Archibald Clark the first store, in 1803. The first school was taught by — Keith, in 1807.

⁹ Bap., Presb., M. E., and R. C.

¹⁰ The first birth was that of Geo. Tucker, in Aug. 1810; the first marriage, that of Levi Woodward and Hannah Southwick, in 1812; and the first deaths, those of two girls, twin daughters of Stephen Sisson. Stephen Stencil built the first mill, in 1818; Stephen Tucker kept the first inn, and Chester Rose the first store, both in 1813. The first school was taught by Phebe Southwick, in the summer of 1813.

¹¹ 2 Friends, 2 M. E., 2 R. C., Bap., and Cong.

¹² Among the early settlers were Ezra Nott, Henry Godfrey, and Josiah Sumner. Elisha Rice and Giles Briggs settled in the town in 1810. The first birth was that of Ray Briggs, in

TONAWANDA—was formed from Buffalo, April 16, 1836; and Grand Island was taken off in 1852. It lies in the s. w. part of the co., at the angle formed by the junction of Tonawanda Creek and Niagara River. Its surface is generally level. Eleven Mile Creek crosses the s. part of the town. The soil along Niagara River is clayey; in the interior it is sandy. **Tonawanda**, (p. v.) incorp. Dec. 3, 1853, is situated on the Erie Canal, at the confluence of Niagara River and Tonawanda Creek. It has a good harbor,¹ and is an important station on the B. & N. F. R. R. It is the western terminus of the C. & N. F. branch of the N. Y. C. R. R. It contains 5 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, an elevator,² and several manufacturing establishments.³ Pop. 1,257.⁴ The first settlement was made in 1805.⁵ There are 8 churches in town.⁶

WALES—was formed from Aurora, April 15, 1818; and a part of Marilla was taken off in 1853. It is situated near the center of the e. border of the co. Its surface is broken and hilly and inclined toward the s. The principal stream is Big Buffalo Creek. The soil in the s. is a gravelly loam, and in the n. clay underlaid by hardpan. **Wales Center**, (p. v.) on Big Buffalo Creek, in the s. part of the town, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, a sawmill, and 40 dwellings; **Wales**, (p. v.) on the same stream, contains 1 church, a gristmill, a sawmill, and 30 dwellings; and **South Wales** (p. v.) contains a gristmill, a sawmill, and 25 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1805, by Oliver Pettengill.⁷ There are 3 churches in town; 2 M. E. and a Free Will Bap.

WEST SENECA—was formed, as "*Seneca*," from Chiektowaga, Hamburg and East Hamburg, and Lancaster, Oct. 16, 1851; its name was changed March 25, 1852. It is situated on the shore of Lake Erie, near the center of the w. border of the co. Its surface is gently undulating in the e. and level in the w. The streams are Big Buffalo, Cazenove, and Smoke⁸ Creeks. The soil is generally a sandy loam. The town is mainly settled by a society of German religionists, generally known as Ebenezers, but who style themselves the "Community of True Inspiration."⁹ **Middle Ebenezer**, on Buffalo Creek, contains a church, calico printing factory, woolen factory, sawmill, oil mill, and 67 houses; **Lower Ebenezer**, on Cazenove Creek, contains a church, sawmill, gristmill, tannery, and 59 houses; and **New Ebenezer** contains a large manufactory of cotton and woolen goods, an extensive dyeing works, and 9 dwellings. **Reserve**, **West Seneca Center**, and **West Seneca** are p. offices. The first settlement was made by Reuben Sackett, in 1826.¹⁰ There are 4 churches in town.¹¹

1811; and the first death, that of a son of Henry Godfrey, in 1814. Sumner Warren built the first mill, in 1811; Geo. Richmond kept the first inn, in 1811; and Clark & Co. the first store, in 1816. The first school was taught by Mehudi Abbey, in 1814.

¹ Large quantities of lumber are received at this port from Canada and the Western states. The quantity re-shipped by canal in 1857 was, of timber, 844,011 cubic feet; of sawed stuff, 4,815,441 ft.; and of wood, 16,007 cords.

² This elevator has a storage capacity of 250,000 bush., and facilities for elevating 2000 bush. per hour.

³ 3 sawmills, 3 shingle mills, a planing mill, and a furnace and machine shop.

⁴ This is the pop. of that part of the village in Erie co. A part of the village is across the creek, in Niagara co.; and the pop. of this is not known.

⁵ Alex. Logan, John King, and John Hersey settled in the town in 1805; Emanuel Winter, Jos. Haywood, Oliver Standard, John Cunningham, Josiah Guthrie, Ebenezer Coon, Thos. Honnan, and Joseph Hersey, in 1807; Henry Anguish, in 1808; and Frederick Burk, in 1809. Henry Anguish kept the first inn, in 1811, and Judge Wilkinson the first store, in 1825. The first mill was built by — Osborne, in 1819.

⁶ Disiples, Evang. Luth., M. E., R. C., and Wes. Meth. at Tonawanda Village, and Evang. Luth., M. E., and R. C. in other parts of the town.

⁷ Ethan and Wm. Allen and Jacob Turner settled in the town in 1806, and Chas. and Alex. McKay, Ebenezer Holmes, and Wm. Hoyt in 1807. The first birth was that of Wm. Pettengill, in June, 1805. Isaac and Eli Hall built the first mill, in 1811; Isaac Hall kept the first inn, in 1810; and Oseamus Warren the first store, in 1824. The first school was taught by Jas. Wood, in 1811. In 1813 an Indian hatchet was found imbedded in a tree at Wales Center, and in 1825 John Allen related the fol-

lowing circumstance concerning it. About the time of the first settlement of Buffalo an Indian came to that place, and exhibited the skin of a white child, and boasted that he had murdered and skinned the child for the purpose of making a tobacco pipe. Truman Allen, (brother of the narrator), hearing the boast, became so enraged that he followed the Indian to Wales, and shot him. He buried the body and ribs in the sand, and stuck the tomahawk into a tree, where it was afterward found as above stated.

⁸ Named from an Indian who resided near its mouth and who was an inveterate smoker.

⁹ This community purchased 7922 acres belonging to the Buffalo Indian Reservation in 1844, and commenced their settlements the same year. They are largely engaged in agriculture and manufactures; and the town has obtained so excellent a reputation that they had a ready market at Buffalo and elsewhere. They have a community of property, reside in villages, and several families usually occupy the same house. They are governed by a board of trustees; and their business is done through an agent, who appears to have almost unlimited control of matters. They are honest, industrious, and frugal, and in the contented and peaceful tenor of their lives they present a model which might well be copied by some of the restless and ambitious Yankee race.

¹⁰ Among the other early settlers were Artemus W. Beck, John G. Wells, Isaac Little, and Geo. Heppner, who settled in 1828. The first child born was a daughter of Joel Beck, in Aug. 1825; and the first death, that of Peter Beck, in 1844. Geo. E. Eldakin taught the first school, in 1829. Reuben Sackett kept the first inn, in 1829; the Ebenezer Society, the first store, in 1835; and Ballou & Tabell built the first mill, in 1837.

¹¹ 2 Lutheran and 2 Community of True Inspiration.

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Erie County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.				POPULATION.		SCHOOLS.				
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	No. of Children taught.		
Allen.....	11,721	8,960	804,398	215,400	1,019,798	1,230	1,174	469	469	395	13	987	
Andersst.....	17,268	12,063	1,274,820	86,500	1,361,320	2,565	2,533	951	1,016	725	17	2,770	
Aurora.....	19,639	13,934	452,240	52,120	504,360	594	733	759	578	14	973		
Boston.....	13,001	6,153	296,500	11,000	307,500	908	811	310	311	298	10	691	
Brandt.....	7,634	1,513	299,310	11,200	310,510	570	523	196	211	160	9	378	
Buffalo City.....	16,612	2,354	2,664,810	6,182,220	8,847,030	37,591	36,653	10,613	14,715	6,133	54	28,000	
Chickotowaga.....	9,280	6,465	867,362	98,000	965,362	877,512	1,314	1,212	488	497	366	7	965
Charonce.....	17,770	11,637	1,432,150	96,073	1,528,223	1,635	1,558	587	630	439	14	1,316	
Colden.....	9,719	12,702	221,250	31,773	253,023	709	672	289	283	286	10	740	
Collins.....	18,174	11,022	610,090	73,900	684,990	1,013	1,012	362	408	287	13	653	
Concord.....	23,603	17,980	524,618	20,900	545,518	1,409	1,306	531	555	527	19	1,366	
East Hamburg.....	15,184	8,170	506,470	49,160	555,630	1,012	954	374	388	350	13	825	
Eden.....	15,204	7,844	499,430	23,125	522,555	1,242	1,185	450	470	414	13	961	
Elmst.....			463,225	75,000	538,225								806
Evans.....	14,490	10,977	701,088	193,600	894,688	1,194	1,058	452	463	384	14	969	
Grand Island.....	4,917	12,684	237,347	237,567	474,914	487	355	161	173	90	5	420	
Hamburg.....	14,483	8,183	731,685	114,373	846,058	1,517	1,420	530	564	385	13	1,029	
Holland.....	12,653	9,569	222,406	16,000	238,406	691	630	265	255	260	12	686	
Lancaster.....	14,603	16,993	896,275	73,400	969,675	2,834	2,635	1,015	1,080	794	11	1,494	
Marilla.....	7,037	632	300,175	16,000	316,175	701	675	292	294	257	9	546	
Newstead.....	19,491	11,886	954,015	30,375	984,390	1,576	1,411	568	595	486	15	1,165	
North Collins.....	18,910	8,553	498,076	60,600	558,676	964	865	358	367	349	12	748	
Sardinia.....	16,032	13,904	567,500	13,475	580,975	888	877	369	369	328	15	682	
Tonawanda.....	8,993	3,772	516,477	61,100	577,577	1,385	1,184	450	507	325	8	916	
Wades.....	14,584	7,025	536,315	14,000	550,315	870	819	336	341	329	11	641	
West Seneca.....	6,632	11,737	355,293	2,250	357,543	1,333	1,190	416	483	602	6	925	
Total.....	310,707	253,344	43,256,029	7,966,418	51,222,447	67,658	64,573	21,674	26,193	15,666	118	51,565	

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.							AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.						
	Horses.	Working and Carriage Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Wheat.	Spring.	Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	Domestic Chickens in yards.	
Allen.....	555	766	1,041	2,206	728	10,556	46,899	3,347	16,412	5,853	55,424	4,090	110	
Andersst.....	1,094	1,230	1,294	1,568	1,976	36,179	82,616	3,177	19,496	8,740	69,065	160	319	
Aurora.....	1,033	1,191	1,236	6,282	1,233	5,934	77,013	6,582	31,008	17,085	111,094	15,095	1,186	
Boston.....	433	1,016	1,165	2,431	663	2,185	48,763	1,626	10,197	59,135	113,545	749		
Brandt.....	281	589	817	1,329	503	1,421	23,221	2,029	12,800	5,294	55,737	8,282	1,403	
Buffalo.....	2,116	2,322	1,009	56	2,503	7,616	42,719	4,184	22,519	2,970	15,400			
Chickotowaga.....	611	688	862	870	814	9,987	49,432	3,722	17,271	5,744	64,139	4,050	681	
Charonce.....	1,073	869	1,161	4,844	1,859	45,471	99,576	2,667	17,914	36,864	89,131	890	1,184	
Colden.....	367	824	797	1,710	372	1,267	27,591	2,067	11,710	38,19	54,205	42,000	1,562	
Collins.....	618	1,559	2,764	1,928	776	5,045	40,539	5,965	10,691	16,866	78,536	58,634	1,541	
Concord.....	599	1,537	2,461	3,129	886	1,999	93,043	6,724	22,566	17,363	98,115	490,881	2,004	
East Hamburg.....	664	688	1,268	4,150	852	3,799	69,577	6,623	31,256	19,264	110,120	38,500	1,434	
Eden.....	617	1,149	1,271	2,587	914	6,515	59,423	4,315	29,871	14,321	112,660	36,455	1,888	
Elmst.....													975	
Evans.....	611	1,381	1,407	3,157	816	2,211	59,281	5,323	13,922	11,138	94,069	27,625		
Grand Island.....	129	489	250	691	779	4,047	15,845	1,062	9,928	148	23,420	40	683	
Hamburg.....	789	628	838	1,516	1,005	3,353	55,455	6,268	21,119	11,170	102,800	23,280	2,137	
Holland.....	486	1,187	789	3,694	598	2,057	43,472	3,041	7,767	10,761	77,850	7,907	270	
Lancaster.....	998	1,125	1,176	1,236	1,494	22,235	84,094	4,139	31,634	16,529	80,500	3,130		
Marilla.....	397	646	487	1,896	508	1,681	22,974	1,824	7,779	1,118	43,394	2,994	792	
Newstead.....	1,051	1,252	1,018	5,709	1,668	48,709	109,477	3,332	26,556	20,726	107,577	4,190	397	
North Collins.....	571	1,679	2,358	2,464	816	1,432	45,981	6,410	1,922	12,566	103,429	515,804	2,251	
Sardinia.....	712	1,874	1,636	6,092	697	1,484	6,6294	3,691	18,811	10,296	95,945	28,470	3,329	
Tonawanda.....	467	1,361	929	3,16	888	19,848	43,199	2,415	8,291	2,179	29,220	1,75		
Wades.....	575	1,346	1,268	4,784	688	5,119	55,349	4,396	15,431	12,229	112,155	37,860	1,347	
West Seneca.....	282	603	508	21	824	7,134	31,017	2,798	20,392	470	39,210		29	
Total.....	16,983	25,668	29,881	65,088	21,791	237,792	1,358,349	98,011	415,566	236,195	1,866,152	2,068,392	29,654	

* Formed since 1856.

ESSEX COUNTY.



This county was formed from Clinton, March 1, 1777. A narrow corner was taken off in the erection of Franklin co. in 1781. It lies upon Lake Champlain, in the s. e. part of the State, and is geographically distant 100 miles from Albany, and contains 1,200 square miles. It is by far the most broken and mountainous county in the State. With the exception of a narrow strip of level land along the shore of Lake Champlain, nearly the whole consists of an Alpine character. High, rocky peaks, and immense mountain masses, abounding in wild, broken crags and stupendous precipices, and separated by narrow ravines and deep gorges, form the general characteristics of the landscape. With the exception of the Black Mountain, of North Carolina, and the White Mountain group, of New Hampshire, the mountains of this co. attain a higher elevation than any others belonging to the great Appalachian system; and, taking into consideration their great number of lofty peaks, they surpass in magnitude all other groups in the Mississippi. The mountains seem thrown together without regard to order or system; and from this fact, and the frequent misapplication of names, much confusion has arisen in attempting to describe them.

The 5 mountain ranges s. of the Mohawk valley extend through portions of this co., and terminate upon the shores of Lake Champlain. They all have a general s. e. and s. w. direction, rising successively higher toward the s., until they culminate in the most northerly range. The axes of these ranges are nearly parallel, and are respectively about 8 mi. apart. They are not always distinct and continuous, but in some places their lateral spurs interlock, and in others their continuity is broken by the intervention of valleys and brief intervals of lowland. They are not regularly serrated, but appear to consist of groups of sharp pointed peaks connected by immense ridges. The principal mountain masses appear to extend in a due s. and s. direction, and are thus placed obliquely in the range of which they form a part. Single mountains are often sufficiently large to occupy the whole intervening space between the ranges, thus destroying the continuity of the valleys and reducing them to narrow, isolated ravines. This arrangement of mountains, in regard to the ridges, affords the key to the peculiar plan of the construction of this whole mountain system.

The most southerly of the 5 ranges barely enters the extreme s. e. corner of the co. It is known as the Palmertown or Luzerne Mts. It has also sometimes been called the Black Mountain Range and the Tongue Mts. It constitutes the highlands which rise upon both sides of Lake George and upon the narrow peninsula between the Lake George Outlet and Lake Champlain. Mt. De fiance, the extremity of the ridge, has an elevation of about 750 feet above the lake. The second range, known as the Kayaderosseas, extends through the s. e. part of Schroon and the center of Crown Point, ending in the high cliff which overlooks Bulwaga Bay, and is elevated about 1,150 feet above the surface of the lake. Along the course of this range, in Schroon, is a cluster of mountain peaks, the highest of which, Mt. Pharaoh, is 3,500 to 4,000 feet above tide. The third range occupies the w. and s. parts of Schroon, and extends through the s. part of Moriah and the center of Westport, ending in the high promontory of Split Rock, in the s. part of Essex.¹ Bald Mountain, in Westport, one of the most noted peaks of this range, attains an elevation of 2,065 feet above tide. This range takes the name of the Schroon Mts. from the principal lake which lies at its foot.

The fourth range extends through the central parts of Minerva and N. Hudson, the s. e. corner of Keene and Lewis, the s. w. part of Elizabethtown, and the center of Willsborough, ending in the high bluffs which border upon Perou Bay. It might with propriety be called the Bepier Range, from the principal river which flows at its base. Dix Peak, in N. Hudson, the highest mountain in this range, attains an elevation of 5,200 feet above tide, and next to Mt. Mansfield is the

¹The name of Split Rock was applied to this promontory in consequence of about 1/2 acre of the extreme point being detached from the mainland by a chasm 10 feet wide, extending downward to near the water's edge. It was once supposed that this mass was split off from the mainland by some great convulsion of nature, and writers have gravely asserted that the foot sounding have been cut in the rock, and that the fissure was filled with water, which at this point, and in consequence of the wind blowing upon by the elements, the water is continually overflowing above the lake is about 10 feet.

highest point in the co. Nipple Top has an elevation of 4,900 feet. Raven Hill, in Elizabethtown, and Mt. Discovery, in Lewis, each attain an elevation of over 2,000 feet. The fifth range extends through Newcomb, Keene, Jay, Lewis, and Chesterfield, ending in the rocky promontory of Trembleau Point. It has sometimes been called the Clinton Range, but it is more widely known as the Adirondack Range.¹ Mt. Marcy, the highest peak of this range, and the highest land in the State, has an elevation of 5,467 feet above tide. Mounts McMartin, McIntyre, and Sanda-nona, belonging to this range, are each upward of 5000 feet high. A spur of this range extends northward on the borders of Jay and Chesterfield, in a high, unbroken ridge, with a mean elevation of about 2,000 feet above tide.

North of the Adirondack Range the mountains are not disposed in regular ranges, but are scattered in groups over a large space of country. These groups, however, lie in a line parallel to the other ranges, and for convenience of description they might be considered under the head of the "Au Sable Range." Mt. Seward, the highest peak, 5,100 feet above tide, is situated just beyond the limits of the co. Whiteface, in Wilmington, has an elevation of 4,855 feet.

The rocks of Essex co. are primary, consisting of granite, gneiss, and hypersthene. The mountains generally are composed of huge masses of naked rocks, more or less disintegrated by the action of the elements. Nearly the whole mountain region is composed of this primitive rock. Along the base of the mountains, on the e., appear the Trenton limestone and Utica slate; while upon the immediate borders of the lake are found the clayey masses of the tertiary formation. In the primary rocks, among the mountains, are immense beds of rich magnetic iron ore, some of which have been extensively worked, though generally in a very rude and primitive manner. The iron produced from this ore has been subjected to the most severe tests, and has been pronounced equal to the best which is produced in the world.

The s. w. portion of the co. is drained by the Hudson and its principal branch, the Schroon River. These streams take their rise upon the highest peaks of the Adirondack and Schroon Ranges, and flow through the winding valleys that lie at their base. Upon the e. Putnam's Creek drains the region between the Luzerne and Kayaderosseras Ranges; Mill Brook, between the Kayaderosseras and Schroon; and the Boquet River, between the Schroon and Boquet Ranges. The Au Sable, flowing along the s. base of the Adirondack Range, drains the s. portion of the co. The valleys of these streams are generally narrow, and are bounded by steep banks, which are not unfrequently huge masses of precipitous or overhanging rocks.

Lakes Champlain and George lie partly in this co., and more than 100 small lakes lie wholly within its limits. The greater part of these are comprised in three groups, lying near the base of the principal mountain peaks. The first of these groups surrounds Mt. Marcy; the second, Mt. Pisaraah; and the third, Whiteface. Many others are found scattered along the whole course of the mountain ranges. These lakes are generally long and narrow; and Prof. Emmons says "that, instead of occupying shallow basins scooped out of the softer materials,—as earth and the ordinary slates and shales,—they lie in chasms formed by uplifts and fractures in the primary rock." Many of these lakes have precipitous banks, presenting a great variety of wild and picturesque scenery. The soil along Lake Champlain consists of a stiff, hard clay, alternating with a dark loam and gravel, and, in the narrow valleys, of disintegrated rocks. Upon the mountains the soil is thin and light, many of the peaks being masses of naked rocks, destitute of both soil and vegetation. The declivities of the hills are generally wooded, but not very heavily. Three-fourths of the entire surface of the co. is too rough and broken for cultivation.

Farming, iron mining, and the manufacture of iron from the ore, constitute the leading pursuits; and the immense mineral wealth of this section must for centuries continue to afford an object of profitable investment. In the infancy of the settlement, and until the supply became exhausted, the manufacture and exportation of lumber and staves to the Quebec market formed the leading, and, in some neighborhoods, almost the sole, objects of industry. Rafts of great size were formed in the coves and sheltered points along the lake shore, and were wafted by sails and oars to the Richlieu River, and down that stream and the St. Lawrence to Quebec, where they were transferred to ships for the British market. The completion of the Champlain Canal gave a new impulse to lumbering; but the timber suitable for exportation is now nearly exhausted, except on the extreme w. borders of the co. The logs of this latter region are floated down the Saranac,

¹ The name Adirondack is strictly applied only to the group of elevated peaks of which Mt. Marcy is the center, but by common usage it is now made to comprehend the whole system of mountains s. of the Mohawk.

² Pron. bo-kwet. Probably from the French "Boquet," a trough. It is also said to have been named from Henry Boquet, an English officer; but the name appears on French maps previous to his residence in the country.

Racket, Hudson, and other streams, to some convenient place for sawing, and the lumbering, within the last few years, have greatly increased in the woody sections of the State, and about a dozen of them are located in this co. The iron manufacturing business of this county was commenced at Willsborough Falls in 1801,² and now forms one of the leading occupations of the people. Iron ore is exported from this co. in large quantities to Pittsburgh and other localities, to be mixed with other ores.³ The manufacture of sash and blinds, nuts, pulleys, and other articles of pine and cedar, starch, paper, and black lead, receives considerable attention. Ship-building, to some extent, has been carried on in Essex and Willborough.

The county seat is located at Elizabethtown,⁴ situated upon the Boquet, about 8 mi. w. of the lake. It contains the courthouse, jail, and county clerk's office.⁵ These buildings are plain and substantial. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 100 acres, in Essex, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S. E. of Elizabethtown. The average number of inmates is 70, supported at a cost of 62 cts. per week each. The farm yields a revenue of about \$1,200.⁶

There are 2 papers now published in the county.⁷

In 1609, Samuel Champlain, with two attendants, accompanied a party of Canadian Indians on an expedition against the Five Nations. On the 4th of July his party entered the lake which now bears his name, and on the 30th they met their enemies. A sanguinary battle ensued, the fate of which was decided by the firearms of the whites, then for the first time used within the limits of the State. This act of unprovoked hostility on the part of Champlain laid the foundation for the long and bloody wars between the Five Nations and the French, and rendered the former the willing and steadfast friends and allies of the English. The whole region bordering upon the lake was claimed, by constructive title, by both France and England; and during the wars that ensued it became the great battle ground for supremacy, and the principal highway for war parties in their mutual incursions upon the defenseless frontier settlements. Fort Frederick was erected by the French at Crown Point in 1731. This measure was met by renunciation, but no open resistance, on the part of the English. Previous to the erection of the fort, French settlements had commenced in various places along both shores of the lake. These settlements had made considerable progress,

¹ \$5000 was appropriated in 1853, and \$5000 in 1854, for improving the log navigation of the Au Sable River. A highhouse has been erected at Split Rock by the General Government. The proposed Sackett Harbor and Saratoga R. R. has been surveyed across the S. corner of the co., and another route has been projected from Plattsburgh to Whitehall; but there is little prospect of either of these lines being so finished.

² In that year George Throop and Levi Higby, in connection with Charles Kane, of Schenectady, began the manufacture of anchors at Willsborough Falls. For the first 10 years the ore was obtained in part from Canada, but principally from Vermont. A bed at Esbin Harbor was the only one then known within the co. Mill and steamboat iron were afterward made, and the foundry was finally converted into a forge. Early in the present century W. D. Ross erected a rolling mill on the Boquet, for making nail plates for the factory at Fair Haven, Vt. About 1809, Archibald McIntyre and his associates erected works on a branch of the Au Sable, in the present town of N. Elba, designated as the "Elba Iron Works," which were at first supplied from the vicinity, and afterward from the Arnold mine in Clinton co. The forge was abandoned in 1814, after several years of prosperous business. The iron interest rapidly extended after the completion of the Champlain Canal, and several large manufactories were erected in the valley of the Au Sable and the surrounding region. The forges, rolling mills, and nail factories of this section are among the most extensive of the kind in the country. Bar, pig, and bloom iron of superior quality are produced in large quantities. Within a few years, anthracite coal has nearly superseded the use of charcoal in the furnaces along the lake shore. These establishments afford a home market for a large part of the agricultural products of the co. Most of the abridgments and facts are condensed from *Watson's Ag. Survey of Essex Co.*, 1852, p. 814.

³ The principal ores in this co. are magnetic, and they are separated from the stone by water and by magnetic machines. Hundreds of tons of iron sand are collected upon the shores of Lake Champlain, and sold to the N. Y. stationers.

⁴ David Watson and John Savage, of Wash. co., were appointed commissioners to locate a site for the co. buildings, which were to be erected under the care of 3 commissioners appointed by the supervisors. The first co. officers were Daniel Ross, *First Judge*; Stephen Caylor, *Clerk*; Thos. Stowers, *Sheriff*; and Wm. Gililand, *Sergeant*.

⁵ When the co. was formed, the new blockhouse in Essex, then Willsborough, was used as a courthouse and jail. By an act passed April 7, 1807, Elizabethtown was selected as the co. seat, and to this place the courts and clerk's office were transferred upon the completion of the proper buildings, in 1811.

⁶ This establishment is old, and in some respects its execution, but it is so keen as extremely well adapted to this respect is one of the best in the State.

⁷ *The Boquet*, the first paper in the co., was started at Elizabethtown, about 1810, by Luther M. Allen. *The Essex Patriot* was published at the same place in 1817-18, by E. and O. Person.

The Essex County Times was started at Keeseville, by Wm. Livingston, and in 1843 sold to— "Managers of the Times," and continued about 15 months. It was published by "The Boquet" press brought from Skaneateles, and discontinued.

Another paper was commenced at Elizabethtown in 1819, by D. Truitt, and removed to Keeseville in 1824, and continued 14 months.

The Elizabethtown Post was established by R. W. Ayer, at Keeseville in 1831, and was subsequently and finally merged in the Northern Standard, of Keeseville.

The Keeseville Herald was commenced in 1824, by J. H. Allen, and soon after passed into the hands of A. H. Allen, by whom it was continued, with a few interruptions, until 1841.

The Keeseville Argus, edited by Abner H. Timmons, was begun about 1831, and continued until its discontinuance in 1841.

The Essex County Republican was commenced at Keeseville in 1840, and is now published by J. H. Timmons.

The Au Sable River Gazette was started at Keeseville, in 1817, by D. Truitt, and continued during a short period.

The Old Settler, was commenced at Keeseville, by J. H. Allen in 1841, and was afterward continued by J. H. Allen, until 1849.

The Northern Gazette was started at Keeseville in 1814, and continued several years.

The Northern Standard was established at Keeseville in 1841, by A. W. Loring, and is now published by A. W. Lansing & Son.

The Essex County Republican was started at Essex, in 1822, by J. K. Ayer, and was continued by him, until 1841, by Watson & Person, until 1841.

The Republican was started in 1841, at Essex, by Cox, M. Bailey, and continued 1 year.

The Westport Patriot and Essex County Advertiser was commenced in 1846, at Westport, by D. Truitt.

The Essex County Patriot was issued at Essex, about 1847, by A. H. Allen. It was changed to *The Westport Patriot*, and continued 1 year 7 months. *The Essex County Times* was published at Westport in 1841.

and thriving villages had sprung up, before they were finally broken up by invading armies. Still more extended schemes of settlement were planned, and extensive grants of land were made upon the same condition as the French grants in Canada.¹ Soon after their first occupation, the French caused a survey of the lake and its shores to be made by Sieur Anger, surveyor to the King; and the work seems to have been carefully done. In 1755 the French advanced 12 mi. nearer to the English settlements, and commenced the fortification of Ticonderoga upon a point that entirely commanded the passage of the lake. The fort was named by them "*Carillon*;"² but it is now generally known by the Indian name of Ticonderoga. Upon it vast sums of money were afterward expended by both the French and English, and it became the most formidable fortress in America. The French here made a stand against the advances of the English; and when at length it was found to be no longer tenable, Crown Point and all the posts along the lake were at once abandoned.

The repeated incursions of the French and Indians into the English settlements, and the continual advancements of the French military posts, at length aroused the attention of the English Government and led to the conviction that the very existence of the frontier settlements depended upon the complete overthrow of the French power in America. One of the great expeditions of 1755 was directed against Crown Point. The English troops, under the command of Gen. Lyman, built Fort Lyman—afterward Fort Edward—on the Hudson, and, under Sir Wm. Johnson, who assumed the command, advanced to the head of Lake George. Here, learning that the French were fortifying Ticonderoga and that they had received large reinforcements, Sir William chose a commanding position and fortified his camp. In the mean time, Baron Dieskau, the French commander, at the head of a superior force, endeavored to cut off his communication with Fort Lyman. A body of provincial troops, under Col. Williams,³ of Mass., and of Indians, under the famous Mohawk chief Hendrick, thrown out as an advance guard by Sir Wm., fell into an ambush, and the whole party were cut to pieces, and the two leaders killed. The French immediately attacked the English camp, but were repulsed with great loss, and the retreating fugitives were mostly killed or taken prisoners by a party of fresh English troops from Fort Lyman. Sir Wm. did not follow up his success, but spent the remainder of the season in constructing Fort Wm. Henry on the site of his camp, leaving the French to strengthen their works at Crown Point and Ticonderoga without molestation. No general expedition was projected during 1756, and the only active warfare was carried on by adventurous parties of rangers.⁴

From this time to the close of the war, and again during the Revolution, this eo. was the theater of important military events. We have space only for a brief chronological recapitulation of the principal ones as they occurred. The partisan warfare, with varying success, continued through the winter and spring of 1756-57. In July, Montcalm, Gov. of Canada, assembled 9,000 men at Ticonderoga, and marched to the head of Lake George, for the purpose of reducing Fort Wm. Henry; which object he accomplished Aug. 3.⁵ In the summer of 1758 an expedition was fitted out against Ticonderoga, and was intrusted to the command of Gen. Abercrombie. On the 6th of July he crossed Lake George with 17,000 men; and on the 6th the advanced guard of his army was surprised by the French, and many killed, among whom was Lord Howe,⁶ second in command. On the 8th the English army endeavored to take the fort by storm, but were repulsed with a loss of 2,000 men. In 1759, Gen. Amherst, at the head of 12,000 men, proceeded to invest Ticonderoga. The French troops having been mostly withdrawn for the defense of Quebec, the whole fortress was dismantled, and abandoned on the 30th of July. Crown Point was soon after abandoned, and the whole region came into the undisputed possession of the

¹ A seignior, extending 3 leagues along the Lake shore and 2 leagues back, was granted, June 13, 1757, to Sieur Louis Joseph Robert, the King's storerooper at Montreal. Its northern boundary was to be half a league below the "*Beaupre*" (Beauport) River, and its southern 2½ leagues above. This territory embraced the present town of Essex and a large part of Willshorough. Another seignior, extending 6 leagues along the lake and 3 back, was granted, Nov. 13, 1758, to Michael Chartier de Lotbiniere. It was called "*St. Anne's*," and embraced the present towns of Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Schuon. Settlements which commenced upon this grant were broken up by the English armies. Most of the seignior was granted to officers and soldiers of the English army, in accordance to his majesty's proclamation of Oct. 7, 1763. After the cession of Canada, the French proprietor presented his claims to the English Government, with no other effect than to create a considerable temporary alarm among the English settlers.

² See page 304.

³ On his way to the frontiers, Col. Williams stopped at Albany,

and made his will, leaving a sum of money to found a free school in Western Mass. This legacy founded and gave the name to Williams College. In 1851 the alumni of the college erected a monument to his memory on the spot where he was killed.

⁴ The most enterprising of these rangers were Maj. Israel Putnam and Robert Rogers. The party commanded by the latter officer consisted of old hunters, accustomed to all kinds of hardships and privations. Among his officers was John Stark, afterward Gen. Stark of the Revolution. These parties hung upon the outskirts of the French forts, took off their sentinels, burned their villages, killed their cattle, destroyed their herds, and annoyed them in every possible manner.

⁵ See page 608; *Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution*; *Bancroft's Hist. U. S.*

⁶ Brother of Sir William Howe and Admiral Howe, English commanders during the Revolution. Lord Howe was a brave and enterprising officer, greatly beloved by the army, and his loss was deeply deplored.

English. The works at Ticonderoga and Crown Point were enlarged and fortified at an expense of \$10,000,000.¹

By the provisions of the Treaty of Paris, signed Feb. 10, 1763, in consequence of which the British possessions in North America to the English, the latter government was to relinquish all its titles to land previously granted by the former. The proclamation of the King of Great Britain authorized the granting of the lands upon Lake Champlain to soldiers and sailors who served in the war. These incompatible acts led to much confusion. Overlapping titles and titles unavoidably followed; and the matter was not finally settled until after the Revolution. In the mean time, the controversy had the tendency to retard settlement, by causing delay in the titles by which the land could be held and conveyed.

Settlement was commenced upon the Boquet in 1755, under the auspices of Wm. G. a wealthy merchant of N. Y.² Through his agency, and that of other capitalists, several lake shore between the mouth of the Boquet and Crown Point were settled, mills and farms, and schools established. Mr. G. held a justice's commission, and for many years exercised judicial authority.³ The settlers whom he induced to locate upon his estate were mostly English.

After the cession of Canada the great fortresses on the lake were allowed to fall into a state of decay, and were held by only small bodies of troops. Upon the receipt of the news of the commencement of hostilities at Lexington, a small body of troops, known as "Green Mountain Boys," under Col. Ethan Allen, surprised and took both Ticonderoga and Crown Point in May, 1775. During the summer and autumn of the same year the expedition, under Schuyler and Montgomery, against Canada, passed down the lake, and returned the next spring unsuccessful. During the summer of 1776, naval forces were organized upon the lake by both the British and Americans, the latter under the command of Benedict Arnold. In an engagement that ensued, the Americans were defeated, and their remaining vessels were obliged to take refuge under the guns of Fort Ticonderoga. Crown Point was dismantled, and the stores removed; and soon after it was taken possession of by the British. Mr. Gilliland and the colonists ardently embraced the American cause, and materially aided Montgomery's army in its advance on Canada, by furnishing provisions, and, on its return, by affording relief to the sick and wounded.⁴ Mr. G.'s estate was wasted by both friends and foes, and finally the whole settlement was broken up by Burgoyne.⁵

Burgoyne landed on the banks of the Boquet, June 21, 1777, and spent several days in conference with the Indian tribes; and on the 27th the invading army advanced to Crown Point. On the 30th they invested Ticonderoga; and on the night of July 4 they took possession of "*Sage Loaf Hill*," (now Mt. Defiance,) and erected upon it a battery of heavy guns, completely commanding the fort. On the night of the 5th the Americans hastily embarked their stores and munitions of war upon bateaux, and sent them up to Skenesborough under convoy, and the main body of the army escaped into Vt.⁶ Both parties were quickly pursued, and the tide of war slowly and silently rolled southward, beyond the limits of the co.

In Sept. Gen. Lincoln, at the head of a body of militia stationed at Manchester, Vt., made an attack upon these works, took Mts. Hope and Defiance, released 100 American prisoners, took 200 of the enemy, and captured an armed sloop, several gun boats, and more than 200 bateaux. The fort was not taken. After the surrender of Burgoyne the place was dismantled, and the garrison retreated down the lake. The rear division of their boats, with 50 men and a large quantity of

¹ The fort and field works at Ticonderoga spread over an area of several miles, and the fortress at Crown Point embraced seven acres. The ruins of these works now visible still attest their extent and magnitude.

² Mr. Gilliland at first designed to lay the foundation of a vast baronial estate; and hence he sold no land, but leased it on the most favorable terms.

³ A convention of the settlers was held March 17, 1775, (St. Patrick's Day,) and a local independent government was adopted. The management of affairs was intrusted to a moderator, two supts. of roads and bridges, three assessors of damages, and a town clerk. Just before the Revolution, a scheme was devised to form a separate colonial government, embracing all the territory north of Mass. and between the Connecticut and St. Lawrence Rivers. Philip Skene, the founder of "*Skene's Inhabitants*," (now Whitehall,) is believed to have been the leading spirit of this movement, and his appointment as gov. of the forts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point in June, 1775, seems to give color to this belief. See *Journals of Congress*, Jan. 8, 1775; *Walt Whit's*, by *Sturges*, *Tr. by*, Nov. 1852, p. 64.

⁴ The capture of the stores and of the animals brought upon the lake, was of more importance to the Americans, as it supplied them with every kind of necessaries during the remainder of war.

⁵ Gen. Carlton offered a reward of \$500 for the delivery of Gilliland in Canada. Sheriff White, of Tryon co., and a party

of Tories and Indians, who attempted to capture him, were the only lives captured and sent to the Schuylkill.

⁶ Mr. G. assisted Arnold in the preparation of the plan, to the extent of his ability; and, in return for his services, Arnold, by an arbitrary stroke of a pen, gave him the farms, mills, and stores, and many valuable pieces of property, as a memorial to Congress in 1777, for his services. It is a faithful and prophetic but unfulfilled prophecy, that he should not in time, but it did not yet come true. He died in 1799, bursting with pride, and in a state of insensibility, and never ought to have been a strong man, or a man of any consequence, enough to obtain from you, the assistance of a man of your temerity, if such a case, indeed, ever occurred. He was a man, to you, he is a man, who has done you a great deal of good; and many people thank you for it, and you are a generous man, in a peculiar manner, for you have given them the means of living, and more money by the way, than they could have had, if they had not your assistance. You have given them the means of living, and more money by the way, than they could have had, if they had not your assistance.

⁷ A heavy chain 1000 feet long, and 10 inches diameter, was cast across the lake by the Americans, and the British were prevented from passing it. The chain was cast by the Americans, and was used in this expedition. The chain was cast by the Americans, and was used in this expedition. The chain was cast by the Americans, and was used in this expedition.

military stores, were captured by a party of "Green Mountain Boys" under Capt. Ebenezer Allen. In 1780, Gen. Haldeman, with a party of British soldiers, advanced to Ticonderoga and occupied it for some time. Maj. Carleton here made a diversion in favor of Sir John Johnson, by an attack upon Forts Anne and George. In 1781 the British fleet several times entered the lake, but retired without accomplishing any thing.¹ In 1784, Gilliland returned to his ruined settlement and endeavored to retrieve his waning fortunes. Relinquishing his ideas of manorial greatness, he offered his lands for sale; but adverse lawsuits and treacherous friends soon dissipated the remnant of his wealth and brought his existence to a miserable close.² The progress of settlement at first was not very rapid. In 1795 there were in Clinton co.—then embracing Essex—but 624 legal voters. From that time forward, however, settlement progressed with great rapidity, and several public roads were opened to facilitate it.³ Soon after the war an arsenal was erected at Elizabethtown. During the patriot excitement it was robbed; and since, it has been sold.

CHESTERFIELD—was formed from Willsborough, Feb. 20, 1802. It lies in the s. e. corner of the co., upon the shore of Lake Champlain. Its surface is broken and mountainous. The Jay Mountains, a northern spur of the Adirondack Range, extend northward through the w. part. This range is a continuous, high, rocky ridge, without a single pass, forming an almost impassable barrier between Chesterfield and Jay. The main Adirondack Range extends through the center of the town from s. w. to s. e., ending at Trembleau Point, a high, rocky bluff 1200 to 1500 feet above the surface of the lake. Bosworth Mountain and Poke-a-Moonshine, each attaining an elevation of about 3000 feet, are the two principal peaks within the limits of the town. The s. e. part is hilly. The s. e. part is a rolling table land, with a light, sandy, and unproductive soil. There are several lakes in the interior, the principal of which are Augar and Butternut Ponds. Not more than one half of the surface is susceptible of cultivation. The principal valuable minerals that have been found are iron, graphite, and a beautiful light brown marble. Schuyler Island, in the lake, belongs to this town. The Au Sable River, upon the s. border, affords a large amount of hydraulic power, and some very attractive scenery. The falls at Birmingham have a descent of 90 feet, including the rapids above the main fall.⁴ **Keeseville** (p. v.) is situated on both sides of the Au Sable River, its northern part being in Clinton co.⁵ It is the seat of extensive iron works and other important manufactures. The iron from the ore is made into nails, horseshoes, merchant iron, edge tools, and machinery. The village has a bank, an academy, and 5 churches. Pop. according to last census, 2569, of which 1370 were in Chesterfield. **Port Kent**,⁶ (p. v.) on Lake Champlain, contains 25 houses; **Port Douglas** 5; **Port Kendall** 6; and **Birmingham Falls** 6. Matthew Adgate and sons came into town about 1792.⁷ The first church was Cong.; and the first preacher was Rev. Cyrus Comstock.⁸

CROWN POINT—was formed March 23, 1786, and named from the old French fortress⁹ situated on the lake. Elizabethtown was taken off in 1798, Schroon and Ticonderoga in 1801, and Moriah in 1808. It lies upon the shore of Lake Champlain, s. e. of the center of the co. A strip of nearly level land, about 4 mi. wide, extends along the lake shore. The central part of the town is broken, the hills gradually rising into the Kayaderosseras Mts. in the w. Putnam's Creek, the principal stream, takes its rise in the ponds and lakes among the mountains, and upon its course are numerous falls, furnishing an abundance of water power. The soil upon the lake shore is a deep, rich, clayey loam; and in the interior it is of a light, sandy nature. Abundance

¹ For a long time there was a great mystery connected with these movements, which was afterward explained by the publication of the negotiations which took place between the Gov. of Canada and the "Vt. Council of Safety."

² For some time he was confined in N. Y. for debt; but, regarding his freedom, he returned to the scene of his former enterprise. Here meeting with new disappointments and troubles, and becoming partially deranged by his misfortunes, he wandered into the wilderness and perished of cold and exposure.

³ Among these public roads were one from Willsborough Falls to Peru, another, known as the "90th State Road," from Sandy Hill, along the Schenon Valley, to Canada Line; and another across the s. w. corner of the county from Canton to Chester. In 1790, Platt Rogers established a ferry across the lake, at East Harbor. He also built several roads, and a bridge over the brook at Willsborough Falls. For constructing these and other public works Rogers and his associates received a grant of 75,000 acres of unappropriated land.

⁴ See page 255.

⁵ The first settler of Keeseville was Robert Hoyle, who built

the first bridge and sawmill and kept the first store, in 1802. It was first called "*Long Point*." About 1812 the property came into the hands of Richard and Oliver Keese and John W. Anderson, who erected a wooden factory and iron works in 1813. The name was first changed to "*Anderson's Falls*," and afterwards to Keeseville. See Clinton co. town of Au Sable.

⁶ Both Port Kent and Keeseville are centers of extensive and important iron districts.

⁷ Alva Bosworth, Elisha Briggs, Edward Palmer, Levi Cooley, Dr. Clark, John and Berj Macomber, John Page, and ——— Norton, were among the first settlers. The first child born was Thos. Bangman, and the first death that of Abel Dandy.

⁸ The census reports 5 churches; F. W. Bap., M. E., Presb., Prot. E., and B. C.

⁹ The pond which contains the ruins of this fortress is supposed to have been an important commercial mart previous to the French War; but now it contains only a single farm house.

of rich iron ore is found; and in connection with it are beds of lava, quartz, Graphite and black clouded marble are also found in great abundance. One of these is a mineral spring, containing sulphates of lime and magnesia. The iron is carried on to a great extent; there are also establishments for the manufacture of iron, saw-pails; sash and blinds, and woolen goods. **Crown Point**, (p. v.) in the n. part of the Co., Creek, contains 2 churches and about 60 houses. **Hammonds Corners**, (p. v.) 500 and **Irondale** (late "P. of B. H.") 20. The French made the first settlement at a village on the point. The country around Fort St. Frederick, upon the point, seems to have been one of the chief of the villages, the remains of which are still visible.¹ All these settlements were obliterated by the French War of 1755-60. During the peace which followed, settlements were again made, but in 1777 were again destroyed.² Religious services were early held in the chapel of the Fort, and were continued during its military occupation.³

ELIZABETHTOWN—was formed from Crown Point, Feb. 12, 1798, and was named in compliment to Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Gilliland. Parts of Meriah and Kew, were taken off it, 1808, and Westport in 1815. A part of Jay and Lewis were annexed Jan. 31, 1844, and a part of Lewis, Nov. 11, 1854. It is an interior town, lying a little s. of the center of the co. The Boquet Mts. occupy the n. w. and the Schron Range the s. e. corner of the town. Raven Hill, an off-shoot from the former range, in the s. e. corner, is 2,100 feet above the level of the Ocean; of the Valley," the highest peak of the latter range, has an elevation of 2,500 (or 3,000) feet. A perpendicular precipice of 700 feet lies on the northern declivity of this mountain. The Boquet River flows in a s. e. direction through near the center of the town. Its valley, one-fourth of a mile to a mile in width, comprises the greater part of the arable land. Not more than one-fourth of the surface is susceptible of cultivation. Extensive beds of iron ore are found in various parts of the town. In the s. e. part, a hill, 200 feet high, covering 40 acres, is supposed to be nearly a solid mass of iron, except a slight covering of drift. An extensive bed of kaolin, or porcelain clay, is also found in town. The manufacture of iron is one of the leading pursuits; there are several forges in town. The soil is a sandy or gravelly loam. **Elizabethtown** (p. v.) is pleasantly situated upon the Boquet River, near the foot of several high peaks. It is the co. seat, and a place of considerable trade. Pop. about 500. **Kew Russia** (p. v.) contains about 100 inhabitants. Among the first settlers were Jonah Hancock, Sampson Smith, Herman and Joel Finney, Wareham Barber, Nathan Lewis, Hez. and Ira Phelps, Wm. Kellogg, and Gardner Simonds, who came in about 1792. The first school was taught by Dr. Kinneale. The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1796 or '97.⁴

ESSEX—was formed from Willsborough, April 3, 1805. It lies upon the shore of Lake Champlain, s. of the center of the co. The surface is rolling in the n. and mountainous in the w. Boquet Mt., in the n. w. part, has an elevation of about 1,000 feet above the lake. Split Rock, the extremity of the Schron Mountain Range in the s. e. corner of the town, has already been described.⁵ The Black River limestone crops out in this town, and is used both for building purposes and for the manufacture of lime. The Boquet River flows northerly through near the center of the town. Upon it are several falls, affording abundance of water power. The soil is a clayey loam upon the lake, and a light sandy loam among the mountains. Manufactures, consisting of wrought iron, nails, spikes, lumber, and woolen goods, are carried on. **Essex** (p. v.) has a population of about 700. **Whallopsburgh** (p. v.) 250, and **Boquet** 200. The town was first settled by Wm. Gilliland, in 1765.⁶ Wm. McAnley, a relative and son-in-law of Mr. G., located upon the site of the present village of Essex.⁷ This settlement was begun during the Revolution.⁸ The first church (Prot. L.) was organized in 1805.⁹

¹ The Scotch traveler Kalm mentions the existence of this early settlement, and the "Journal of Major Rogers" speaks of villages, well tilled farms, herds of cattle, and fields of grain. Chamney Point, upon the eastern shore of the lake, derives its name from the remains of early habitations found there by the present race of settlers.

² Among the first settlers after the Revolution were George Trimble, James Morrow, Aaron Townsend, Dennis Mowbray, Andrew Hardy, Saml. East, and Elisha Rhodes. The first mill was a wind mill, a short distance s. of the fort. James Morrow erected the first mill and kept the first inn and store after the Revolution. Washington visited Crown Point in 1784.

³ Brog, Webster was the first preacher after the Revolution. The first church (Cong.) was organized in 1804. The census reports 4 churches; 2 Cong., M. E. Union.

⁴ Elizabethtown was named "Flowers Valley" by the first settlers, and is now locally known as "The Valley."

⁵ The census reports 3 churches; Bap., Cong., M. E.

⁶ See page 295.

⁷ A blackhouse was built on the site of the present village, in the sequence of the above, in 1770. It was destroyed by the British in 1779, upon the capture of the fort. The site is now occupied by a cornfield, and the ruins of the blackhouse are still to be seen. The buildings at the village of the same name were destroyed by the British in 1777.

⁸ See page 295, 1-3.

⁹ Among the first settlers of Essex were John and Elizabeth (first merchant and mill owner), James and Elizabeth (first miller), Stafford, bond, Murray, Henry and John (first blacksmith), and first physician, David Appleton, and the first school teacher, John Payne, and James Eldridge. The first church was organized in Essex Town. The first mill (water) was built in 1777, by James Morrow.

¹⁰ In Oct. 1777, in this town, the "Black Regiment" of the Continental Army was organized. It was composed of the "M. E. Boys," under Capt. Ebenezer Allen, and the "M. E. Boys," under military stores were captured.

¹¹ The census reports 6 churches; M. E., Wes. M., and 2 Bap., 2 Presb.

JAY¹—was formed from Willsborough, Jan. 16, 1798. A part of Keene was taken off, in 1808, of Wilmington (as "*Dansville*") in 1821, and a part of Elizabethtown in 1844. Parts of Peru (Clinton co.) and Chautaugy (Franklin co.) were annexed, March 22, 1822. It lies upon the s. border of the co., w. of the center. The Au Sable Mts., extending through the w. part, gradually decline toward the s. Mts. Hamlin, Clark, and Bassitt, each 2000 feet above tide, are the highest peaks; the Jay Mts., a s. spur of the Adirondacks, lie along the e. border. The extreme s. angle of the town is occupied by some of the most lofty and rocky peaks of the Adirondacks. The e. branch of the Au Sable flows through near the center of the town. Veins of black lead have been found, but not worked. Iron ore is found in abundance. The soil is a light, sandy and gravelly loam. A mineral spring, near Upper Jay, contains iron and sulphur. The manufacture of bar iron, nails, and bloom iron is extensively carried on. **Au Sable Forks**, (p.v.) an iron manufacturing village, contains 70 houses; **Jay** (p.v.) 50, and **Upper Jay** (p.v.) 20. Nathaniel Mallory was the first settler, about 1796.² The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1797; the first preacher was Solomon Brown.³

KEENE—was formed from Elizabethtown and Jay, March 19, 1808. North Elba was taken off in 1849. It extends from the center of the co. toward the s. and w. The Adirondack Mts. extend through the center of the town and occupy nearly its entire surface, leaving little or no arable land. The principal peaks are Mt. Marey, 5467 feet above tide; Long Pond Mt., 3000 feet; and Pitch Off,⁴ 2500 feet. The Au Sable, flowing s., forms the principal drainage. The valley is so narrow that there is scarcely room for a road between the mountain and stream; and freshets often occur that sweep every thing before them.⁵ Lake Colden, in the s. w. part, is 2,851 ft. above tide. Iron is found in numerous veins along the course of the river, and is manufactured to some extent. **Keene** (p.v.) contains about 30 houses. The first settlement was made about 1797.⁶ The M. E. church was organized in 1800, and the Cong. in 1815.

LEWIS—was formed from Willsborough, April 3, 1805, and named in honor of Morgan Lewis, then Governor of the State. Parts of Elizabethtown were taken off in 1844 and 1854. The Adirondack Mts. occupy the s. w. and the Boquet Mts. the s. e. part of the town. The latter range is not a continuous ridge through this town, but consists of several isolated peaks, the principal of which is Mt. Discovery, 2000 feet above tide. The remaining parts of the town consist of steep rocky hills and narrow valleys, and not more than one-third of the surface is susceptible of cultivation. Numerous beds of iron ore are found; but none have been extensively worked. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam. In the s. w. part is a mineral spring of some repute. **Lewis** (p.v.) contains 130 inhabitants. Wm. Hinckley made the first purchase of land and the first settlement, in 1796.⁷ The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1804; and the first preacher was Rev. Mr. Burbank.⁸

MENEVERVA—was formed from Schroon, March 7, 1817; a part of Newcomb was taken off in 1828. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is a high, broken upland, bordered by mountain ranges. The Boquet Range traverses the s. w. border, and the Schroon Range the s. e. The intermediate portion is hilly, with a mean elevation of 1200 to 1500 feet above tide. Nearly the whole town is still covered with forests, the settlements being confined to the s. e. corner. The soil is cold and hard, and only moderately productive. On Orrin West's farm is a cave of considerable extent. Lumbering is the leading pursuit. **Olmsteadville**⁹ (p.v.) contains 20 houses; **Minerva** is a p.o. The first settlers were Ebenezer West, and his sons Nathan, Ebenezer and John, in 1804.¹⁰ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1810, by Elder Fort.¹¹

MORIAH—was formed from Crown Point and Elizabethtown, Feb. 12, 1808. A part of

¹ Named from John Jay, then Governor of New York.

² Among the other first settlers were J. W. Southwood, Joseph S. Pratt, John Burnett, Robert Otis, Ezekiel Lockwood, Nathl. Ray, John B. Way, and Joseph Fowler. Wm. Mallory built the first mill.

³ The census reports 6 churches; Bap., Cong., and 4 M. E.

⁴ A perpendicular cliff on the north side of this mountain, 3000 to 3500 feet high, gives to it its singular name.

⁵ A most destructive flood occurred from excessive rains, Sept. 29, 1836, and the damage which this occasioned was increased by the breaking away of the State dam across the s. branch of the Au Sable, in this town. The testimony relating to this accident, forming a vol. of 308 pages, was printed by order of the Canal Board, in 1838.

⁶ Among the first settlers were Bad, Payne, Timothy Pangburn, Ches. Roberts, Zaleski Hurd, Eli Hall, Thos. Taylor, Gen. Reynolds, and David Graves. The first child born was Betsey Payne, the first marriage, that of Thos. Dart and Cynthia Griswold, and the first death, that of Eli Bostwick. Asa A. Andrus taught the first school, and Zaleski Hurd kept the first inn.

⁷ Among the other early settlers were Dea. Putnam, Samuel Bishop, Charles, and, and Noah Lee, Edmund H. Holcomb, Hooker, and Timothy Woodruff, Ziba Westcott, and Ziba Dugg. The first child born was Oliver Holcomb; the first marriage, that of Timothy Woodruff and Eunice Newell; and the first death of an adult, that of Mrs. John Smith. Levi Fossum taught the first school.

⁸ The census reports 1 M. E. church. A M. E. church was formed in 1808.

⁹ There is an extensive tannery at Olmsteadville, which makes the village.

¹⁰ Among the other first settlers were Wm. Hill, James mill owner, Thos. Leonard, Richard Miller, Abner Talmon, James Cox, Philo Hawley, and A. P. and Asa Morse. The first settlements were chiefly made along the line of the Canton and Chester Road. The first child born was Francis West, the first marriage, that of Richard Miller and ——— West; and the first death, that of Elizabeth West.

¹¹ The census reports 3 churches; Bap., M. E., R. C.

Newcomb was taken off in 1828, North Hudson in 1848, and a part of Westport was taken off April 9, 1849. It lies upon the shore of Lake Champlain, s. of the center of the co. A narrow strip of level land extends along the shore of the lake, from which the surface gradually rises to a height of about 500 feet, where it spreads out into a hilly plateau, rising gradually into mountains to the w. border. About one-half of the surface is susceptible of cultivation. The soil upon the level is a clayey loam, and in the hilly regions a light, sandy loam. This town is very rich in minerals. Fourteen veins of iron ore have been opened, producing iron of a very superior quality; the supply seems to be inexhaustible. Black lead, and a beautiful variety of *crystallographic* serpentine, have been found. The manufacture of iron forms one of the leading pursuits. **MORIAH** (pop. 1,000) is a Moriah Academy and a pop. of 275, and **PORT HENRY** (pop. 5,000) contains a pop. of 500. The first settlers after the Revolution were Wm. McKenzie, Abel Butler, James McKim, Leber Chapman, G. H. and John Havens, and Joseph Curtis.³ The first church formed was a Cong.⁴

NEWCOMB—was formed from Minerva and Moriah, March 15, 1828. It lies near the center of the w. border of the co. The Adirondack Range extends through the center of the town and occupies more than one-half of its entire surface. The principal peaks are Mt. Goodwin, Moore, Sandanona, and Henderson, each 3,000 to 5,000 feet above tide. The northern part of the surface is a broken upland, with a hard, sour, unproductive soil. Among the peaks on the mountains are numerous small lakes. The Preston Ponds, Lakes Henderson, Hart, and the pond, Harris, Dalia, Moose, and Ridge Pond, are within the limits of the town; and Lake O'Brien and the Chain Lakes are on the line of Hamilton co. The Adirondack iron beds, near Lakes Sanford and Henderson, are among the most extensive in the world. One of them has been opened upon the surface for a mile in length, 700 feet in width, and has been penetrated to the depth of 40 feet without any signs of diminution in quantity or quality of ore. It forms a barrier across the river, the water literally falling over an iron dam. This ore yields 75 per cent. of pure metal, is easily worked, and makes an admirable quality of iron. For the manufacture of steel it surpasses all other ores in America, and equals those of the most celebrated mines of Sweden and Russia. The mountainous character of this town, and its remoteness from the great routes of public improvement, have prevented the development of its immense mineral resources. There is very little tillable land in the town. **ADIRONDACK** has about 15 houses. The first settlement was commenced in 1816, by Joseph Chandler.⁵ A M. E. church was formed in 1843, and a Wes. Meth. in 1855.

NORTHE ELBA—was formed from Keene, Dec. 13, 1849. It lies upon the w. border of the co., s. of the center. The Adirondack Range occupies the s. part, and a branch of the Au Sable traverses the s. e. part. At the foot of Whiteface Mt. lies Lake Placid, a beautiful sheet of water, $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. long by $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and nearly divided in the center by 3 islands. The noted Adirondack Indian Pass, partly in this town and partly in N. Elba, is a deep gorge between Mts. McIntyre and Wallace. The bottom of the pass is 2,800 feet above tide, and the mountains on each side are 1,000 to 1,500 feet higher. Wallace, forming the w. border of the pass, is bounded by a perpendicular precipice a mile in length and 800 to 1,000 feet in height. Mts. McIntyre, McMartin, and Sugar Loaf are each over 3,000 ft. high. Bennets, Conners, and Round Ponds are in the immediate vicinity. Avalanche Lake, on the n. line, is 2,901 ft. above tide. The central portion of the town is a hilly upland, and the s. w. part a rolling table land, known as "the Plains." The Au Sable and Saranac Rivers form the principal drainage. The soil is a thin, sandy and gravelly loam. The people are principally engaged in lumbering. **NORTH ELBA** and **SARANAC LAKE** are p. offices. Settlement was commenced about 1800, by Elijah Bennett.⁶ The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1824; and the first preacher was the Rev. Cyrus Constock.

³In 1852, 265,000 tons of ore were exported from Moriah to Penn. A. V. M., and E. M. The quantity contracted for exportation from this town, in 1853, amounted to 307,000 tons, of which 100,000 went to Penn., 100,000 to Mass., 50,000 to A. V., 100,000 Ohio, 100 to N. J., and 1000 to Mex.—*Tr. N. E. S. Jy. Sem.*, 1852, p. 827.

⁴The site and water power of Port Henry were granted to Ben. Peter in 1766. It is supposed that he erected a mill soon after, which was destroyed during the Revolution. After the war, he returned, and, in connection with Robt. Lewis of Albany, rebuilt the mill, which has remained up to a recent date. Some of the first farms in the co. were erected here in 1824, by Mr. James Dorr.⁵ It was a wild West country, and was used for the raising of furs of mink, and the raising of hollyhock, and agricultural implements. Several extensive authorities on fur-bearing have been put in operation.

⁵The first child born was Alex. McKenzie in 1783; the first marriage, that of John Ferris and Deborah Wilcox; and the

first death, that of John Asbury, both within 2000 ft. of Mt. Collins. In 1810, the first school was opened, and a Cong. church granted to Robert Lewis, April 18, 1814, by the State.

⁶The census reports of this town, Pop. M. E. 1855, 1860, 1870, and 1880.

⁷James Chandler, of this town, and Wm. Butler, of Keene, to reside in 1818. Among the other settlers were John C. Bissell, Abner Bissell, David Poirer, George Wallcut, and John Pomeroy. The first child born was Sarah Pomeroy, in 1810. It is thought that Abner Bissell and Robert Butler were the first deaths, that of Elizabeth Butler, in 1810, and that of John C. Bissell, in 1811.

⁸Among the other early settlers were Lemuel and John M. Hall, Nathan Bissell, and John C. Bissell, and John C. Bissell, James Pomeroy, and David M. Arthur. It is thought that the first child born was Sarah Pomeroy, in 1810, and that of Abner Butler, who died in 1810, and that of John C. Bissell, in 1811.

NORTH HUDSON¹—was formed from Moriah, April 12, 1848. It is an interior town, lying a little s. of the center of the co. The Boquet Mts. occupy the central and w. portions, the principal peaks of which are Dix Peak, 5200, and Nipple Top, 4900 feet high. The Schroon Mts. traverse the e. border of the town. There are numerous small lakes in town, the principal of which are Bull Pout, Mud, Boreas, and Clear Ponds. The soil is a light, sandy loam, and not more than one-eighth of the surface is arable. The Moriah iron district extends into the r. part, and the manufacture of iron forms a leading pursuit. **North Hudson** (p. v.) contains 15 houses; and **Dead Water Iron Works** (p. o.) 10. The first settler was Benj. Pond.² The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1838.

ST. ARMAND—was formed from Wilmington, April 23, 1844. It derived its name from the old French name of the Saranae River. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is rolling and is inclined toward the s. w. The ridges extend in a s. e. and s. w. direction, and are 200 to 300 feet above the valleys. The average height of the town is 1500 to 1800 feet above tide. The Saranae, flowing in a s. e. direction, forms the principal drainage. Moose Creek, a tributary, flows through Moose Pond, a small lake covering an area of about 200 acres. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam. The people are chiefly engaged in lumbering. **Bloomingdale**, (p. v.) in the s. w. corner, the only village, contains about a dozen houses. Settlements are of recent date. Among the first settlers were Daniel Crouch, Thos. and Antrim Peck, Geo. Lawrie, of recent date. Among the first settlers were Daniel Crouch, Thos. and Antrim Peck, Geo. Lawrie, Wm. Stranahan, Aaron Brimhall, and Ellis and Milton Goodspeed.³ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1852.

SCHROON⁴—was formed from Crown Point, March 20, 1804. Minerva was taken off in 1817, and a part was reannexed to Crown Point, Feb. 26, 1840. It lies near the center of the s. e. border of the co. The w. and s. w. portions are occupied by the Schroon Range, and the s. e. portion by the Kayaderoseras Range. Mt. Pharaoh, the highest peak of the latter range, is 3000 to 3500 feet above tide. There are great numbers of other elevated mountain peaks, that have never been named. Not more than one-fourth of the town is susceptible of cultivation; and the greater part of the arable land is in the narrow valley of Schroon River. Schroon Lake is a fine body of water, 10 mi. long. Near the foot of Mt. Pharaoh lies a cluster of small lakes, the principal of which is Pharaoh Lake. Paradox Lake⁵ is near the center. The soil is a thin, sandy loam. Iron is found in various parts, and black lead has also been found. **Schroon Lake** (p. v.) contains 192 inhabitants. **Schroon River** is a p. o. Settlement was commenced in 1797, by Samuel Scribner, Thos. Leland, Moses Pettee, Benj. Bowker, and Simeon Rawson, all from New England.⁶ The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1830.⁷ Jehial Fox was the first preacher.

TICONDEROGA⁸—was formed from Crown Point, March 20, 1804. It lies upon the shore of Lake Champlain, and is the s. e. corner town of the co. The portion between Lakes George and Champlain is the extremity of a mountain ridge ending in Mt. Defiance, 750 feet above the surface of the lake. North of this a strip of level land, about 4 mi. wide, extends along the lake shore, from which the surface gradually rises into the mountainous region which forms its w. border. About three-fourths of the town is susceptible of cultivation. The outlet of Lake George, the principal stream, in the course of a mile and a half descends 150 feet; and as the water never freezes, and its quantity does not materially change during the year, it furnishes one of the most valuable water-powers in the State. The soil is a stiff clay upon the lake, a clayey loam in the center, and a sandy loam in the w. part. The manufacture of lumber,⁹ leather,⁹ and black lead¹⁰ is extensively carried on. **Ticonderoga**, (p. v.) or **Lower Falls**, contains 325 inhabitants. **Upper Falls** is a village of 40 houses, and **Ti Street** of 30. Settlements were begun in this town by the French, soon after the commencement of the fortress in 1755; but they were soon

¹ Named from its location upon the upper branches of the Hudson.

² Among the first settlers were Randall Farr, first innkeeper; Wm. Pond, Samuel Norton, Wm. Everett, Benj. Cummings, Euseb W. Sibley, Wm. Meloy, Timothy Chellis, Hezekiah Keppel, and Tens Walker. The first death was that of Mrs. Hallway, Jan. 17, 1804, the first school.

³ The first child born was Silas Crouch; the first marriage, that of Adrian Storm and Lovina Rough; and the first death, that of — Goodspeed.

⁴ This name is said to be a corruption of "Scharon," and to have been applied in honor of the Duchess of Scharon, favorite of Louis XIV. Some say Scharon is derived from an Adirondack word, signifying a child or daughter of the mountain.

⁵ The surface of this lake is so near the level of the Schroon River, which forms its outlet, that in seasons of flood the water flows into instead of out of it; hence its not inappropriate name.

⁶ Among the other early settlers were George Moore, Elijah Barfield, James Livingston, Geo. Whitney, Cornelius Travers, Abel Tapp, and John Bowker. The first child born was John T. Leland; the first marriage, that of John Scribner and Seleny Leland; and the first death, that of Mrs. Benj. Bowker. Clark Rawson taught the first school.

⁷ The census reports 4 churches; Bap., M. E., Presb., Episc.

⁸ The Indian name "Ticonderoga," or "Chouderoga," signifying "Brewing Water," and the French name "Cardon," signifying a "Chine of Bulls," were both suggested by the noise of the rapids upon the outlet of Lake George.

⁹ In 1852, 600,000 pieces of lumber were shipped from this point.

¹⁰ Above 30 tons of black lead are manufactured per year; and the vein of graphite seems inexhaustible.

broken up. During the French War many skirmishes¹ and one general engagement² took place in the town. The subsequent history of the fortress belongs to the general history of the country. Permanent settlement commenced immediately after the Revolution.³ The first church was St. Pauls, Prot. E.; and the first preacher, Rev. Mr. Harwood.⁵

WESTPORT—was formed from Elizabethtown, March 24, 1815. It lies upon the shore of Lake Champlain, near the center of the e. border of the co. The Schroon Mts. extend s. e. and s. w. through the town, occupying nearly all of the w. half. A wide valley extends w. from Northwest Bay, breaking the continuity of this range and completely separating the highlands at Split Rock from the southern continuation of the chain. The Boquet and its branches drain the s. part, and numerous small streams flowing into the lake drain the remainder. About one-half of the surface is susceptible of cultivation. The soil is clayey along the lake shore and sandy among the mountains. Iron, leather, and lumber are largely manufactured. **Westport**, (p. v.) formerly "*Northwest Bay*," contains the Essex Academy and 456 inhabitants. **Wadhams Mills** (p. v.) contains 25 houses. A small settlement was begun, and a mill built in the s. part of the town, before the Revolution. After that period, settlement was commenced by Charles Hatch, (first store and inn keeper,) Joseph Stacy, and Nathan Hammond.⁶ The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1800, and the first preacher was Rev. Cyrus Comstock.⁷

WILLSBOROUGH—was formed from Crown Point, March 7, 1788, and named from Wm. Gilliland. A part of Peru was taken off in 1792, Jay in 1798, Chesterfield in 1802, and Essex and Lewis in 1805. A part of Peru was reannexed to this town upon the formation of Essex co. in 1799. It lies upon the shore of Lake Champlain, s. of the center of the co. The surface is rolling and in parts hilly. A range of highlands and isolated hills marks the course of the Boquet Mts., ending in the cliffs which overlook Perou Bay. The Boquet River flows through the s. e. corner. East of the river the soil is clayey, and w. a sandy loam. The falls upon the Boquet furnish an excellent water power. Iron is found in places; and the Black River limestone crops out, from which both quicklime and waterlime are obtained. Leather, lumber, and iron are largely manufactured. **Willsborough Falls** (Willsborough p. o.) contains 300 inhabitants. Settlement was commenced by Wm. Gilliland, a merchant of New York, in 1765.⁸ Mr. G., in 1764, purchased a tract of 2000 acres, intending to convert it into a manor. He succeeded in laying the foundation of quite a flourishing settlement, which was broken up during the Revolution. In 1784, Mr. G. returned, and commenced selling his land to settlers. Joseph Sheldon and Abraham Aiken, from Dutchess co., became the first purchasers, and located in 1784.⁹ The first church (Cong.) was organized before 1800.¹⁰

WILMINGTON—was formed from Jay, March 27, 1821, as "*Dansville*." Its name was changed March 22, 1822, and St. Armand was taken off in 1844. It lies upon the s. border of the co., w. of the center. A branch of the Au Sable Mts. occupies the s. w. border of the town, and another branch of the same range lies between the Au Sable Forks in the e. part. The highest peaks, 2500 to 3000 feet high, lie in the s. part, and from them the surface declines toward the s. Wilmington Notch, in the s. w. corner, is a place worthy of note.¹¹ Copperas Pond, near the foot of Whiteface, covers about 100 acres.¹² Beds of iron ore are numerous. The soil is a sandy and

¹ Bales of rangers from the vicinity of Fort Wm. Henry often carried their petty warfare up to the very walls of the fortress. Among the partisan officers distinguished in this warfare were Maj. Robert Rogers, and Maj. Israel Putnam. The former named officer conducted no less than 25 parties to the invasion of this region. In 1758, at the head of a party of 180 men, he was attacked by a large party of French and Indians at short distance w. of the fort, and defeated, with the loss of 125 men. The remnant of the party escaped, but suffered greatly at hand before reaching a place of safety.

² See p. 298.

³ When the fortress of Ticonderoga was surprised by Allen, in 1757, its garrison consisted of 18 men, commanded by Capt. DuRoi. The military stores captured consisted of 120 iron cannon, 30 swivels, 2 10 inch mortars, 1 howitzer, 1 colubine, 10 boxes of musket balls, 3 cart loads of flints, 30 new carriages, a large quantity of shells, a warehouse full of materials for boat building, 300 stand of small arms, 10 casks of powder, 2 brass cannon, 20 bbls. of flour, 18 bbls. of pork, and a large quantity of other provisions.

⁴ Among the first settlers were Charles Hay, Isaac Kellogg, (first merchant,) Wm. Harbert, Wm. Wilson, (first millkeeper,) Nathl. Charles, Noah, and Manoth Miller, John Kirby, John and Robt. Hemannd, J. Josiah Ferris, Francis Arthur, Peter Deal, Elisha Holden, G. Fisher Shattuck, and Samuel Cook.

⁵ There are 3 other churches; Bap., M. E., and R. C.

⁶ Among the other first settlers were John Halsted, Jesse Brayman, John Stoughton, John and Boston E. DeL. Van A. Felt, Joseph Fisher, Adam Stancher, Joseph Stearns, and Jacob Southwell. The first death was that of Mr. West in 1781.

⁷ The census reports 23 churches, M. E., Cong. and Bap.

⁸ See pages 299, 301.

⁹ Among the first settlers were Aaron Fox, J. H. Jonathan Lynde, Martin Pope, Melchor and John Holtnecks, John and Wm. Marchesse, Hooper E. w. St. Philip Taylor, David B. G. S., Peter Payne, and Daniel Giddins. The first who located here [by — Scott, in 1787. The first death was that of J. S. Hyer, in 1788, Jonathan Lynde and St. Philip Taylor left the settlement, John Holtnecks the first store, and Paul Rosebault the first mill.

¹⁰ The census reports 3 churches; Cong., M. E., and Bap.

¹¹ Here the Au Sable is compressed to a height of 100 feet, and breaks through the mountain barrier. Whiteface rises 200 feet perpendicularly, upon one side, to a height of 2000 feet, and another mountain, upon the opposite side, but a little less in height. In the midst of its rapid and turbulent course, through this passage, the stream leaps down a perpendicular piece of 100 feet.

¹² Its waters are strongly impregnated with sulphate of iron, hence its name. Copperas is also found in the rocks in the vicinity, formed by the decomposition of iron pyrites; at some future time it will probably be manufactured for commercial purposes.

gravelly loam, and is moderately fertile. Whiteface,¹ belonging to the Adirondack Range, has an elevation of 4,855 feet above tide. **Wilmington** (p. v.) contains 20 houses. Settlement was commenced, near the close of the last century, by Thaddeus and Leonard Owen, and Paul Thayer.² The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1799.³

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures of Essex County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.				POPULATION.			No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Dwellings.	No. of Districts.			Children taught.	
Chesterfield.....	15,509	21,507	\$112,920	\$148,950	\$501,870	1,661	1,666	559	696	288	13	1,329	
Crown Point.....	17,489	9,961	561,535	23,800	385,335	1,167	1,049	394	435	297	20	998	
Elizabethtown.....	9,487	34,094	139,905	24,650	162,555	734	668	232	252	175	9	595	
Essex.....	14,557	4,465	338,236	132,800	471,036	1,042	1,073	359	358	195	12	730	
Jay.....	13,687	28,859	209,294	46,250	255,544	1,458	1,392	452	501	292	12	1,070	
Keene.....	7,397	79,165	71,316	700	71,316	386	388	143	155	128	7	380	
Lewis.....	14,068	27,246	165,108	2,000	167,108	934	869	321	325	251	16	717	
Mireriva.....	7,329	143,215	97,459	5,851	103,410	463	394	144	148	133	7	309	
Moriah.....	13,281	27,511	570,316	20,790	591,106	1,590	1,529	494	529	317	15	1,224	
Newcomb.....	950	89,964	134,142	2,000	136,142	130	96	38	39	21	4	72	
North Elba.....	2,098	88,912	73,795	800	74,695	175	126	52	60	61	4	117	
North Hudson.....			51,897		51,897	275	244	80	79	41	4	161	
St. Armand.....	1,167	31,423	41,000		41,000	155	134	57	58	42	2	98	
Schroon.....	15,712	131,484	230,833	11,375	292,208	1,145	940	348	378	284	16	776	
Tromborego.....	18,059	12,075	45,275	45,275	45,275	1,072	1,033	409	435	197	14	878	
Westport.....	17,077	16,052	37,537	16,250	391,787	1,044	997	396	408	297	12	814	
Willsborough.....	14,319	7,749	28,449	22,960	367,609	842	823	390	312	212	12	654	
Wilmington.....	8,168	20,174	44,107	2,207	46,314	435	409	358	168	112	9	418	
Total.....	185,447	774,195	4,042,211	505,868	4,548,079	14,648	13,891	5,227	5,339	3,253	194	11,359	

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.					Domestic Manufactures, in Value.		
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Calves.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	BUSH. OF GRAIN.		Tons of Hay.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.				
						Winter.	Spring.		Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.			
Chesterfield.....	537	902	764	2,281	492	430	28,164	3,561	25,293	1,088	46,920	4,594	43
Crown Point.....	702	1,900	842	7,589	778	3,716	52,227	3,991	37,865	9,000	49,791	9,216	450
Elizabethtown.....	304	690	472	1,620	297	402	13,424	1,600	9,832	3,036	28,020	2,560	198
Essex.....	528	1,172	718	6,340	456	333	35,598	3,969	10,965	8,812	42,515	8,571	
Jay.....	401	1,396	735	2,325	657	1,430	39,643	2,597	32,192	1,598	61,245	6,300	580
Keene.....	162	625	353	1,073	201	232	10,816	1,315	11,693	884	21,237	2,290	1,117
Lewis.....	443	1,071	635	4,159	427	3,220	22,673	2,287	19,892	3,599	50,985	7,920	1,012
Mireriva.....	139	376	250	732	184	148	11,941	1,134	10,855	2,171	17,666	2,100	471
Moriah.....	651	1,152	764	3,316	485	651	30,947	3,253	25,211	4,092	53,685	8,000	467
Newcomb.....	20	76	53	73	30	124	2,590	294	4,500	3,065			
North Elba.....	57	234	142	344	76	457	7,447	413	10,140	7,856	170	186	
North Hudson.....	15	7	21		18								
St. Armand.....	42	102	79		152	200	4,901	322	36,905		8,450	390	
Schroon.....	429	1,067	618	1,568	571	503	29,328	3,121	23,378	3,385	55,980	6,508	792
Tromborego.....	623	1,348	623	4,197	590	1,496	47,209	4,169	16,513	7,995	56,126	5,378	1,313
Westport.....	478	1,022	623	5,211	596	181	31,468	3,047	12,999	6,815	45,713	8,377	285
Willsborough.....	448	1,087	654	4,941	556	1,633	37,659	3,075	19,729	10,658	50,718	22,430	194
Wilmington.....	117	591	343	965	128	922	7,477	958	9,989	1,027	25,561	810	583
Total.....	6,149	11,818	8,719	47,654	6,501	15,841	413,588	39,139	318,921	64,290	625,512	93,591	6,160

¹ Whiteface derives its name from a hard-bill, which has laid bare the rocks upon its s.e. slope, giving it a whitish gray appearance. This mountain is nearly isolated, and from its summit is obtained one of the finest and most extensive views in North N. Y.

² Among the other early settlers were Cyrus Wilson, Isaac Peck, Reuben and Daniel Hamblin, Dan. Ray, John Blanchard, Z. Gray, and Nathl. Warner. The first marriage was that of Dan. Hamblin and Keziah Ray; and the first death, that of John Blanchard. Esther Kellogg taught the first school; Reuben Sanford kept the first inn, Elias Wilson the first store, and Leonard Owen built the first mill.

³ The census reports 2 churches; Cong. M. E.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.



This county was formed from Clinton, March 11, 1808, and named in honor of Benjamin Franklin. A small portion was annexed to Essex co. March 22, 1822. It contains an area of 1,718 sq. mi., and is centrally distant 139 mi. from Albany. It lies upon the northern frontier, between St. Lawrence and Clinton counties. Its surface is mostly level in the n., undulating and hilly in the center, and broken and mountainous in the s. The Au Sable Mts. occupy the s. e. portions; Mt. Sevard, 5,100 feet above tide, is the highest peak. There are several other elevated peaks; but their heights have never been ascertained by actual measurement. The plateau of the central and the valleys of the s. part of the co. have an elevation of about 1,600 feet above tide.

The n. w. corner, including the townships of Bombay, Fort Covington, Westville, and portions of Constable and Moira, is underlaid by calciferous sandstone. The soil upon this rock is generally a heavy clay. Next s. of this region is a belt about 8 mi. wide, extending n. e. and s. w., underlaid by Potsdam sandstone. A strip next to the calciferous sandstone, about 4 mi. wide, has a sandy soil, and the remainder a fine fertile loam, mixed with clay. The underlying rock in the central and s. portions of the co. is gneiss; and the soil is of a light, sandy nature, nearly unfit for cultivation. Upon approaching the mountainous region toward the s. the soil becomes more and more sterile, and large tracts are valuable only for their timber and iron ore. Bog iron ore is found in considerable quantities along the line of junction of the calciferous and Potsdam sandstones, and in times past it has been quite extensively used in the manufacture of bar iron.

The co. is mostly drained by tributaries of the St. Lawrence, the principal of which are the Chateaugay, Salmon, Little Salmon, Deer, St. Regis, and Racket Rivers. The Saranac River flows through the s. e. corner. In the southern wilderness are immense numbers of lakes, some of which are several miles in extent. Their general elevation is about 1,600 feet above tide, and they are so located that slight improvements only are needed to connect them, and to form a communication between the head waters of streams flowing in opposite directions. In the n. part the people are engaged in the various branches of agriculture, the soil yielding a good return in spring grain, and in potatoes. The whole region, however, is best adapted to pasturage, and dairying forms the leading pursuit. In the central and s. parts the people are mostly engaged in lumbering. The manufacture of starch has become an important business within the last few years.¹

The principal work of internal improvement in the co. is the Ogdensburgh R. R., (formerly Northern R. R.) extending through Moira, Bangor, Malone, Burke, and Chateaugay. This road was completed in 1850, and has been of immense value to the co., though a total loss to the stockholders. Steamboats from the St. Lawrence land regularly at Fort Covington, and occasionally at Hogsburgh, during the summer. The Salmon River has been improved for log navigation, and a portion of the Au Sable improvement is within the limits of the co.

The co. seat is located in Malone Village.² A courthouse and jail, in one building, was erected on the w. bank of Salmon River in 1811-13, and a new stone jail in 1852.³ The co. poor-house is located upon a farm of 110 acres, 2 mi. s. w. of the village. It was built in 1826, at a cost of \$1,200 and has since been burnt and rebuilt. There are two newspapers in the co., both published at Malone.⁴

¹ Within 10 years, 40 factories for the manufacture of starch from potatoes have been erected in the co. When potatoes are less than 20 cts. per bushel, the business is considered profitable; but since the completion of the r. r. they have at times been worth much more to transport to the city markets.

² The first co. officers were Ebenezer Brownson, *First Judge*; Wm. Bailey, Joshua Nichols, and Asa Wheeler, *Judges*; Jas. S. Allen, *Clerk*; John Wood, *Sheriff*; Joshua Nichols, *Surrogate*; and Ezekiel Payne and Oliver Brewster, *Coverers*.

³ Before the court house was completed, courts were held in the academy.

⁴ The *Franklin Telegraph* was the first paper published in the co. It was first issued at Malone, in 1821, by Francis Burnap, and in 1829 it was removed to Potsdam.

The *Northern Spectator* was published at Malone from 1830 to 1835, successively by John G. Clayton, Geo. F. Allen, and F. P. Allen.

The *Palladium* was begun in March, 1835, at Malone, by F. P. Allen. It is now published as

The Frontier Palladium, by F. T. Heath and J. K. Seaver.

The *Franklin Republican* was begun in 1827, at Fort Covington, by J. K. Ayer, and continued under several owners till 1833.

The *Franklin Gazette* was begun in 1827, at Fort Covington, by F. D. Embers. In 1847 it was removed to Malone, where it is still published by the originator.

The *Salmon River Messenger* was begun in 1869, at Fort Covington.

A tract 10 mi. by 40, on the E. side of this co., formed a part of the old Military Tract;¹ a portion in the N. W. corner, of 24,000 acres, was reserved by the St. Regis Indians,² and the remainder of the co. was included in Great Tract No. 1, of the Macomb Purchase.³ Wm. Constable, agent and part owner of the last mentioned tract, and the executors of his estate, sold the northern part, and actively assisted in promoting settlement.⁴

The earliest settlement in the co. was made at St. Regis, by a colony of Indians from Caughnawaga, on Lake St. Louis,⁵ and from Oswegatchie, under Father Anthony Gordon, a Jesuit, about 1760. They are now known as the St. Regis Indians, and number about 1,000, of whom 420 reside in this co., and the remainder on the N. side of the national boundary, which passes through the village.⁶ During the Revolution a portion of the Indians joined the Americans; and Louis Cook, one of their number, received a colonel's commission from Gen. Washington. In the war of 1812 a part of the tribe joined the British and a part the Americans; and they are thus historically divided into British and American parties.⁷ This tribe is gradually increasing in numbers, although, from their filthy habits, they are frequent sufferers from virulent epidemic diseases. They are mostly Catholics,—a Catholic mission being supported among them. A few profess to be Methodists.⁸ Two schools are sustained by the State, though they are thinly attended, and apparently of little benefit. The first white settlements were made in Chateaugay in 1796, and in other towns in the two northern ranges in 1800-02, by emigrants from Vermont. At the commencement of the war of 1812 the population of the co. numbered about 2,500. In 1813-14 it became the seat of important military events, in the abortive attempt to invade Canada. Upon the withdrawal of the troops from French Mills in Feb. 1814, the co. was overrun by the enemy, who visited Chateaugay, Malone, and Hopkinton, and seized a considerable amount of military stores.⁹ In 1832, the cholera appeared at St. Regis, spreading a panic throughout the whole region. Since the completion of the R. R., systematic efforts have been successfully made to bring into market the valuable timber in the central and southern parts of the co.

BANGOR¹⁰—was formed from Dickinson, June 15, 1812. Brandon was taken off in 1828. It is an interior town, lying N. W. of the center of the co. Its surface is gently undulating, with a general northerly inclination. The principal streams are the Little Salmon and Deer Rivers. The underlying rock is Potsdam sandstone, appearing only in the valleys of the streams. The soil is sandy in the N. and a clay and loam in the S. **South Bangor**, (Bangor p. o.,) **North Bangor**, (p. o.,) and **West Bangor**, (p. o.,) are small villages. The first settlement was made in 1806, and the town was rapidly settled along the Central Road and St.

ton, by Jas. Fisk. During the year it passed into the hands of J. S. Sargent, and was published as *The Messenger* for a few months.

The Jeffersonian was begun in 1853, at Malone, by J. R. Flanders, and was issued about 2 years.

¹ Embracing the present towns of Chateaugay, Burke, Ellmont, and Franklin, Township 7 was patented to Jas. Caldwell, No. 8, to Col. McGregor, Nos. 9 and 10, to different parties in later times.—*Hugh's Hist. of St. Lawrence and Franklin Cos.*

² From 1816 to 1825 the Indians ceded 10,000 acres of this reservation to the State. The remainder of the lands are held in common, and are managed by trustees elected annually.

³ Among those who became directly proprietors under this title were John McVeikar, Hezekiah B. Pierpont, executor of Wm. Constable's Wm. S. Smith, Abijah Hammond, Richard Harrison, Theodosius Fowler, Jonathan Dayton, Robert Gilchrist, and James D. Le Ray.

⁴ These townships were named and numbered as follows by the original proprietors:—

1. Malone,	10. Williamsville,	19. Chateaugay,
2. Cornudas,	11. Westley,	20. Margate,
3. Constable,	12. Ewer's Ravine,	21. Barnetstown,
4. Mota,	13. Dayton,	22. Loughagh,
5. Bangor,	14. Emus,	23. Killarney,
6. Malone,	15. Fowler,	24. Barrymore,
7. Amosdown,	16. Johnsonmanor,	25. Mt. Morris,
8. St. Patrick,	17. Gilchrist,	26. Croyhill,
9. Shelah,	18. Bichinton,	27. Tipperary,

⁵ An expansion of the St. Lawrence above the Lacine Rapids, in Canada.

⁶ This line was surveyed after the treaty of 1795, and intended to be run on the 45th degree of N. latitude; but a new survey in 1818 showed that the line was run too far N. By the treaty of 1842, the old line was restored, and permanent monuments were placed at the crossing of roads, and navigable streams, and at intervals of one mile through the forests.

⁷ This distinction is hereditary from mother to son, and the annuities of each government are bestowed accordingly, without reference to the locality on either side of the line.

⁸ The Black River Conference has supported a mission at Hogan's-borough since 1847.

⁹ There is good reason to believe that some of the inhabitants were traitors to their country, and supplied the enemy with cattle and provisions and kept them informed in regard to public movements. Extensive frauds were perpetrated upon the National Treasury, soon after the war, in the way of claims for alleged damages and losses in Wilkinson's campaign; but the plot was detected, and some of the guilty ones were lodged in the State prison. A most remarkable scheme to defraud the State and non-resident landholders was devised about 1818, and continued until effectually ended by law in 1822. This consisted in the voting of excessive bounties for the destruction of wolves and other noxious animals, to be paid by the towns and co. As the law then existed, the State allowed as much bounty as the co.; and the result of the scheme was to throw almost the entire burden of the tax upon non-residents and landholders; but, to render the home-laborer endurable, large sums were remitted by the claimants toward paying the *residents' taxes*. The bounties amounted on grown wolves to \$30 per head, and led to shameless frauds, and the issue of great numbers of certificates upon the heads of dogs and other animals, and upon the same head several times over. In one instance a deer's head was passed for that of a wolf. These certificates were bought by co. officers, and passed the co. audit. A commission was appointed by law to visit the locality and search into the fraud; and, although no convictions were obtained, a large sum was saved to the State. The commissioners stated that they found these certificates, to some extent, the "currency of the co." The total number of bounties issued and sums allowed, in 1820-21-22, were as follows:—Wolves, 929, \$31,685; panthers, 26, \$1075; foxes, 587, \$18,525; bears, 93, \$243; besides small sums for minor animals, amounting, in all, to \$55,521.50, or nearly \$12.25 to every man, woman, and child in the co. Those who had been concerned in this affair quickly sunk into merited obscurity, and have since remained objects of public contempt.

¹⁰ This town embraces township No. 5 of Great Tract No. 11, of the Macomb Purchase.

Lawrence Turnpike.¹ Religious meetings were first held by Alexander Proudfit, in 1808. A Cong. society was formed at N. Bangor at a very early period.²

BELLMONT³—was formed from Chateaugay, March 25, 1833. Franklin was taken off in 1836. It occupies a wild, rocky region on the e. border of the co., s. of the center, and has a general inclination toward the s. The Owls Head is a prominent elevation upon its w. border. Its streams are Chateaugay, Trout, and Little Trout Rivers, and the e. branch of Salmon River. Among the hills are several beautiful lakes, the principal of which are Lower Chateaugay and Ragged Lakes, and Ingraham and Round Ponds. A considerable portion of the town is unfit for agricultural purposes, and valuable only for its timber. The settlements are chiefly confined to the vicinity of an e. and w. road extending through the s. part.⁴ **Chateaugay Lake** is a p. o. in the s. e. part. There is a Presb. society in town, formed from the church at Malone.

BOMBAY⁵—was formed from Fort Covington, March 30, 1833. It lies in the s. w. corner of the co., and one corner borders upon the St. Lawrence. The surface is generally level, and the soil is sandy in the s. and a deep, fertile, clayey loam in the s. The principal streams are the Racket, St. Regis, and Little Salmon Rivers, and Pike Creek. The St. Regis is navigable to Hogansburgh, at which place is a good water power.⁶ **Hogansburgh**⁷ (p. o.) lies at the head of navigation on the St. Regis River, 2 mi. from its mouth. Pop. 250. **St. Regis** is an Indian village, in the Indian Reservation,⁸ lying mostly in Canada. Pop. in this co. 200. **Bombay Corners** (Bombay p. o.) and **South Bombay** are hamlets. The first improvement was made in 1811, by Michael Hogan, who had acquired the title to Township No. 1 of Macomb's Purchase.⁹ In 1818, Hogansburgh was laid out as a village and considerable improvements were made. In the same year a road was laid out across the Indian Reservation to Fort Covington. The title to the township passed from Hogan to Robert Oliver, of Baltimore. In 1822, settlers began to arrive quite rapidly, and in two or three years most of the land not covered by the Reservation was taken up. There are 3 churches in town: 2 M. E. and R. C. A Prot. E. church was also commenced some years since, but is not yet finished.

BRANDON¹⁰—was formed from Bangor, Jan. 23, 1828. It lies w. of the center of the co., and embraces a territory 6 to 8 mi. wide and 47 mi. long, extending to the s. border of the co. The s. part is moderately hilly, and has a general inclination toward the s.; the s. part is broken and mountainous, and mostly unfit for cultivation. The principal streams are the Little Salmon, Deer, E. Branch of the St. Regis, and Racket Rivers, all flowing across the town in a s. w. direction. A great number of lakes and ponds lie among the mountains in the central and southern parts. The waters of the Saranac Lake and Stony Creek Pond are separated only by a narrow strip of land, forming the only portage for canoes between Lake Champlain and the Racket River. The soil is generally light and sandy and poorly adapted to cultivation. Along the river courses and borders of the lakes the soil may be cultivated at some future period. The settlements are confined to the extreme s. border. Within the past few years the lumber trade has received considerable attention here, and large numbers of pine logs have been floated down the Racket River. The first settlement was made in 1820.¹¹ There is no village, p. o., or church in town.

BURKE¹²—was formed from Chateaugay, April 26, 1841. It lies on the s. border of the co., e. of the center. Its surface is undulating and has a general inclination toward the s. It is watered by Trout and Little Trout Rivers. A swamp extends along the s. border. The soil is clay, sand, and loam. **Burke** (p. o.) is a hamlet on Little Trout River. **Burke Hollow**, (Andrusville p. o.) is a small village on the O. R. R. **North Burke** is a p. o. The first

¹ Among the first settlers were: Benj. Seeley, Joseph Plumb, Jehiel and James Barnum, Chester Fuller, Robert Wilson, Joel Griffin, G. Dickinson, H. Conger, J. Bowen, and L. Sylvester. At this time Daniel McCormack owned the N. half of the town, Wm. Cooper the s. e. quarter, and Asahel Baker the s. w. quarter. Samuel Bussell taught the first school, in 1808.

² Two buildings, erected by the town in 1834-35, are used for religious meetings. A Christian church was formed in 1818.

³ Named in honor of Wm. Bell, an early proprietor. It includes township 8, and parts of 7 and 9, of the old Military Tract.

⁴ Recently settlement has commenced upon No. 6, in the s. part.

⁵ Named by Hogan, whose wife had resided at Bombay, in India. It embraces "Macomb," or No. 1 of Great Tract No. 1, of Macomb's Purchase, and the St. Regis Indian Reservation.

⁶ A controversy in regard to title has prevented the full improvement of this power.

⁷ Formerly "Good's Mills." It was the residence of the late Rev. Eleazar Willsons, the reputed Bourbon Louis XVI.

⁸ The lands of this reservation are partly leased to whites; but the cultivation of all is extremely slender and unimproved.

⁹ Previous to the settlement, most of the valuable timber had been stolen by parties from Canada.

¹⁰ Named from Brandon, Vt., from which place the first settlers emigrated. It embraces the townships of "St. Patrick," "Westford," "Ems," "Gilechrist," "Margate," "Killarney," and "Cove Hill," or Nos. 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, and 26, of Great Tract No. 1.

¹¹ Josiah Hastings, Aaron Conger, Wilson Spooner, Luther Taylor, and John Thomas, settled in town in 1820; and Andrew and Henry Stevens, Levi Conger, G. W. Taylor, Clark Adams, Daniel K. Davis, Jonathan H. Fair, and Orrin Wellington, in 1821.

¹² Named in honor of Edmund Burke, the British statesman.

settlement was made in 1790-98, by Jehial Barnum, Noah Lee, and others. There are 3 churches in town.¹

CHATEAUGAY²—was formed from Champlain, March 15, 1799. "*Harrison*" (now Malone) was taken off in 1805, Belmont in 1833, and Burke in 1844. A part was annexed to Jay, (Essex co.) in 1822. The surface is rolling, with a northerly inclination. The principal streams are the Chateaugay River and its branches. The river has worn a deep channel through the drift deposits and Potsdam sandstone, forming a wild and peculiar feature in the landscape.³ Half a mi. e. of the village of Chateaugay is an intermittent spring, rising from the sand, sometimes flowing in sufficient quantities to carry a mill, and at others perfectly dry. It has no regular periods of intermission, sometimes flowing steadily one or two years, and again only a few weeks. Bubbles of nitrogen gas are emitted with the water. There is a constant gas spring 1 mi. s. e. of this. The soil is a clayey loam interspersed with clay. **Chateaugay** (p. v.) lies on the plain, a little e. of the deep, narrow valley of the Chateaugay River.⁴ Pop. 360. The first settlement was commenced in 1796, at the village, and was the first in the co.⁵ Within the next five years many families came in from Vermont. In 1812 a blockhouse was built for protection against invasions by the enemy. In the fall of 1813, Gen. Hampton was encamped here for several weeks, with a force designed to co-operate with Gen. Wilkinson in the invasion of Canada; but late in Nov., he returned to Plattsburgh without accomplishing his object. In the spring of 1814 the enemy invaded the place, pressed teams, and took away a considerable amount of provisions left by the American army. There are 4 churches in town.⁶

CONSTABLE⁷—was formed from "*Harrison*," (now Malone,) March 13, 1807. Fort Covington was taken off in 1817, and Westville in 1829. The surface is rolling, with a northerly inclination. The streams are Trout River and its tributary Little Trout River. The soil is principally a light, sandy loam. A strip of sand lies along the s. border, and of swamp along the s. **Constable** (W. Constable p. o.) is a small village upon Trout River. **Trout River** (p. o.) is a hamlet near the s. line, and **East Constable** is a p. o. The first settlement was commenced near the s. line, in 1800.⁸ The first church (Presb., organized as Cong.) was formed in 1817.⁹

DICKINSON¹⁰—was formed from "*Harrison*," (now Malone,) April 4, 1808. Bangor was taken off in 1812, and Moira in 1828. It lies on the w. border of the co., and is 47 mi. in length. The n. part is rolling and hilly, and has a soil of sandy loam of good quality; the central and s. parts are mostly sterile and rocky mountain regions. It is watered by the same streams as Brandon, and among the hills are great numbers of small lakes. **Dickinson** (p. o.) is on the St. Lawrence Turnpike. **East Dickinson** and **Dickinson Center** are p. offices. **Thomasville** is a small settlement on Deer River, founded by John Thomas in 1839. The principal settlements are in the s. part.¹¹ There are in town 2 churches; M. E. and P. W. Bap.

DUANE¹²—was formed from Malone, Jan. 21, 1828. Harriestown was taken off in 1811. Brighton was taken off in 1858. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is broken and mountainous, and the soil is light and sandy. Much the greater part of the town is unfit for cultivation. The principal streams are the Deer River and the e. branch of St. Regis River. Magnetic iron ore has been found in considerable quantities. There is no village in town. **Duane** is a p. o. Jas. Duane, of Schenectady, son-in-law of Wm. Constable, acquired by marriage the title to this town, and began settlement here in 1823-24. A forge was built in 1828, and a high furnace in 1838, both of which were run a few years and supplied with ore found

¹ Bap., Presb., and M. E.

² Pronounced "Shat-ay"; probably of French origin.

³ About a mile above the village this ravine is 200 feet deep, and in it is a waterfall of 60 feet.

⁴ On the 20th of June, 1896, a destructive tornado passed over the village, more or less injuring every building in it. In the course of 6 mi. 185 buildings were destroyed, and 5000 or more of their foundations; and several lives were lost.

⁵ The first crosses this valley on an embankment 160 feet above the river, and 800 feet long.

⁶ The first settlers were Benj. Roberts, Saml. and Nathan Bosman, Levi Trumbull, J. Lee, and Kimeale Chamberlain, Ethan A. Roberts, and Jared Munson. Nathan Bosman in his youth ran a boat, Treadenberg, and acted as guide to Ethan Allen when he surprised that place in May, 1775. He died in this town in 1896. David Waller built the first grist mill in the co. on Middle River, 1 1/2 mi. s. e. of the village. In 1803-04 a forge was built, by Wm. Babcock, 3 mi. above the village, and ran a short time, being supplied with log ore.

⁷ Bap., M. E., Presb., and R. C.

⁸ Named from Wm. Constable, agent and part proprietor. It embraces the e. part of township No. 3 of Great Tract No. 1.

⁹ Among the first settlers were John, Haggood, (1800) Chris. Austin, (1800), Wm. Cooper, Solomon Cook, Eli Titus, Saul Clark, and James Welch. A. Mead taught the first school in the summer of 1806. Dr. Solomon Wymen was the first physician. The first sawmill was built by James Welch, in 1806, and the first grist mill, soon after the war, by Joseph Colburn.

¹⁰ There are in town 3 churches; Presb., Bap., and M. E.

¹¹ This town embraces the townships of "Amstotsville," "Williamsville," "Dayton," "Johnsmanor," "Cheltenham," "Lion's-branch," and Mount Morris, (for Nos. 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, and 25, of Great Tract No. 1.)

¹² Among the first settlers were William Thomas, Jonathan and Jesse D. Rice, and Reuben Cady.

¹³ Named from James Duane, proprietor and first settler. It embraces the townships of "Ewerestaville," "Fowler," and "Brighton," (for Nos. 12, 15, and 18 of Great Tract No. 1.)

in the town.¹ After making about 600 tons of iron, the works were abandoned, with the loss of the entire capital invested in them. There is but one church (M. E.) in town.

FORT COVINGTON²—was formed from Constable, Feb. 28, 1817. Bonday was taken off in 1833. It lies on the n. border of the co., w. of the center. Its surface is level, or gently undulating. Salmon River, the principal stream, is navigable to Fort Covington Village. The soil in the n. is a rich, clayey loam, and in the s. a light, sandy loam. **Fort Covington** (p. v.) is situated in the n. w. part of the town, upon Salmon River. Pop. 894. The first settlements were made by French families, about 1796, around "*French Mills*." Settlers from Vt. began to arrive about 1800.³ Much of the timber near Salmon River was stolen before this, and sold in the Montreal market. Soon after the battle of Crysler's Field the American army passed up Salmon River and took up winter quarters at "*French Mills*."⁴ In Feb. the place was evacuated,⁵ and immediately taken possession of by the enemy.⁶ The Fort Covington Academy, incorp. April 24, 1831, has been changed to a district school. The census reports 4 churches.⁸

FRANKLIN⁹—was formed from Bellmont, May 20, 1836. It lies on the n. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface is broken and mountainous, and it has an elevation of 1200 to 2000 feet above tide. The principal streams are the Saranae, which flows across the s. e. corner, and the head branches of the Salmon River. Among the mountains are numerous ponds and lakes. The soil is sandy, and scarcely fit for agricultural purposes, except along the streams. Iron ore abounds, and has been worked to some extent. The settlements are mostly confined to the s. e. corner, and the people are chiefly engaged in lumbering. The old Port Kent and Hopkinton Road passes diagonally through the town, and a plank road extends from Franklin Falls to Keeseville. **Franklin Falls**¹⁰ (p. v.) contains 12 houses, and **Vermontville** 20. **Alder Brook** and **Nerrillsville** are p. offices. The first settlement was made at Franklin Falls, in 1827, at which time a forge and sawmill were erected.¹¹ In town are 5 large gang sawmills, and several small manufactories of buckskin leather, mittens and gloves. There are 2 churches in town.—M. E. and R. C.

HARRISTSTOWN¹²—was formed from Duane, March 19, 1841. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is very rocky and mountainous, and its soil a light, sandy loam, generally unfit for cultivation. Mt. Seward lies along the s. border.¹³ It is the least populous and wealthy town in the co. It is principally drained by the Saranae. Among the mountains are a great number of small lakes, the principal of which are the Lower Saranae, Big Clear, and St. Regis. There are no villages or churches in town. **Saranae Lake**, on the line of Essex co., is a p. o. The first settlers located on the North West Bay Road, about 1812.¹⁴

MALONE¹⁵—was formed from Chateaugay, March 2, 1805, as "*Harrison*." The name was changed to "*Essexville*," April 8, 1808, and to Malone, June 10, 1812. Constable was taken off in 1807, Dickinson in 1808, and Duane in 1828. It is an interior town, lying n. of the geo-

¹ By an act of May 20, 1841, a company was chartered by the name of the Franklin Native Steel Manufacturing Co., but it was never organized. The making of steel directly from the ore in this region has proved to be practically a failure. A few years since, silver was said to be discovered; but it has never been successfully worked.

² Named from Brig. Gen. Leonard Covington, who was mortally wounded at Crysler's Field and buried here. It embraces the w. part of the town-ship of "Conanahas," or No. 2 of Great Tract No. 1, and a part of the original St. Regis Reservation, since ceded to the State.

³ Formerly called "*French Mills*." It is situated on a mile square reserved by the Indians in 1793. This tract was leased by the Indians to Wm. Gray, in 1793, and assigned to Jas. Roberts, of Montreal, in 1798. These Indian leases occasioned much difficulty concerning title, which was finally settled by commissioners after the purchase of the n. part of the reservation, in 1816-18.—*Hugh's Hist. of St. Leger and Front. Co's.*

⁴ Mills were built at a very early period, and were swept away by a flood in 1804.

⁵ There is a fearful mortality occurred among the troops, on account of exposure to the rigors of a northern winter in tents and light board shanties. The medicines and hospital stores had been lost or destroyed on the passage down the St. Lawrence, nor could fresh supplies be obtained nearer than Albany. The surrounding country was mostly a wilderness; and the army of Gen. H. under the full provisions had exhausted the resources of the inhabitants, and, consequently, provisions were of a bad quality and were procured with difficulty.

⁶ As an appropriate retaliation to an unwise enterprise, the retreating army destroyed the boats on the river, sunk 60 tons of biscuit, and destroyed all the public property too heavy for

transportation. The enemy soon completed the work of destruction.

⁷ A few years after the war, an extensive series of frauds upon a government was perpetrated at this place. They consisted of fictitious claims for damages, in which the documents were forged, and the parties, witnesses, and magistrates were bribed.

⁸ Assoc. Ref. Presb. (Scott's) Wes. M. Bapt. and R. C. (St. Mary's.)

⁹ This town includes No. 10, and a part of No. 9, of the 44 Military Tract.

¹⁰ Formerly called "*McCleathans Falls*," from the proprietor. On the 20th of May, 1852, the entire village, consisting of 23 houses, store, tavern, extensive lumber mills, and a large amount of lumber, was destroyed by running fires. Loss, \$20,000.

¹¹ Among the first settlers were Wm. McCleathan, Jas. Mallory, Horace Gould, John Griffin, John Wood, Richmond and I. Davis Spaulding, Simon French, and John Hough. The first birth was that of Sanford Hough; and the first death of an adult, that of Mrs. H. Wood. McCleathan kept the first inn and store and built the first mill and factory.

¹² Named from Harriet, daughter of Wm. Constable and wife of Jas. Duane. It embraces the townships of "Harristown," "Barrimore," and "Tipperary," of Nos. 21, 23, and 27 of Great Tract No. 1.

¹³ Mt. Seward, named from Wm. H. Seward, was called "by the Indians "*Ontonagonahob*," the latter.

¹⁴ Among the first settlers were Isaac Benson, John French, C. Flinders, Phylis Miller, Wm. Kelley, and Nicholas White.

¹⁵ Named "*Harrison*," from Richard Harrison, proprietor.—*Transfer* from Ezra L. Harmon, in 1807, to Malone and Malone from a family related to Harrison. It embraces the townships of "Malone" and "Shelburne," of Nos. 6 and 9 of Great Tract No. 1.

graphical center of the co. and s. of the center of population. Its surface is level in the n. and broken and hilly in the s. The principal stream is the Salmon River, which flows northerly through the town in a deep valley worn by its waters, and nearly its whole course in town is a succession of rapids and cascades. Along the n. border are extensive pine plains. The soil in the n., where not covered by light drift deposits, is fertile and well improved, but in the s. it is sandy and unproductive. An iron ore, from which a paint resembling sienna is manufactured, has been discovered in the s. part. Potsdam sandstone, of an excellent quality for building, has been extensively quarried near the village. **Malone**,¹ (p.v.) is the co. seat, and the only incorp. village in the co., is pleasantly situated on Salmon River. Pop. 1993. It is the seat of the Franklin Academy,² and is the most important intermediate station upon the Ogdensburgh R. R.³ The village is supplied with spring water by an incorp. company.⁴ **Titusville** (p.o.) is a small village at the Great Falls, on Salmon River in the s. part of the town.⁵ The first settlements were made near Malone Village, about the beginning of the present century, by emigrants from Vt.⁶ An arsenal was built at the village in 1812, and sold in 1850.⁷ In 1813-14 the place was visited and plundered by the British. The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1806-07, by Ebenezer Hibbard and Amos Pettengill. Rev. Ashbel Parmelee was the first pastor, and the first settled minister in the co.⁸

MOIRA⁹—was formed from Dickinson, April 15, 1828. It lies on the w. border of the co., n. of the center. The surface is generally level, with a slight inclination toward the n. The principal streams are Little Salmon River and Lawrence Brook. The soil is a sandy loam, generally fertile. **Moira Corners** (Moira p.o.) is a small village near the center. **Brush Mills**,¹⁰ (p.v.) on Little Salmon River, is an important wooding station on the r. r. This town fell to the share of Gilchrist and Fowler, upon apportionment, and was first settled by Appleton Foote, as agent, in 1803.¹¹ Luther Bradish,¹² Robert Watts, and Peter Kean afterward became the owners respectively of the n., middle, and s. thirds of the town. There are 3 churches in town.¹³

WESTVILLE¹⁴—was formed from Constable, April 25, 1829. It lies near the center of the n. border of the co. The surface is nearly level, with a slight inclination toward the n. It is drained by Salmon River, upon which are several falls, affording a good supply of water power. The soil is a fertile, clayey loam. Bog iron ore, found on the s. border, has been used to some extent in forges in the town. A sulphur spring, of some local notoriety, lies near the center of the n. border. **Westville** (W. Constable p.o.) is a small village on Salmon River. This town was held by the Constable family; and for many years Wm. Bailey, of Chateaugay, and Albon Mann, were agents. In 1822 the unsold portions were sold to Edward Ellice, of London. The first settlements commenced about 1800, by emigrants from Vt.¹⁵ There are 4 churches in town.¹⁶

¹ Incorp. 1853.

² The academy building is finely located in the w. part of the village.

³ The machine and repair shops of the r. r., located here, are on a magnificent scale, and are fitted up in a superior style. The repairs of the Potsdam and Watertown R. R. rolling stock are also done here.

⁴ The Malone Water Works Co., incorp. March 23, 1857. Capital, \$15,000.

⁵ Henry B. Titus commenced improvements in this part of the town, by building mills and a scythe factory, in 1831. After several years' suspension, improvements and settlements have been renewed under James H. Titus, of N. Y.

⁶ Among the first settlers were Enos, Nathan and John Wood, Nowell Conger, Luther Winslow, Jehiel Berry, Noah Moody, Roswell Wilcox, and David and Lyman Sperry. The first child born was Malone, daughter of L. Winslow. The first sawmill was built in 1804, by N. and J. Wood.

⁷ The proceeds of this sale were applied to the improvement of the arsenal ground and parade ground; and a further sum of \$500 was appropriated for the same purpose in 1858.

⁸ The census reports 6 churches; Cong., Prot. E., Union, M. E.,

Bapt., and R. C. In Nov. 1857, Rev. Bernard McCabe, Catholic priest, was accidentally burned to death.

⁹ Named from the Earl of Moira. Embraces "Moira," or No. 4 of Great Tract No. 1. The name was applied to the township long before the incorporation of the town.

¹⁰ Named from Henry N. Brush, an extensive proprietor of lands in this vicinity and resident of the village.

¹¹ Among the first settlers were Benj. Seeley, Jonathan Lawrence, Joseph Plumb, and David Bates. Schools were established in 1807.

¹² Mr. Bradish resided here for several years. He represented the co. in the Assembly in 1828-29-30-31-32-33, and was a resident here when elected Lieut. Gov. in 1838.

¹³ Cong., R. C., and Union, (the last belonging to the M. E. and Christian denominations.)

¹⁴ Named from the village, so called from its location in the old town of Constable.

¹⁵ Among the first settlers were Amos Welch, — Haskins, Elisha Sabins, Saml. Fletcher, John Reed, Alex. McMillen, Silas Cushman, John Livingston, Jas. and Thos. Wright, and Mrie and Albon Mann. The first sawmill was built by Amos Welch. The first school was taught by Samuel Russell, in 1806.

¹⁶ Presb., M. E., Univ. and Union.

BRIGHTON—was formed from Duane, Nov. —, 1858. It embraces Township 18 and the s. half of Township 15 of Great Township No. 1 of Macomb's Purchase. The settlements are chiefly in the e. part. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in lumbering. There is no village or p. o. in town. (This town was formed after the remainder of the letter-press of this co. was stereotyped; and hence it is inserted in this place.)

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Franklin County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.				POPULATION.			No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Dwellings.	No. of Children.			Common.	High.
Bangor.....	13,931	1,360	\$3,265	\$1,045	\$4,310	1,101	1,055	335	421	331	11	912	
Bellmont.....	5,345	82,708	131,913	2,875	134,788	463	410	160	52	133	8	457	
Bombay.....	15,177	3,889	231,924	20,000	251,924	1,168	1,144	375	377	229	11	1,311	
Brandon.....	9,975	177,800	144,575	2,450	147,025	361	367	135	141	225	8	319	
Burke.....	9,175	9,115	24,082	5,400	29,482	357	345	329	329	275	14	875	
Chateaugay.....	15,840	12,582	546,484	5,507	551,991	1,244	1,332	466	410	283	16	1,231	
Constable.....	9,479	11,005	172,028	4,507	176,535	746	697	254	359	198	9	585	
Dickinson.....	8,051	181,617	211,504	4,750	216,254	654	601	230	241	230	10	635	
Duane.....	2,015	89,700	408,488	1,000	409,488	171	154	44	44	43	1	98	
Fort Covington.....	14,290	3,750	588,275	27,405	615,680	1,252	1,307	430	448	312	12	1,065	
Franklin.....	4,170	97,088	128,275	1,000	129,275	503	444	165	110	136	9	391	
Harriestown.....	84	83,613	68,207	1,000	69,207	158	148	58	66	66	2	96	
Malone.....	25,065	33,346	984,456	259,950	1,244,406	2,508	2,588	871	933	635	24	2,560	
Moira.....	11,611	164,424	297,188	13,500	310,688	747	712	274	295	265	11	585	
Westville.....	8,165	8,800	173,570	3,976	177,546	504	650	247	217	225	8	702	
Total.....	141,627	834,264	3,052,352	308,968	4,361,320	12,297	12,550	4,444	4,492	3,342	137	11,390	

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Calves.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	BUSH. OF GRAIN.		Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.		
						Winter.	Spring.				Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	Doors for Manufactures in Farms.
Bangor.....	558	1,249	1,002	2,040	578	853	33,489	3,156	65,003	2,822	80,438	5,085	1,740
Bellmont.....	195	428	335	692	243	124	9,662	1,334	12,631	165	29,550	2,160	1,222
Bombay.....	591	1,461	1,158	2,551	702	1,050	53,196	3,612	21,349	1,054	28,671	10,715	2,482
Brandon.....	123	312	253	706	169	430	7,281	771	33,992	66	17,883	1,700	603
Burke.....	511	987	866	1,886	534	1,287	19,002	2,993	30,221	2,626	61,095	1,300	2,281
Chateaugay.....	670	989	990	2,194	755	1,293	22,760	3,285	58,716	2,343	60,145	4,752	2,131
Constable.....	382	620	568	1,368	471	2,784	14,018	3,481	28,336	4,048	46,855	4,863	1,404
Dickinson.....	314	703	652	1,066	389	2,473	20,258	1,755	29,560	440	57,400	12,341	2,202
Duane.....	66	159	91	191	85	193	7,505	204	6,233	—	7,448	—	92
Fort Covington.....	634	1,424	1,422	2,250	1,111	607	41,889	4,768	18,843	4,042	123,055	2,849	1,010
Franklin.....	114	329	251	179	218	2,391	11,067	890	20,550	—	17,966	446	1,061
Harriestown.....	24	92	75	139	59	35	5,111	285	6,365	—	5,010	—	58
Malone.....	1,084	1,879	1,842	4,452	1,342	4,695	57,822	6,224	94,772	7,610	133,932	37,190	2,025
Moira.....	391	1,183	872	1,548	420	1,383	21,531	2,911	33,581	635	77,876	22,450	2,091
Westville.....	372	944	572	2,096	459	2,139	24,331	1,779	22,924	407	64,696	2,129	2,101
Total.....	6,029	12,759	10,919	23,958	7,335	21,544	331,519	37,594	484,425	26,273	1,060,040	147,910	32,214

FULTON COUNTY.



This county was formed from Montgomery, April 18, 1838.¹ It lies *n.* of the Mohawk, *e.* of the center of the State. It is centrally distant 45 miles from Albany, and contains 544 sq. mi. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland, rising into a mountainous region on the *n.* border. The highland region is divided into three general ridges, extending *s. e.* and *s. w.* The most eastern of these ridges, occupying the *s. e.* corner, consists of rounded drift hills of moderate elevation, bounded by gradual slopes, the highest summits being about 400 ft. above the Mohawk. The second ridge extends through near the center of the co. and occupies a wide space along the *n.* border. The declivities in the *n.* are usually steep and rocky; and the highest summits are 800 to 1,000 ft. above the Mohawk. The

third ridge, similar in character to the second, extends through the *w.* part of the co. Its highest summits are 1,200 ft. above the Mohawk.

Sacondaga² River flows *s. e.* through the *s. e.* corner of the co. It receives from the *w.* Mayfield Creek, which has for its tributaries Fondas Creek and Cranberry Creek. The Chuctenunda flows through the *s. e.* corner. The Cayadutta flows *s. w.* through near the center, its valley separating the central from the eastern ranges of hills. Garoga Creek flows *s.*, a little *w.* of the center, its valley separating the western and central ranges of hills. Stony Creek, a tributary of the Sacondaga, flows *n. e.* in the northerly continuation of the Garoga Valley, and breaks through the central ranges of hills. East Canada Creek forms the greater part of the *w.* boundary, receiving as tributaries North, Fish, and Little Sprite Creeks. The other streams are branches of the foregoing or of the Mohawk. They are mostly rapid streams, frequently interrupted by falls, and affording an ample supply of water-power.

Among the hills in the *n.* part of the co. are many of the small lakes forming a characteristic feature of the wilderness region of Northern N. Y. Along the Sacondaga, near the mouth of Mayfield Creek, and occupying portions of Northampton, Broadalbin, and Mayfield, is an extensive swamp or lake, said to contain an area of 13,000 acres.³

The greater part of the surface of the co. is covered with drift deposits. The southern part of the central and *w.* ridges are principally composed of calciferous sand rock; and farther *n.* Potsdam sandstone and gneiss appear and cover a considerable portion of the surface. Black River limestone, Trenton limestone, and Utica slate are also found in different localities. Quarries of gneiss and of birdseye limestone have been opened in Johnstown and Mayfield. An excellent building stone is found in all the *n.* part of the co.

The soil in the *s.* part and along the valleys is mostly a gravelly and clayey loam, derived from the drift deposits. It is well adapted to pasturage, and in the most favorable localities produces good crops of grain. A large portion of the *n.* part is too rough and broken for profitable cultivation,⁴ the manufactures consist principally of leather, lumber, and buckskin gloves and mittens.⁵

The co. seat is located at Johnstown.⁶ The courthouse is a brick building in the *n.* part of the village, erected in 1772, by Sir Wm. Johnson, for the courthouse of "*Troy*" co.⁷ The jail, a stone building, situated in the *s. e.* part of the village, contains the usual jail accommodations, and the residence of the jailer. The clerk's office is a fireproof brick building, in the vicinity of the courthouse. The poorhouse is situated upon a farm of 94 acres at West Bush, 6 mi. *n.* of the

¹ A dissatisfaction arising from the removal of the county seat of Montgomery co. from Johnstown to Fondas was the immediate cause of the division of that co.

² This name is said to signify "*Drowned Lands*," from the great inrush which lies along its course.

³ This lake was apparently a lake at no remote period. It is now covered with a small growth of *cyperus* around its border, and a wet prairie in the center, where hundreds of tons of coarse grass of poor quality are cut annually.

⁴ The mountainous portion in the *n.* part of this co. forms the *s. e.* extremity of the Great Northern wilderness of N. Y. The settlements are very sparse and are confined to the narrow valleys of the streams. The hills are covered with a light growth of forest trees, and when once cleared, the soil is too light and thin to produce any thing else.

⁵ Moose-buckskin gloves and mittens are manufactured in this

co. than in all other parts of the U. S. The center of the manufacture is at Glensville, though it is largely carried out to Johnstown and other villages. Work is given out to families through a large section of county, forming the most productive branch of labor in the co.

⁶ The first officers of "*Troy*" co. were Guy Johnson, *First Judge*; John Butler and Peter Congie, *Judges*; and Sir John Johnson, *Kt.*, Daniel Cains, John Wells, and Jellis Fondas, *Justices of the Peace*. The first co. court was organized Sept. 8, 1772. Upon the organization of Fulton co., the first co. officers were Donald McIntyre, *First Judge*; John W. Cady, *Dist. Attorney*; T. A. St. Andrew, *Clerk*; David J. McMartin, *Sheriff*; and Archibald McFarland, *Sacraple*.

⁷ The Johnson family retained a lien upon the building until annulled by the forfeiture of their estates.

courthouse. The average number of inmates is 50, supported at an average cost of \$1.25 per week each. The children attend the public school. The farm yields a revenue of \$200.

Four weekly newspapers are now published in the co.¹

The history of this co. is intimately connected with that of Sir William Johnson and his family. At the age of 21, Johnson came to America as agent of his uncle, Sir Peter Warren, and located in the Mohawk Valley. He soon became identified with the interests of that section of the colony, and a zealous promoter of its prosperity. He was appointed Indian Agent, learned the language of the natives, adopted with facility their habits when it suited his interests, and gradually acquired an ascendancy over these people which his official relations served to strengthen. His successful management in the expedition to Lake George in 1755 gave him a high position in the esteem of the home Government, and secured him, as an especial favor, the grant of a large tract of land x. of the Mohawk, as a direct gift from the king. He was also honored with knighthood. His first residence was fixed at what is still known as Fort Johnson, on the Mohawk, in the town of Amsterdam; but about 1761 he removed to a new mansion, near the village of Johnstown, still standing, and known as Johnson Hall. At this time he possessed an estate that had few rivals in extent and value in the country; his tenants were numerous and attached to his interests, and the prospects of future greatness to his family were most flattering. On the approach of the Revolution he is supposed to have been liberally inclined; but his duty to the Government, whose offices he held, forbade him from favoring the cause of the colonies, while his attachment to his neighbors and the inhabitants of the colony rendered the thought of any measures tending to their ruin extremely painful to his feelings. It was apparent that a struggle between the mother country and the colonies must ensue; but, with the prescience that foreshadowed the significant purpose of his mind, he intimated to his friends that he should never live to see it, and he besought the British Government to appoint his son to his office,—that of Indian Agent. He died suddenly at Johnson Hall, on the afternoon of June 24, 1774, at the age of nearly sixty years.²

- ¹ *The Johnstown Gazette* was published in 1796.
The Montgomery Advertiser was published at Johnstown in 1796 by Jacob Doxtader. It soon passed into the hands of Jas. Smith, and subsequently into the hands of Alvin Romeyn and ——— Clark. It was afterward continued several years by David Holden.
The Montgomery Republican was commenced at Johnstown in Aug. 1806, by Wm. Child. His brother, Asa Child, soon after became editor. In 1823 Wm. Holland became owner, and published it 2 years. Peter Mix continued it until 1834, when the office was burned. The paper was revived by him; and in Nov. 1836, the office was again burned, and the publication of the paper was discontinued.
The Montgomery Intelligencer was commenced in 1807, and discontinued in 1807.
The Montgomery Mentor was commenced at Johnstown in 1808 by Robbins & Andrews. It soon passed into the hands of Russell Prentice, who sold it in 1824 to Dunham and Daniel McDonnell. In 1825 they removed it to Fonda, thence to Camburgh, and finally to Schenharie.
The Johnstown Herald was removed from Amsterdam in 1824 by Philip Reynolds. It had been published there as the "Mohawk Herald." In 1837 it was removed to Fonda and published as the "Fonda Herald."
The Montgomery Freeman was published at Johnstown by Yates & Co.
The Southern Banner was commenced at Union Mills, Broad-albion, by John Clark. It was removed in a few months to Johnstown and published as
The Northern Banner and Montgomery Democrat. In 1837 its name was changed to
The Montgomery Republican. It was soon afterward sold to Wm. S. Hawley, who changed its name in 1838 to
The Fulton County Democrat. In 18— it passed into the hands of A. T. Norton; and in 1842 it was purchased by Walter N. Clark, its present publisher.
The Christian Palladium, semi-mo. was published in 1836 by Joseph Badger. It was removed to Albany in 1846 or '47.
The Fulton County Republican was commenced at Johnstown in 1838 by Darius Wells. In 1840 Alexander F. Wells became proprietor; and in 1842 he sold it to George Henry, its present publisher.
The Garland, semi-mo. was published at Union Mills by Wm. Clark. It was afterward issued a short time at Johnstown.
The Liberty Journal was published at Kingsboro' in 1843 by S. R. Sweet.
The Johnstown American was commenced in Jan. 1856, by N. J. Johnson. In Feb. 1857, it was sold to J. D. Houghtaling. In April 1858, its name was changed to
The Johnstown Independent, under which title it is now published.

The Gloversville Standard was commenced in Sept. 1850, by W. H. Case, and is still published.
² It has been the general belief that Sir William ended his own life; and there is not much doubt, but that he hung himself in his garden. His gardener, who bound him and took him down, returned, in his old age, facts which confirm this belief, and his will—dated Jan. 27, 1774—indicates that the near approach of death was a familiar thought, as his burial was an event for which he gave the most minute directions. In this instrument—after commending his soul to God, who gave it—he directed his body to be buried in the place he had selected by the side of his wife, Catharine. He directs mourning for his house-keeper, Mary Brant, and her children, and for young Brant and William, half-bred Mohawks, and for his servants and slaves. "The sachems of both Mohawk villages are to be invited to his funeral, and to receive each a black strand blanket, crape, and gloves, which they were to receive and wear as mourning next after his funeral. The bearers are to have white seals, crape, and gloves; and the whole cost of the funeral is not to exceed £200. The funeral debt is to be first paid by Sir John, out of his 3 per cent, consolidated annuities, within 6 months. He bequeathed £1 to Peter, £200 each, and to the other children of Mary Brant £7 in number; £100 each,—the interest to be expended on their education. To young Brant alias *Kinghsagane*, and William, alias *Tegawagane*, two Mohawk boys, £100 York currency each; to Sir John, his son, on behalf of the rest of his money; and to Daniel Claus and Gay Johnson, his sons-in-law, each one-half of the remainder. He then gave his library and plate, slaves, stock, and personal estate, to certain portions, excepted to Sir John, and his landed estate is divided between his children and hands, specifically naming to each the lots they are to receive, and especially enjoining upon his children never to sell or alienate any portion of the Royal Grant, as he had received it as a free gift from the king. The bequest of his lands were Sir John and Col. Guy Johnson, Daniel Claus, each of the children of Mary Brant, and her brothers, Joseph and William, Mary McGrath, John and Warren John, on, his brothers, and Deaso, Sterling, Blunket, and Fitzmains, brothers-in-law, and John Deaso, his nephew. To Robert Adams, Joseph Chew, and Wm. Byrne, old friends, and Patrick Duly, a servant, he gave the free use for life of certain lands. And he provided for the better division of his estate in kind, Sir John died without issue. He appointed as his executors, his son, two sons-in-law, two brothers, and Daniel Campbell, of Schenectady, John Butler, Jellis Fonda, Capt. Jas. Stevenson, of Albany, Dr. John Deaso, Henry Frey, and Jos. Chew. The guardians of the children of Mary Brant were John Butler, Jellis Fonda, John Deaso, James Stevenson, Henry Frey, and Joseph Chew. Each executor and guardian was to receive a ring, as a memento from their once sincere friend. Sir William was buried in a vault under the Episcopal church in Johnstown. About 1793 the vault was filled up; and Nov. 26, 1836, the church, with its bell and organ, (the presents of Sir William,) were burned. The spot of his burial is just outside of the present church edifice.

The active interest in the royal cause taken by Sir John Johnson and all whom he could influence, is well known. He fortified Johnson Hall late in 1775, armed the Scotch Highlanders on the Kingsborough Patent, and spread discontent among the Indian tribes under his control. His conduct could not be tolerated; and in Jan. 1776, Gen. Schuyler was sent with an army of 700 militia to disarm the tenants and to secure a strict neutrality on the part of Sir John and his friends. After several days' negotiation, a feigned acquiescence was received, and on the 19th the Scotch surrendered their arms, and Sir John gave his word of honor to abstain from further hostile measures. His intrigues continued notwithstanding; and in May, 1776, a patriot force, under Col. Dayton, was sent to apprehend him. Upon their approach, he left his family papers, money, and plate to be buried by a faithful slave, and, attended by large numbers of his dependents, he fled through the woods northward to Canada.¹ In May, 1780, Sir John made his appearance with 500 troops from the Northern wilderness, to recover his buried treasure and take vengeance upon his old neighbors. The settlements were surprised, and the Mohawk Valley, from Tribes Hill upward to The Noses, was ravaged. Many houses were burned, 11 persons were slain, and several others were left as dead but finally recovered. An ineffectual rally was made for pursuit; but the invaders returned without molestation. In the fall of the same year, Sir John, with 800 men, invaded the Schoharie and Mohawk Valleys with fire and sword, while an army advanced by way of Lake Champlain to create a diversion on the northern frontier. In returning, he was pursued by a body of troops under Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer, and would have been overtaken and captured had not the cowardice or treachery of that officer prevented.² The battle of Stone Arabia was fought upon this occasion. In Aug. 1781, Major Ross and Walter N. Butler, with a band of Tories and savages, appeared by way of Sacondaga with 607 men,³ and encamped a little s. of Johnson Hall. Col. Willett moved from Fort Plain on the 22d, with 300 men, to attack the enemy, and, upon approaching, detached 100 men, under Col. Harper, to make a circuit and attack the rear of the camp. A short distance above the Hall, Willett's forces met those of Ross, and the former retreated; but at the village they rallied, and were joined by 200 militia. The enemy were finally driven from the ground, with a loss of 17, while the Americans lost 13. Ross retreated all night, and was followed. At West Canada Creek the infamous Butler was killed.⁴

The estates of the Johnsons were forfeited, and a race of New Englanders succeeded the Scotch Highlanders in this co. No further event of especial interest has since disturbed the even current of events.

BEECKER CREEK⁵—was formed from Johnstown, April 4, 1831. A part was re-annexed to that town in 1841, and a part of Caroga was taken off in 1812. It is the central town upon the s. border of the co. Its surface is a hilly and mountainous upland, the highest summits upon the s. border being 2,000 ft. above tide. The streams are head branches of West Stony⁶ and Garoga Creeks. In the valleys are several small lakes, the principal of which are Chases Lake, in the s., and Woodworth Lake, on the s. border. The soil is thin and light, and the surface is very stony. Lumbering and tanning⁷ are the leading pursuits. **Beecker**, (p. v.), near the s. border, contains a church, a sawmill, a large tannery, and 20 dwellings. The first settlements were commenced about 1800.⁸ The census reports 3 churches: M. E., Germ. Meth., and R. C.

BROADALBIN⁹—was formed from "*Caughnawaga*," (now Broadalbin, Johnstown, and Mayfield,) March 12, 1793. Northampton was taken off in 1799, and a part of Perth in 1842. It is the central town on the n. border of the co. Its surface is rolling and mostly susceptible of cultivation. Chautauqua Creek flows through the s. e. corner, Fondas Creek flows w. through near the center; Frenchmans Creek through the s. part; and Mayfield Creek through the s. w. corner. The soil is mostly of the drift formation, inclining to sand. The s. part extends into the great Sacondaga Vale, which is annually overflowed, and in which the soil is alluvial. **Fondas Bush**, (Broadalbin p. o.) on Fondas Creek, near the w. line, was incorp. April 17, 1815, as

¹ This slave was sold among the confiscated property of Sir John. The purchaser, Col. Vallett Ayler, could not induce him to betray the secrets of his master. He was subsequently recovered by Sir John, and accompanied him to Canada. The papers buried with the money and plate were afterward found to be ruined, but the coin and plate were recovered and taken to Canada.

² See page 414.

³ Of these 475 were British and Tories and 139 were Indians.

⁴ See page 414.

⁵ Named for Rutgers Beecker, of Albany, a patentee. The town includes portions of Chace's, Glen's, Beecker's, Lansing's, and Mayfield's Patents.

⁶ Named Des-kon-ta on Southier's map, pub. in 1779.

⁷ There are 3 large tanneries in town.

⁸ Among the early settlers were James Morse, Wm. Reed, Ephraim Landley, James Landon, Samuel Shaffer, Wm. Egbin, Frederick Mills, — Goodsell, and Geo. Hamilton,—all from New England. The first death was that of — Goodwell, about 1806. Wm. Chase, the patentee, built a gristmill on the s. branch of Stony Creek, in 1804-05.

⁹ Named from a place in Scotland, by James McIntyre, one of the early settlers. This town comprises parts of Sacondaga, Kayakeroceras, and Stone's Patents.

"*Ransomville*." It contains 3 churches, 3 buckskin dressing mills, a saw and grist mill, and 3 mitten factories. Pop. 671. **Mills Corners**, (p. o.) in the E. part, is a hamlet. **Union Mills** (p. o.) contains a sawmill, paper mill, a peg factory, and 10 houses. **North Broadballin**, (p. o.) in the N. E. part, contains a church, saw and grist mill, and 10 houses. The first settlement was commenced before the Revolution.¹ The census reports 5 churches in town.²

CAROGA³—was formed from Stratford, Bleecker, and Johnstown, April 11, 1842. It lies on the N. border of the co., W. of the center. Its surface is rolling in the S. and broken in the N. by small, sharp mountains. A large hill lies W. of Garoga Creek; and a swell of land rises about 200 ft. between the principal branches. Numerous clusters of lakes lie in the center and N. part of the town, the principal of which are E. and W. Fish Lakes, Garoga Lake, the Stink Lakes, Bellows, Prairie, Green, and Pine Lakes. Garoga Creek flows S. from Garoga Lake. A small portion of the area only is susceptible of cultivation. Lumbering is the principal business. **Rev. Lewis Mills** (p. v.) contains a church, (Ref. Prot. D.) a large tannery, and 30 houses. The first settlement commenced about 1790.⁴

EPHRAIM⁵—was formed from Palatine, (Montgomery co.,) March 27, 1827. A part was re-annexed to that town on the division of the co. in 1838. It lies on the S. border of the co., W. of the center. Its surface is mostly a hilly upland, 400 to 1,500 ft. above the Mohawk. Garoga Creek flows S. W. through the town, in a deep valley, the hills on either side rising about 800 feet above the creek. The soil is sandy, and in the S. E. a clayey loam. **Ephraim**, (p. v.) in the S. part, contains a church, gristmill, a large tannery, and 359 inhabitants. **Garoga**, (p. v.) in the N. part, contains a saw and grist mill and 12 houses. **Rockwood**, (p. v.) in the N. E. corner, contains 2 churches, 2 sawmills, a gristmill, 2 tanneries, a buckskin dressing mill, and 196 inhabitants. **Lassellsville**, (p. v.) in the W. part, contains 2 churches and 20 houses. The first settlement commenced under the auspices of Sir Wm. Johnson, in 1765.⁶ The census reports 6 churches in town.⁶

JOHNSTOWN⁷—was formed from "*Caughnawaga*," (now Broadballin, Johnstown, and Mayfield,) March 12, 1793. Lake Pleasant was taken off in 1812, Bleecker in 1831, Mohawk in 1837, and a part of Caroga in 1842. A part of Bleecker was re-annexed in 1841. It lies on the S. border of the co., near the center. A series of hills occupy the N. part. A high ridge extends through the W.; and the remaining parts of the town are rolling. Cayadutta Creek flows S. W. through the E. part; Garoga Creek flows through the S. W. corner; and Garoga Creek through the W. part. The soil is a clayey and sandy loam. The manufacture of buckskin gloves and mittens forms an important item in the business of the town. **Johnstown** (p. v.) was incorp. April 1, 1808. It is situated on the Cayadutta, S. E. of the center; and it contains the co. buildings, 7 churches, the Johnstown Academy,⁸ 3 printing offices, a bank, 2 gristmills, a sawmill, planing mill, and gas works. Pop. 1,661. **Gloversville**, (p. v.) on the Cayadutta, 4 mi. S. of Johnstown, is noted for its manufacture of gloves and mittens.⁹ It was incorp. in April, 1853, and contains 3 churches, the Gloversville Union Seminary, a printing office, a bank, a paper box factory, machine shop, and gristmill. Pop. 1,965. **Kingsborough**, (p. v.) in the E. part, contains a church, an academy, 10 mitten factories, and 300 inhabitants. **Sammonsville**, (p. v.) in the S. W., contains a paper mill, gristmill, and 15 houses. **West Bush**, (p. o.) in the N. part, **Kecks Center**, (p. o.) in the W. part, and **McDwens Corners** are hamlets. The first

¹ Henry Stoner, Joseph Scott, Benj. Deline, Philip H-bmer, Andrew Bowman, Herman Schabauer, John Putnam, Joseph Desilver, John Homan, Elias Gady, settled near Fondus Bush before the Revolution.—*Swann's Trappers of N. Y.*, p. 21. James M. Ingers, Alexander Murray, Alexander Oliver, Daniel McIntyre, and Nathan Brookway, from Scotland, Peter Demarest and Derrick Bantz, from N. J., Abram Manchester, Reuben Burr, and Enoch Cromwell, from New Eng., settled soon after the Revolution.—*Ibid.*—*Komey* held the first religious services, after the war, in 1798-94.

² Presb., M. E., Bp., Christian, and Union.

³ Named from the principal stream. Custom has applied the name "Caroga" to the latter, and "Caugh" to the town.

⁴ David, Robert, and Solomon Jeffers settled in 1758; Samuel Gaze, Reuben Beckman, Wm. Jefferson, Abram Carley, Anthony Stowart, Nathan A. Welcke, Isaac Beckham, Ephraim Gardner, Ira Bantz, John M. G. J. McLellan, Titus Foster, Lenox Lewis, and Daniel Gott, were also early settlers. The first marriage was that of Francis Vandercok and Lucy Jeffers, in 1800. The first death was that of Mrs. Amy Mead, in 1804.

⁵ Frederick Gotman, Jacob Lumpe, and Jacob Schell settled near the village. Nehemiah Bechtel, Jacob Fry, Henry Herring, Philip Kreitzer, Wm. Cool, — Deutzer, Johannes Winkle,

Wm. Smith, Henry Hart, Zachariah Trapp, John Casdemon, Peter Schmitt, and Jacob Ephe, from Germany, came in from Schodack, mostly before the Revolution. The first German school was taught by — Mead, and the first English school by — McLean. A gristmill was built by Sir Wm. Johnson soon after the first settlement. It was afterward burned by the Tories. Johannes Winkle built the first mill after the Revolution.

⁶ 2 M. E., 2 Union, Bp., and Ref. Prot. D.

⁷ Named from Sir William Johnson. The town embraces the Kingsborough Patent, granted June 23, 1763, a part of Stone Arabia, Butler's, and the Saratoga Patents.

⁸ This Seminary was built in 1798-99, by Wm. Van Vleet, Sr. Wm. Johnson's part, a portion of the Kingsborough Patent for the benefit of a free school. This reservation was reported by the courts of forfeiture, and trustees were appointed to take charge of the trust. The proceeds were appropriated to the use of this academy.

⁹ There are in this town over 100 establishments for the manufacture of gloves and mittens, and 10 mills for dressing the skins. This business was first commenced by Ezekiel Case, in 1803, and has grown from a small beginning, until now it is said that over \$500,000 capital is invested in it.

settlement was commenced under the auspices of Sir Wm. Johnson, in 1760. He removed to "Johnson Hall," about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mi. n. w. of Johnson Village, in 1761 or '62. There were then about a dozen houses in the village, and 100 tenants on farms adjacent. The lands were leased by him with the evident intention of establishing a baronial estate for his family.¹ The census reports 11 churches in town.²

MAYFIELD³—was formed from "*Caughnawaga*," (now Broadalbin, Johnstown, and Mayfield,) March 12, 1793. Wells was taken off in 1805, and another portion of Mayfield was annexed to that town in 1812. A part was annexed to Perth in 1842. It lies on the n. border of the co., e. of the center, and extends nearly to the s. line. Its surface in the n. part is broken by mountains rising 1,500 to 2,000 ft. above tide. These elevations are of primary formation, with rounded summits, the higher peaks having steep declivities. The central and s. parts are rolling and generally susceptible of cultivation. Stony Creek flows through the n. w. corner; Mayfield Creek through near the center; Fondas Creek⁴ through the s. e. part; and Cranberry Creek in the e. part. The soil is sandy and gravelly, in some places strewn with boulders. The valleys are alluvial, with some clayey loam. **Mayfield** (p. v.) contains 2 churches, a saw and grist mill, and 600 inhabitants. **Vails Mills**, (p. v.) in the s. e. part, contains a sawmill, a gristmill, a tannery, and 20 houses. **Jackson Summit** is a p. o. The first settlement was commenced about 1760 or '61, under Sir Wm. Johnson, on the old road from Tribes Hill to the Sacondaga, and was then called "*Philadelphus Bush*."⁵ There are 2 churches in town: M. E. and Presb.

NORTHAMPTON⁶—was formed from Broadalbin, Feb. 1, 1799. It is the n. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is hilly in the n., the hills rising about 1,000 ft. above the valley. In the s. part the Sacondaga⁷ Vlaie occupies several thousand acres, which cannot easily be drained. Sacondaga River flows s. e. through the center of the town, in a valley $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide. Mayfield Creek flows e. near the s. border. The soil in the valley is a rich alluvium, and on the upland a sandy loam. In places it is stony and rocky. Shell marl abounds in the bed of the Vlaie. **Northville**, (p. v.) in the n. part, contains 3 churches, 4 mitten factories, and 450 inhabitants. **Northampton**,⁸ (p. v.) in the s. e. corner, contains 2 churches, a large tannery, and 210 inhabitants; and **Osborns Bridge** (p. o.) a church and 10 houses. **Cranberry Creek** is a p. o. The first settlement commenced under Sir Wm. Johnson, about 1770.⁹ The census reports 5 churches in town.¹⁰

OPPENHEIM—was formed from Palatine, (Montgomery co.) March 18, 1808. St. Johnsville (Montgomery co.) was taken off in 1838. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, inclining gradually to the s. w. In the n. e. part the hills rise 1,200 to 1,500 ft. above the Mohawk. East Canada Creek flows s. along the w. border. Fish Creek flows through the n. w. corner. Little Sprite, Crum, Zimmerman, and Fox Creeks all flow s. w. The soil in the s. w. is clay, in the s. e. a clayey loam, and in the center and n. a light, sandy and gravelly loam. Boulders are scattered over the surface in profusion; and primary rock appears in the s. Limestone has been extensively quarried in the s. w. part, for the Erie Canal and for private use. **Oppenheim**, (p. v.) near the center, contains a church, a sawmill, and 59 inhabitants. **Brockets Bridge**, (p. o.) in the w. part, on the line of Herkimer co., **Lottville**, (p. o.) in the

¹ Among the tenants were Dr. Wm. Adams; Gilbert Tice, inn-keeper; Peter Young, miller; William Phillips, wagon maker; Jas. Davis, hatter; Peter Vest, tanner; Adrian Van Sickle, Maj. John Little, and Zephaniah Luchter. The first school was taught by ——— Balwath, and the second by G. B. Throop. The tenants were imbued with the political sentiments of the Johnson family, and shared its fortunes. The estates were confiscated during the Revolution; and many from New England settled there after the war.

² The first clergyman, according to the records, was Rev. ——— Mosley, in 1770. The churches are 2 M. E., 2 Presb., Bap., Cong., Evan. Luth., Asso. Presb., Prot. E., Ref. Prot. D., and R. C.

³ Named from the Mayfield Patent, granted June 27, 1770. The town comprises parts of this and Cleecker, Kingsborough, Sacondaga, Kayaderosseras, Glen, Dan'l Claus's, and Norman McLeod's Patents.

⁴ Called by the Indians Ken-neat-too.

⁵ Nathaniel Conners, Michael Corman, two families of Walters, Peter Whitman, ——— Schutt, ——— Circum, Michael Haynes, George Cough, Simon Christie, and John Anderson, settled before the Revolution. William and Robert Jackson, David Knapp, Alvin McDougal, Peter and John McKinley, Duncan Anderson, Isaac Bonas, Captain and Major Van Buren, Douw and Jellis Fonda, Samuel Lefferts, William Van

David and Luke Woodworth, and Jamb. Partlett were also early settlers. The first birth was that of Mary Cough, in 1766. Christian Furburback taught a German school in 1771. Mills were built for Sir Wm. Johnson in 1773.

⁶ Named from the patent granted to Jacob Mase, John R. Bleecker, and others, Oct. 17, 1741.

⁷ Local pronunciation, Sock-a-daw-gar.

⁸ Locally known as "Fishhouse."

⁹ Godfrey Shew was the first settler; John Eikler, Lent and Nicholas Lewis, Robert Martin, Zolobon Alger, families of Ketchum and Chadwick, Aschel Parker, John Trumbull, John Roosevelt, Alexander St. John, and John Fay, were among the other early settlers. Soon after the Revolution, Zadee Sherwood and Samuel Olmsted settled at Northville. They were followed by Thos. Fisher, Daniel and Timothy Besseque, John McNeil, Calvin Young, Adam Olmsted, Cornelius Richardson, Elnah Coleman, Sylvanus Sweet, Robert Palmer, John Randall, Eli Sprague, Green Wells, Cornelius Harvey, Felix Porter, and John Denison,—mostly from New England. The first birth was that of Godfrey Shew, about 2 years before the Revolution; the first marriage was that of Alexander St. John and Martha Scribner, about 1798; and the first recorded death, that of Gideon Olmsted.

¹⁰ 2 Presb., 2 M. E., and Bap.

... and **Crum Creek**, (p. o.) in the s. part, are hamlets. The first settlement was commenced by Germans, before the Revolution.¹ Rev. Jacob Frisband held the first religious services, about 1800.²

PERTH³—was formed from Amsterdam, (Montgomery co.,) April 18, 1831. Parts of Mayfield and Broadballin were annexed Feb. 17, 1842. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is gently rolling. Chuctemunda Creek flows through the extreme e. part of the town. The soil is mostly a clay loam. Limestone crops out in several places; but the prevailing rock is slate. **West Galway**, (p. v.) in the s. e. corner, on the line of Saratoga co., contains a church and 20 houses. **Perth**, (p. o.) in the s. part, contains a church and 8 houses. **West Perth** (p. o.) is a hamlet. The first settlement commenced on the road from Tribes Hill to Sacondaga, about 1760.⁴ The census reports 2 churches in town: Presb. and Asso. Ref. Presb.

STRATFORD⁵—was formed from Palatine, (Montgomery co.,) April 10, 1805. A part of Caroga was taken off in 1842. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is a high, rolling, and hilly upland, 800 to 1,200 ft. above the Mohawk, and in the extreme x. 1,800 to 2,000 ft. above tide, with a general inclination to the s. w. East Canada Creek flows through the s. w. corner and forms a part of the w. boundary. North, Ayers, and Fish Creeks are the principal streams. In the s. part are several small lakes, the principal of which are Dexter, Spertacle, North Pleasant, and Ayers Lakes. The soil in the s. w. and in the valley of East Canada Creek is a clayey loam; and in other parts it is light, sandy, and gravelly. **Nicholsville**, (Stratford p. o.,) on the w. border, partly in Herkimer co., at the junction of Ayers and East Canada creeks, contains 2 churches, 4 sawmills, a gristmill and tannery, and 32 houses. **Whitesburgh** (p. o.) is a hamlet, in the s. w. corner. The first settlement was commenced by Samuel Bennett, in 1800.⁶

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Fulton County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.		No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	No. of Inhabitants.	Value of Real Estate.
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.					
Bleeker.....	2,668 ²	35,137 ¹	\$1,745	\$73,067	\$74,812	479	425	173	182	140	6,441	491
Broadballin.....	17,443	6,972	44,845	38,4310	83,275	1,218	1,398	569	559	307	12,382	982
Caroga.....	2,306	12,343	67,559	5,874	73,433	378	336	125	142	83	4,021	315
Ephratah.....	12,892	8,896	390,028	27,040	417,068	1,117	1,066	375	393	198	14,400	1,100
Johnstown.....	29,293	10,754	1,384,374	449,092	1,833,466	3,829	4,083	1,287	1,500	748	23,340	1,800
Mayfield.....	18,100	16,340	565,593	26,975	592,568	1,470	1,233	471	503	318	10,899	800
Northampton.....	12,932	5,298	162,988	14,875	177,863	983	900	406	466	286	11,700	700
Oppenheim.....	20,289	11,760	438,199	14,025	452,224	1,250	1,162	436	450	309	16,199	1,100
Perth.....	12,569	3,000	288,836	32,317	321,153	500	502	206	214	109	6,440	400
Stratford.....	5,250	35,303	178,547	4,500	183,047	500	496	194	211	148	7,000	500
Total.....	133,413	147,070	3,744,524	633,398	4,377,922	11,553	11,511	4,379	4,691	2,996	111,950	9,570

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	BUSH OF GRAIN.		Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.		Dwelling Value.
						Wheat.	Spring.				Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	Dwelling Value.
Bleeker.....	96	136	177	98	113	255	2,522	490	5,568	1,110	12,750	164	164
Broadballin.....	644	1,337	1,121	2,487	1,220	952	7,380	4,063	29,968	11,512	99,405	10,015	980
Caroga.....	115	120	177	149	186	50	4,871	506	4,487	490	33,235	87	221
Ephratah.....	606	956	1,911	1,574	1,135	7,919	53,804	3,085	16,998	4,400	85,262	52,900	487
Johnstown.....	1,231	1,926	2,250	4,705	3,356	10,393	183,195	7,713	36,673	57,841	232,117	10,114	141
Mayfield.....	1,289	1,570	1,287	2,691	1,232	3,768	80,963	4,131	23,016	18,326	126,611	25,536	197
Northampton.....	357	972	509	1,761	567	288	35,195	2,825	17,493	6,441	33,398	6,034	825
Oppenheim.....	751	1,432	2,245	1,901	1,373	694	67,899	7,116	32,199	13,335	127,711	18,074	2,160
Perth.....	491	975	892	1,065	1,119	2,026	160,321	2,667	15,001	11,992	80,575	9,816	474
Stratford.....	179	383	499	327	273	42	15,218	1,955	7,891	2,872	25,210	28,256	600
Total.....	5,829	9,654	10,298	16,969	10,514	23,028	618,514	33,363	182,964	109,142	846,373	379,679	7,477

¹ Rudolph Youker was the first settler; John Shaver, Jacob Youner, Moses Johnson, Daniel Dickman, Wm. Altberger, Henry Bunkler, Frederick Blandner, and Simon Saylor settled in the s. part; Benjamin Berry, Peter Clave, Jacob Leube, James Johnson, Wm. Bean, Richard Hewitt, and Daniel Gable, from New England, settled in the central part, and Jacob Gable, William Altberger kept the first mill; Andrew Zabriskie the first store; and John Beard-ley built the first mill. Mr. B. was the pioneer millwright in Central New-York, and took an active part in the first improvements of this class.

² The reared churches in town; 2 Univ., M. R. and Ref. Prof. D.

³ Named from Perth, in Scotland, by Archibald McFarlane. This town contains parts of the Kayaderosores and Sacondaga Patents.

⁴ Charles Mereness, Richard Bowen, Marcus Rees, — Davis, Michael Swobe, and Francis Frey settled before 1770.

Lawrence E. Van Allen, Henry Van Valkenburgh, Ja Ber-let, Conrad and Francis Wanne, David Swann, James and Wm. Robb, and Peter Aeschler, settled soon after the Revolution, on one tier of lots of Lot 4 Low's Patent, and a part of the Joseph Field Patent, granted to Henry Glen and others, April 12, 1771.

⁵ John Wells, Amos Kinney, Eli Winslow, Nathan Gunn, Ebenezer, Levi, and Samuel Biss, Abel Kubler, and David Shofarkey, settled on the Johnstown road, and Stephen and John Woods, Amos C. Chappell, and Abner M. Shaw on other parts of the town. The first birth of the town of Lansing Wells, in 1802; the first marriage, that of Susan Field and P. B. Kinney; and the first death, that of Jesse Wilson, killed by the fall of a tree, Dec. 25, 1802, of 63. S. B. m. kept the first gristmill and the first saw-mill on the patentees, built the first gristmill, on Fish Creek, in 1819; and Daniel Cross built the first tannery, in 1812.

GENESEE COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Ontario, March 30, 1802. It originally comprised all that part of the State lying w. of Genesee River, and a line extending due s. from the point of junction of the Genesee and Canaseraga Creek to the s. line of the State. Allegany was taken off in 1806, Cattaraugus, Chautauque, and Niagara in 1808, parts of Livingston and Monroe in 1821, Orleans in 1824, and Wyoming in 1841. A part of Covington was annexed to Livingston co. in 1823, and Shelby was added to Orleans in 1825. It is one of the western cos. in the State, separated by Orleans from Lake Ontario and by Erie from Niagara River. It is centrally distant 229 mi. from Albany, and contains 507 sq. mi. The surface is mostly level or gently undulating. The s. border is occupied by

ranges of hills which extend n. from Wyoming co. and attain an elevation of 200 to 300 feet above the valleys and about 1000 feet above tide. A limestone terrace, bordered in many places by nearly perpendicular ledges, extends e. and w. through the co., n. of the center. At each extremity in the co. this terrace ranges in height from 50 to 100 feet, but it declines toward the center to a height of 20 to 40 feet. Tonawanda Creek¹ enters Alexander from the s., and flows in a n.e. direction to the village of Batavia, thence turns and flows in a general n. w. direction to the w. border of the co. Its course is very tortuous, and its current generally sluggish.² Its principal tributaries are Little Tonawanda and Bowens Creeks. Oak Orchard Creek takes its rise near the center of the co. and pursues a winding course to the n.e. corner of Elba, thence turns w. and flows through the great Tonawanda Swamp, which occupies the n. part of Elba, Oakfield, and Alabama. Black Creek³ flows n. through near the center of Bethany, Stafford, and Byron, thence easterly through Bergen into Monroe co. Its tributaries are Bigelow and Spring Creeks. Oatka Creek flows across the s.e. corner of the co., and Murder⁴ and Eleven Mile⁵ Creeks across the s. w. corner. Tonawanda, Black, and Oatka Creeks form a series of fine cascades in their passage down the limestone terrace near the center of the co. The lowest rocks in the co. belong to the Onondaga salt group, extending along the n. border. Gypsum is quarried in Le Roy, Stafford, and Byron. This is succeeded by the hydraulic, Onondaga, and corniferous limestones, which form the limestone terrace extending through the co. Lime and building stone are extensively obtained from the outcrop of these rocks.

Succeeding the limestone in order are the Marcellus and Hamilton shales, occupying the whole s. part of the co. The surface generally is covered thick with drift deposits, and the underlying rocks only appear in the ravines of the streams. Nearly all the swamps contain thick deposits of muck and marl, furnishing in abundance the elements of future fertility to the soil.⁶ Many of the springs and streams are constantly depositing lime in the form of marl. Along the n. border are numerous wells yielding water strongly impregnated with sulphuric acid, and known as "Sour Springs." The soil is generally a very deep and fertile sandy or gravelly loam intermixed with clay and mostly underlaid by clay or limestone. This co. embraces a portion of the "Genesee Country," which from the first settlement has been famed for its fertility. The people are almost exclusively engaged in agriculture. For many years wheat formed the staple product; but of late the ravages of the midge have led to the more general raising of the coarser grains, and have turned the attention of farmers to the cultivation of fruit, wool growing, cattle raising, and dairying.

The co. seat is located at the village of Batavia.⁶ The courthouse is a fine stone edifice, 3 stories high, containing the co. clerk's office and the other co. offices.⁷ The jail is a new brick building, a few rods w. of the courthouse.⁸ The poorhouse is situated on a farm of 133 acres in Bethany, near

¹ Signifying "swift running water," from the rapid current for 10 mi. below Batavia.

² Between Attica (Wyoming co.) and Batavia this stream flows between two parallel roads about 1 mi. apart. The distance by the highway is 11 mi., and by the stream 43 mi.

³ Indian name "Chick-o-wagon."

⁴ So named because the body of a man supposed to have been murdered was found in it by Joseph Peters, Esq., of Durin.

⁵ So named from crossing the old Buffalo Road 11 mi. from Buffalo.

⁶ By the act of organization, the Holland Land Co. were re-

quired to donate 1 acre of land for co. purposes and erect the necessary co. buildings. Joseph Ellicott, agent of the company, complied with the requirement of the law, and erected the buildings in 1802. The first officers of the co. were Joseph Ellicott, *First Judge*; Daniel D. Brown, *District Attorney*; James W. Stevens, *Co. Clerk*; Richard M. Stoddard, *Sheriff*; Jeremiah R. Munson, *Surrogate*.

⁷ The new courthouse was erected in 1841-42, at a cost of \$17,000.

⁸ The new jail was erected in 1851. The average number of inmates is 3.

the s. line, and 9 mi. s. e. of Batavia. The average number of inmates is 90, supported at a weekly cost of \$ 72 each, in addition to the income of the farm, which is about \$1600. A school is maintained 7 months in the year, and at suitable age the children are bound out. The general management is creditable to the co., and is far better than that of a large majority of similar establishments in the State.¹

The N. Y. Central R. R. extends in a s. w. direction through Bergen, Byron, Stafford, Batavia, Pembroke, and the s. w. corner of Darien. A branch of this road extends s. from Batavia through Alexander to Attica. The Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Branch extends w. through Le Roy, Stafford, Batavia, and Pembroke, crossing the main line at Batavia. The Buffalo, New York & E. R. R. extends through Le Roy, Stafford, Batavia, and Alexander.² Several plank roads have been built in the co.; but most of them have been abandoned. An important canal feeder extends from Tonawanda Creek through the s. w. corner of Alabama. There are 5 newspapers published in the co.³

This co., embraced within its original limits all that portion of the State included in the purchase of Robert Morris, Phelps and Gorham, the original purchasers of the whole of Western N. Y., failed to meet the obligations to the State of Mass., and a large share of their tract reverted, and was purchased by Samuel Ogden for Robert Morris, May 12, 1791.⁴ Morris sold the w. portion of the tract, constituting about seven-eighths of the whole, to the Holland Land Company, July 20, 1793,⁵ reserving to himself a strip of an average width of 12 mi., lying between the Phelps and Gorham and the Holland Purchases, and known as the Morris Reserve.⁶ The Holland Land Company, an association of capitalists in Holland, made this purchase through agents who were citizens

¹ The parsonage is a brick edifice, with a stone wing for the accommodation of the insane.

² A few years since, a route for a R. R. was surveyed from Batavia to the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek, on Lake Ontario.

³ The *Geneee Intelligencer* was commenced in the spring of 1857, at Batavia, by Elias Williams, and was the first paper published w. of Genesee River. It was suspended in Oct. of the same year. In the spring of 1818 Benj. Blodgett and Samuel Peck commenced

The Cranescoop, and continued it until 1811.

The Republican Advocate was commenced in 1811, by Benj. Blodgett and David C. Miller. It soon passed into the hands of Mr. Miller, and was published by him until 1825. It was then successively in the hands of Charles Suttell, Chas. W. Miller, Edwin Honch, Andrew W. Young, Lewis & Brown, C. C. Allen, Waite & Cooley, and Daniel D. Waite. In 1834 it was merged in the Genesee Co. Advertiser, and was issued by Kimberly & Goodrich as the

Republican Advocate and Genesee Co. Advertiser. In 1855 Mr. Goodrich withdrew, and the name was changed to

The Republican Advocate, and was continued by J. H. Kimberly until 1877, when the office passed to D. D. Waite, one of its former proprietors, by whom the paper is still published.

The Daily Advocate was commenced in May, 1859, by D. D. Waite.

The Spirit of the Times was commenced at Batavia, Feb. 3, 1819, by Orion Follett. In May, 1825, it was sold to his brother, Frederick Follett, who continued the publication until Aug. 1836. It was successively published by Nelson D. Wood, Fred. Follett, Lucas Seaver, Wm. Sawyer & Son, and Charles Hurley, until 1856.

The People's Press was commenced at Batavia in 1825, by an association, Benj. Blodgett, editor. It was afterward issued by Martin, Adams & Thorp, Adams & Thorp, and Adams & McClary, and was subsequently merged in the Spirit of the Times, and for some years was published as

The Spirit of the Times and The People's Press.

The Morgan Investigator was published at the office of the Republican Advocate during the Morgan excitement in 1827, and continued about a year.

The Morgan Intelligencer, instigated by the same excitement, was published for about the same period from the office of the People's Press.

The Farmer and Mechanic Journal was commenced at Alexander, Nov. 4, 1827, by Peter Lawrence. In June, 1840, it was moved to Batavia and issued as

The Batavia Times and Farmers and Mechanics Journal, by Frederick Follett and Peter Lawrence. Soon after, Fred. Follett became the sole proprietor, and published it until Sept. 1847, when it was sold to Lucas Seaver and was merged in the Spirit of the Times.

The Temperance Herald, now, was issued from the office of the Spirit of the Times, by Lucas Seaver, for one year from March, 1842.

The Le Roy Gazette was commenced in 1826, by J. O. Balch. It was successively issued by Starr & Hodelkin, Henry D. Ward, Richard Hollister, Rufus Robertson, F.

Goodrich, Seth M. Gates, Martin O. Coe, and Cyrus Thompson, until 1849, when it passed into the hands of C. B. Thompson, its present publisher.

The Genesee Republican and Herald of Reform was commenced at Le Roy in 1829, and was published for 1 or 2 years by Freeman & Son,—Orastes A. Freeman, editor.

The Genesee Courier was commenced at Le Roy in the spring of 1844, by Edw. Bliss, and was published about a year. Mr. B. resuscitated it in 1853, and published it a short time.

The Genesee Herald was commenced at Le Roy in 1854, by Wm. C. Grinnond.

In Jan. 1857, it was removed to Batavia, where it is now published by A. J. McWam.

The Genesee Daily Herald was issued from the same office in 1855, and is still published.

The Le Roy Democrat was commenced in Dec. 1852, by Henry Tuck. In May, 1853, it was removed to Batavia, and its name changed to

The Batavia Democrat. In Dec. 1856, it passed into the hands of J. H. Bergen, by whom it was changed to

The Genesee Weekly Democrat, still published.

The Genesee Whig was commenced at Batavia in 1826, by Kimberly & Torrl, and was published by them until 1854, when it was merged in the Republican Advocate.

The Le Roy Advertiser was discontinued April 15, by Moses B. Furtz. It was discontinued in July, 1858.

⁴ The E. line of the Morris Purchase commenced upon the Penn. line, 44 78-100 mi. w. of the present location, and ran due S. to an elm tree at the forks of the Genesee River and Cane-sageen Creek, thence northerly along that river to a point 2 mi. N. of the Canawana Village, thence due W. 12 mi., thence S. 24 E. to Lake Ontario.

⁵ The line forming the division between the Holland Purchase and the Morris Reserve commenced upon the Penn. line, 12 mi. w. of the W. line of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase, and from thence ran due S. to near the center of Stafford town square, thence due W. 2,475 7/8 mi., and thence due S. to Lake Ontario. This line is known as the Transit Line, from its being run by a transit instrument, then first used in surveys. The object was made in this line to prevent the Holland lands from overlapping the Conn. Tract. The names of the members of the Holland company were Willem Willink, Jan Willink, Nicholas Van Stophorst, Jacob Van Stophorst, Nicholas Hilliard, Peter Van Eeghen, Christian Van Eeghen, Jan Theo. C. Hendrick V. E. Ienhouven, Christina Coster, (widow), Jan Stoditski, and Rutz & J. Schmuelbetnick.

⁶ This Reserve was sold out in seven large tracts to different purchasers. A tract containing 87,000 acres, lying immediately w. of Phelps and Gorham's "67 Tract," was sold to Le Roy Bayard and M. Evers, and is known as the Triangular Tract. The Connecticut Tract lies immediately w. of the Triangle, and contains 100,000 acres. It was purchased by the State & Gen. and Sir Wm. Pittney and was divided into two tracts. The Crane Tract, containing 50,000 acres, joins the Conn. Tract on the s., and immediately E. is the 40,000 Acre Tract. South of these are successively the Ogden Tract, of 50,000 acres, the Cottinger Tract, of 50,000 acres, the Stratford Tract, of 100,000 acres, and the Church Tract, of 100,000 acres. A small tract joining the 40,000 Acre Tract on the s. is known as Morris's Honorary Creditors' Tract.

of this country, as at that time aliens could not hold real estate. Immediately after the passing of title, measures were taken to extinguish the Indian titles and to survey the tract. A council of the Senecas was held at "Big Tree," now Geneseo, in Sept. 1797, at which time the Indians ceded most of their lands to the whites.¹

The general office of the Holland Land Co. was located at Philadelphia. Theophilus Cazenove, the first general agent, took charge of all the business relating to the company from the first purchase of the lands until 1799. He was succeeded by Paul Busti, who took the chief management of affairs until 1824,—a period of 25 years. His successor was John J. Vander Kemp, who continued to manage the affairs of the company until their final settlement. In July, 1797, Joseph Ellicott was engaged as principal surveyor of the Holland Land Co.² In 1798, Mr. Ellicott and his assistants ran the E. line of the territory—since known as the Transit Line—from Penn. to Lake Ontario, forming the basis for the future surveys and divisions of the territory. The surveys were continued until the whole territory was divided into ranges and townships. The former numbered from E. to W. and the latter from S. to N.

In 1798 the first State roads were laid out from Conewagas, on Genesee River, to the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and to Lewiston, on Niagara River. A few settlers located in various places in 1798-99, but the settlements did not progress with great rapidity until after the opening of the Land Office in Oct. 1800. The first place of business opened was the "Transit Store House," located on the present site of Stafford Village, in 1798, to furnish supplies to the surveyors engaged in running the Transit Line. The land office was first established at "Pine Grove," the residence of Asa Ransom, on the present site of Clarence Hollow, Erie co. Upon the organization of Genesee co., in 1802, the office was transferred to Batavia, where it continued until the final closing up of the affairs of the company. In 1821, Mr. Ellicott resigned his agency, and was succeeded by Jacob S. Otto, who held the office until his death, in 1827. His successor was David E. Evans, who continued in charge of affairs until 1837, when the business of the company was closed.³ In 1811, Ebenezer Mix entered the service of the company as clerk, and for 27 years he had control of the entire sales and subdivisions of lands,—a post for which his mathematical abilities, a tenacious memory, and habits of order admirably qualified him. In 1835 the Holland Company sold all their remaining lands and all their interests to a new company, principally of Batavians, and a new order of things was established. Difficulties at once arose between the new company and the settlers in various parts of the purchase; and, finally, mobs collected to destroy the land offices.⁴ The opening of this new region to settlement, under the auspices of a liberal and wealthy company, instituted a new order of things in the general history of the co., and was of incalculable benefit to the settlers. Mills were erected, costly roads opened, and every thing done to facilitate settlement and to remove difficulties in the path of settlers. The lands were sold at fair prices and on the most liberal terms. The affairs of the company, both at their general and local offices, were conducted by gentlemen of liberal culture, enlarged views, and humane hearts. In consequence of the richness of the lands and the liberal terms offered by the company, the whole region rapidly filled up with an industrious, intelligent, and enterprising population. Many of the early settlers afterward occupied high official positions and became known throughout the State for their ability and integrity.

¹ The tracts reserved by the Indians were the Cannawagus Reservation, of 2 sq. mi., on the Genesee, W. of Avon; Little Bards and Big Tree Reservation, of 4 sq. mi., on the Genesee, opposite Genesee; Squakio Hill Reservation, of 2 sq. mi., on the Genesee, N. of Mt. Morris; Garden Reservation, of 28 sq. mi., on both sides of the Genesee, in Castle and Mt. Morris; the Canadua Reservation, of 16 sq. mi., on both sides of the Genesee, in Allegany co.; the Old Spring Reservation, of 1 sq. mi., on the line between Cattaraugus and Allegany; the Allegany Reservation, of 42 sq. mi., on both sides of the Allegany River, extending N. from the Penn. line; the Cattaraugus Reservation, of 42 sq. mi., on both sides of the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek; the Buffalo Reservation, of 130 sq. mi., on both sides of Buffalo Creek; the Tonawanda Reservation, of 70 sq. mi., on both sides of Tonawanda Creek, mostly in Genesee co.; and the Tuscarora Reservation, of 1 sq. mi., 3 mi. E. of Lewiston, Niagara co. The titles to all these reservations, except the Tonawanda, Buffalo, Cattaraugus, Tuscarora, and Allegany, have since been extinguished.

² Mr. Ellicott took entire charge of the surveys of these lands, and completed them in 10 or 12 years. In 1800 he received the appointment of local agent, and for a period of more than 20 years he had almost exclusive control of the company's local business. Under his management an immense tract of wilderness was converted into one of the finest agricultural regions in the world. From his first advent into Western N. Y., he took a high position as an enterprising citizen, independent of his connection with the land office. He conducted the large and complicated business committed to his charge with marked

ability, and he left a name highly honored throughout the extensive domain over which he exerted so commanding an influence.

³ In 1850 an act was passed directing the original field notes and maps to be deposited in the secretary's office for preservation and as legal proofs. In closing the affairs of the company, it was found necessary to obtain evidence of the death of certain original proprietors; and an act, passed May 13, 1846, directed the appointment of a special commissioner to visit Europe, Julius Rhoades was intrusted with this duty.

⁴ One of the principal causes of disturbance was a rumor that the new company intended to exact a certain sum for the renewal or extension of every contract. This rule became very obnoxious; the extra payment received the name of the "Genesee Tax," and opposition to it was extensively resolved upon. The office at Mayville, Chautauque co., was broken open Feb. 6, 1836, and the books and papers were seized and burned in the public highway. On the 15th of May, a report reached Batavia that 700 armed men were on their way to burn the land office at that place. Mr. Evans, the agent, at once fortified the office, and collected a force of 50 men, well armed, to protect it. The militia were also called out. The mob soon came into town; but, learning the preparations made to give them a warm reception, and well knowing the resolute character of Mr. Evans, they concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," and went away without offering any violence. Between 50 and 60 of the ringleaders were arrested; but the difficulties were afterward amicably adjusted, and the prosecutions were dropped.

ALABAMA¹—was formed from Shelby (Orleans co.) and Pembroke, as "*Gerrysville*,"² April 17, 1826. Its name was changed April 21, 1828. A part of Wales was annexed in 1832. It is the N. W. corner town of the co. The surface is level or gently undulating. The s. and w. portions are covered by marshes, forming a part of the Tonawanda Swamp. Oak Orchard Creek flows across the s. e. corner, and Tonawanda Creek across the s. w. corner. A limestone terrace, 50 to 75 ft. high, extends across the s. part of the town. Tonawanda Creek flows down this declivity in a perpendicular cascade known as Tonawanda Falls, furnishing a fine water power. Near the center of the s. part of the town, a few rods from the banks of Oak Orchard Creek, are the "Oak Orchard Acid Springs."³ The soil is a gravelly and sandy loam with a clay sub-soil. **Alabama Center** (Alabama p. o.) contains 2 churches and several mills. Pop. 166. **Wheatville** (p. v.) lies in the s. e. part of the town. Pop. 93. **Smithville** (South Alabama p. o.) lies near the e. line. Pop. 147. The first settlement was made in 1806, by James Walsworth.⁴ The first church (F. W. Bap.) was formed in the e. part of the town, in 1824, by Elder Samuel Whitcomb, the first preacher.⁵ The Tonawanda Indian Reservation occupies a section of land 2 mi. wide, lying on Tonawanda Creek and comprising about one-fourth of the area of the town.

ALEXANDER⁶—was formed from Batavia, June 8, 1812. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the center. Its surface is hilly in the center and s. and rolling in the s. The summits in the s. w. are 200 to 250 ft. above the valleys. The streams are Tonawanda Creek, flowing s. through the center of the town, Little Tonawanda, Huron, and Bowens Creeks, and several smaller streams. The soil upon the hills is a gravelly loam with a clay sub-soil, and in the valleys it is a rich alluvium. **Alexander**, (p. v.), incorp. April 24, 1834, is situated upon Tonawanda Creek, near the center of the town. It contains a flouring mill, seminary,⁷ and 3 churches. It is a station upon the Attica branch of the Central R. R., and also upon the B., N. Y. & E. R. R. Pop. 345. **Brookville** (p. o.) is a hamlet. The first settlement was made by Alexander Rea, in 1802.⁸ The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1835.⁹

BATAVIA—was formed March 30, 1802. Alexander, Bergen, Bethany, and Pembroke were taken off in 1812, and Elba and a part of Stafford in 1820. It is the central town of the co. Its surface is level or gently undulating. A limestone ridge, forming a terrace 20 to 50 ft. high, extends e. and w. through the s. part of the town. Tonawanda Creek flows northward from the line of Alexander to Batavia Village, where it turns westward and flows centrally through the town to the w. border. Bowens Creek is the only other considerable stream. The soil is a deep, fertile, sandy and gravelly loam with a clay sub-soil. **Batavia**, (p. v.), the co. seat, was incorp. April 23, 1823. Besides the co. buildings, it contains a female seminary,¹⁰ union school,¹¹ bank, 3

the abduction, an incident occurred which showed the excited state of feeling that pervaded the community. During the day, Frederick Follett, late Canal Commissioner, a mason, while attending to his duties as marshal of the day, suddenly found himself surrounded by an infuriated crowd of armed men, evidently determined to kill him. He drew his sword, put spurs to his horse, and succeeded in throwing off the grasp of two men upon the bridle, and escaped from the crowd.

¹Named from the State of Alabama, and said to signify "Hemlock." ²Intended to be named in honor of David Gary, one of the early settlers; but through a cheat it was called "*Gerrysville*," from Ebenezer Gerry, Ex-Vice-President.

³The so-called springs are 9 in number, and are all found within a circle of 50 rods. They issue from marl, evidently formed by the action of the water, 2½ to 4 ft. above the surrounding surface. No two of these springs are alike; and in one instance three springs issue from a single mound within 10 ft. of each other, and the waters are essentially dissimilar. The following is an analysis of the waters of the three principal springs:—
No. 1, by Prof. Silliman and No. 2, by Prof. E. Emmons.

Sulphuric acid.....	134.732	Sulphate lime.....	1.552
" iron.....	4.994	" iron.....	4.994
Proto-sulphate iron.....	28.625	" magnesia.....	0.623
Sulphate alumina.....	21.690	Free sulphuric acid.....	16.132
" lime.....	74.894	" organic matter.....	1.294
" magnesia.....	55.596	" silica.....	0.239
" potash.....	5.519	Total No. of grs. in 1 pt.	24.801
" soda.....	0.343	No. 3.	
Chloride sodium.....	2.434	Free sulphuric acid.....	12.414
" silica.....	4.592	Sulphate lime.....	0.756
Grains.....	314.120	" iron.....	3.293
		" magnesia.....	1.296
		Organic matter.....	6.100
		Silica, a trace.....	0.000
		Total No. of grs. in 1 pt.	38.406

Large quantities of this water are annually bottled and sold for medicinal purposes.

⁴Among the other early settlers were Robt. Harper, Jesse Lund, Dr. Smith (from Vt.), and Peter, Joseph, and James Holmes, (from Delaware co.) The first births were those of two children of James Walworth, in 1806; the first death was that of an unknown traveler, at the house of Mr. Walsworth, in 1808. He was buried without a coffin or religious services. The first school was taught by Henry H. Ward, in 1817; the first inn was kept by James Walsworth, in 1808; the first store, by Nahum Lotting, in 1828; and the first sawmill was erected in 1824, by Saml. Whitcomb, at Wheatville.

⁵The census reports 4 churches; 3 Bap. and 1 M. E. ⁶Named from Alexander Rea, the first settler, and for several years a State Senator.

⁷The Genesee and Wyoming Seminary was founded in 1834, through the efforts and liberality of Samuel Benedict and Henry Hawkins. In 1843, Mr. Hawkins bequeathed to the institution \$4000, his private library, and a geological cabinet. It has now a respectable library and cabinet of natural history; and its main building, erected of stone in 1857, has the capacity of accommodating 500 students. ⁸John Onev, Lewis D. Brown, Geo. Darrow, and Mr. Blackman settled in the town in 1802-03. The first death was that of Wm. Whitney, in 1803, by the fall of a tree. The first school was taught by Mr. Jones, in the winter of 1805-06, at Alexander Village. Harvey Hawkins kept the first inn, in 1809, and the first store, in 1807. Alexander Rea and Joseph Fellows built the first sawmill, in 1804; and Wm. Adams the first gristmill in 1807.

⁹The census reports 3 churches in town; Presb. M. E., and Univ.

¹⁰Mrs. Bryan's Female Seminary, a boarding school for young ladies. The school building is the former mansion of David E. Evans.

¹¹The Batavia Union Schoolhouse was erected in 1847, at a cost of \$7000. It includes a higher English and classical department.

newspaper offices, 5 churches, an arsenal,¹ and a number of manufacturing establishments.² Pop. 2868. **Bushville** is a hamlet. In 1800, Joseph Elliott fixed upon the site of Batavia Village as the most eligible place for the location of the office of the Holland Land Co., and in the spring of 1802 the office was removed to this place. The land office building is still standing. The old courthouse and jail is now occupied as a public hall. In March, 1801, Abel Rowe came to the place and erected the first building, and immediately opened it as an inn.³ The first church (Cong.) was formed by Rev. Royal Phelps, in 1809. Rev. Ephraim Chapin was the first preacher.⁴ Batavia was the focus of the great anti-masonic excitement which followed the abduction of William Morgan in 1826.⁵

BERGEN—was formed from Batavia, June 8, 1812. Byron was taken off in 1820. Its surface is gently undulating, and has a slight inclination toward the s. Black Creek flows n. through the town a little s. of the center. The soil is a gravelly and clay loam. **Bergen Corners**, (Bergen p. o.) on the e. border of the town, contains 3 churches and 30 dwellings. **Wardville**, formerly called "*Cork*," on the Central R. R., $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. s. of Bergen Corners, contains 43 inhabitants. **Stone Church** (p. o.) is a hamlet on the line of Le Roy. **North Bergen** (p. o.) and **West Bergen** (p. o.) are hamlets. **East Bergen** is a p. o. The first settlement was made at Bergen Village, by Samuel Lincoln, from Conn. about 1805.⁶ The first religious meeting was held at South Bergen, in Sept. 1807; Rev. Calvin Ingals (Presb.) was the first settled minister.⁷

BETHANY—was formed from Batavia, June 8, 1812. It lies on the s. border of the co., e. of the center. Its surface is hilly in the s. and rolling in the n. Black Creek flows s. through near the center of the town, and Little Tonawanda Creek through the s. w. and s. w. corners. The soil in the e. is a dark, gravelly loam, and in the w. a heavy, clay loam. Weak brine springs have been found; but all attempts to procure salt water by boring have proved unsuccessful. **Bethany Center** (Bethany p. o.) contains 2 churches and 35 dwellings. **East Bethany** (p. v.) a church and about 20 dwellings, and **Linden**, (p. v.) a station on the B. & N. Y. City R. R., a flouring and sawmill, a furnace, and 40 dwellings. **West Bethany Mills** is a p. o. **Canada** (formerly "*Bennetts Settlement*") is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in the s. e. part of the town in 1803, by John Torrey, from Cayuga co. The census reports 5 churches in town.⁸

BYRON—named from Lord Byron—was formed from Bergen, April 4, 1820. It lies on the n. border of the co., e. of the center. Its surface is gently undulating, with a slight inclination to the s. Black Creek flows s. to near the center of the town, receiving the waters of Bigelow and Spring Creeks, then turns s. e. and flows into Bergen. The soil is a fine quality of gravelly and sandy loam. A sulphur spring, from which issues carburetted hydrogen gas, is found on Black Creek a little s. of Byron. An acid spring, known as the "*Sour Spring*," is found in the s. w. part of the town.⁹ **Byron**, (p. v.) located near the center of the town, contains 2 churches and about 150 inhabitants. **South Byron**¹¹ (p. v.) is a station on the Central R. R. Pop. about 200. **Franklin Hill**¹² is a hamlet. Benham Preston, from Batavia, was the first settler, on lot 197,

¹ This arsenal was erected by the State, at Batavia, under an act of 1808 for the protection of the northern and western frontiers. It continues in use as a depository of arms and military equipment.

² This village is one of the most important r. r. stations in West in N. Y. From it three branches of the N. Y. Central R. R. extend w. and s. w.—to Niagara Falls, one to Buffalo, and one to Albany; and two toward the e.—one to Rochester and one to Canadawana. The Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie R. Road also passes through the place.

³ The village was named by Mr. Elliott in 1802, the locality having previously been known as "*The Bend*." The first road was opened through the village in Feb. 1802. Among the early settlers were Stephen Russell, Isaac Sutherland, Gen. Worthy L. Churchill, Col. Wm. Ramsey, John Thomson, John Lambertson, David E. Evans, James Brisbane, James W. Stevens, Richard Abhey, Jedediah Crosby, Colonel Elliott, Cotton Leach, Samuel E. Geer, Benjamin Workden, and—Munger. The first marriage was that of Wm. Weston and Layma How; and the first death, that of — Harris, in 1807. Hannah Austin taught the first school, in 1806; Stephen Russell opened an inn, in 1804; James Brisbane kept the first store, in 1802; and Jos. Elliott erected the first sawmill, in 1801, and the first gristmill, in 1804, on the Tonawanda Creek, for the Holland Land Co.

⁴ The census reports 6 churches; 2 Presb., Prot. E., Bap., M. E., and R. C.

⁵ See page 323.

⁶ Among the early settlers were Jedediah Crosby, David Potter, Wm. White, Jas. Linden, and David Franklin, (from Conn.) who came in 1805-06; and Simon Pearson, (also from Conn.) in

1808. The first child born was Luther Crosby, in 1806; the first inn was kept at Bergen Corners by Samuel Butler, in 1810; the first store by Levi Ward, in 1808. Jared Merrill erected the first sawmill, in the s. w. part of the town, in 1811; and Titus Wilcox (from Conn.) taught the first school, in the winter of 1807-08, at Bergen Corners.

⁷ The census reports 5 churches; 2 Cong., and 1 each Presb., M. E., and R. C.

⁸ In the same year Capt. Geo. Lathrop, from Conn., settled on lot 40, in the N. part of the town, and Orasmus Kellogg, from Sheffield, Mass., in the e. part. Lyman D. Pundell, from Hezekiah, settled at East Bethany in 1806; Joseph Adams, from Elbert co., and Mathew Peck, from Lyme, Conn., settled at Bethany in 1806. The first birth was that of a child of Orasmus Kellogg, in 1803; and the first death, that of Solomon Lathrop, in 1806. Martha Wedge, from New England, taught the first school, in 1808. Sylvester Lane kept the first inn; Elsha Hurlbut, from Vt., the first store, in 1808; and Judge Wilson built the first gristmill, in 1811.

⁹ 2 Presb., and 1 each M. E., Bap., and F. W. B. p.

¹⁰ The acid spring issues from a hillcock about 250 feet long and 100 broad, elevated 4 or 6 feet above the plain. The strength of the acid is increased by drought, and in some places it is quite concentrated and nearly dry in its combination with the clay; a vegetable coat which everywhere covers the hillcock to a depth of from 5 to 40 inches—*Bull's Monography N. Y.*, p. 149.

¹¹ Locally known as "*Bunschell's*."

¹² Named from the fact that an early town sign at that place was painted yellow and resembled a pumpkin.

in 1807.¹ The first religious services were held by Rev. Royal Phelps, (Presb.) from Cayuga co., in 1809. The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1810, by Elder Benjamin M. Parks.²

DARIEN—was formed from Pembroke, Feb. 10, 1832. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. The surface is hilly in the s. and rolling in the n. The streams are the Eleven Mile, Crooked, and Murder Creeks. The soil in the n. is a sandy and gravelly loam, and in the s. a clayey loam underlaid by limestone. **Darien Center**, (p. v.) formerly "*Kings Corners*," contains a church, seminary,³ and 20 dwellings. **Darien City**, (Darien p. o.) in the e. part of the town, contains a church and 50 dwellings. The first settlement was made near Darien City, by Orange Carter, from Vt., in 1803.⁴ The census reports 4 churches in town.⁵

ELBA—was formed from Batavia, March 14, 1820. Oakfield was taken off in 1812. It is the central town on the n. border of the co. The surface is level or undulating. Oak Orchard Creek flows s. e. through the center of the town to the s. e. corner, and thence turns w. and flows through the n. part into Oakfield. The Tonawanda swamp extends along its course in the s. part of the town. The soil is a fertile, sandy, gravelly and clayey loam. **Pine Hill** (Elba p. v.) lies near the center of the town. Pop. 400. **Transit**,⁶ (East Elba p. o.) on the line of Byron, is a hamlet. **Langtons Corners**, **Mills Corners**, and **Daws Corners** are farming neighborhoods. The first settlement was made at Daws Corners in 1801, by Samuel and Amos Ranger, from Vt.⁷ The first religious meetings were held by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, (M. E.) in 1807. The first church (Bap.) was formed by Elder John Miner, in 1821.⁸

LE ROY⁹—was formed from Caledonia (Livingston co.) as "*Bellona*," June 8, 1812. Its name was changed April 6, 1813. A part of Stafford was taken off in 1820, and a part of Pavilion in 1842. It is the central town on the e. border of the co. Its surface is level or gently undulating. A limestone ridge, 40 to 100 feet high, extends through the s. part of the town. Oatka Creek, the principal stream, flows from the s. w. corner of the town s. e. to a point a little s. of the center, thence turns and pursues a s. e. course to the e. border. Buttermilk Falls, 90 feet high, marks its descent over the limestone terrace.¹⁰ The soil is generally a sandy or gravelly loam. Gypsum and Onondaga limestone, for building purposes, are obtained in this town. In the e. part, s. of Oatka Creek, is an extensive tract of oak openings, covered thickly with stone and hard of cultivation. **Le Roy** (p. v.) was incorp. May 5, 1834. It is finely located on Oatka Creek, and contains a bank, 1 newspaper office, a female seminary,¹¹ 6 churches, and several manufacturing establish-

¹ Among the other first settlers were—Hoskins, in 1808; Elsha Taylor, from Otsego co. (on lot 186); Theodor T. Holbrook, from Cayuga co.; Wheaton Carpenter, from R. I.; and Elsha Miller, from Penn., on lot 2, in 1809; Nathan Holt, from Otsego co., in 1810; and Asa Merrills, from Oneida co., in 1811. The first child born was a son of Elsha Taylor, in 1809; the first marriage, that of Saml. Montgomery and Polly Parks, in 1811; and the first death, that of a son of Mr. Hoskins, Theodor T. Holbrook, taught the first school, in 1810-11; Ira Newbury kept the first inn, in 1815; Amos Hewett, the first store, in 1815; Wm. Shepard erected the first sawmill, in 1812; and Asa Williams the first gristmill, in 1814.

² The census reports 4 churches in town; 2 M. E., and French Presb., and F. W. Bap.

³ The Darien Seminary was established in 1850, by Robert Blennerhassett.

⁴ Isaac Chadlock, from Vt., settled near Darien City in 1801. The first child born was Harned Carter, in 1803. Stephen Parker kept the first inn, in Daws of Darien City; and Stephen King the first store, in 1813, at Darien Center. The first saw mill was erected by Amos Humphrey, in 1809, on Eleven Mile Creek.

⁵ Cong., Bap., F. W. Bap., and M. E.

⁶ Named from its location on the E. transit meridian of the Holland Land Company's survey.

⁷ Samuel Clark, from Mass., and his son Samuel, settled at Pine Hill in 1802, and Samuel Hill, from Seneca co., and John Young, came soon after. The first death was that of David Kingsley, in 1804; Mason Turner taught the first school, near the center, in 1811; and Stephen Harmon kept the first inn, in 1814, at Pine Hill. The first store was kept at the same place, by Saml. Lane, in 1819. Horace Gibbs erected the first sawmill, on a branch of Black Creek, in the e. part of the town, in 1819; and Comfort Smith the first gristmill, on the same stream, in 1815. The wifery of John Young gives the following account of some of the trials of pioneer life:—"My husband having the year before been out and purchased his land upon the Holland Purchase, in the fall of 1804 we started from our home in Vermont, on horse back, for our new location. We came through Mary Land crossing the Susquehanna at Milton, thence *via* Teoga Point and the then usual route. In crossing the Alleghany Mountains came upon us; the horses became frightened by wild beasts, and refused to proceed. We wrapped ourselves in our

cloaks and horse blankets, and attempted to get some rest, but had a disturbed night of it. Panthers came near us, often giving to rattle the teams. The frightened horses snorted and stamped upon the rocks. Taking an early start in the morning, we soon came to a settler's house, and were informed that we had stopped in a common resort of the panther. My husband built a shanty, which was about 10 feet square, flat roofed, covered with split ash shingles; the floor was made of the halves of split fesswood; no chimney. A blanket answered the purpose of a door for a while, until my husband got time to make a door of split plank. We needed no window; the light came in where the smoke went out. For chairs we had benches, made by splitting logs and setting the sections upon legs. A bedstead was made by boring holes in the side of the shanty, inserting pieces of timber which rested upon two upright posts in front, a side piece completing the structure, peeling fesswood bark answering the place of a roof. We of course had brought no bed with us, on horseback; so one had to be procured. We bought a cotton bag of Mr. Brice Lang, and stuffing it with cat-tail, it was far better than no bed. The second year we were in, I had an attack of the fever and ague, which confined me for nearly a year. That year my husband cleared four acres, besides taking care of me and doing the cooking. It was no uncommon thing, in the first years of settlement, for women in child-birth to be deprived of the aid of a physician; and often the attendance of their own sex had to be dispensed with. Mr. Young died in 1837. *Turner's Lion. Hist.*

⁸ The census reports 4 churches in town; French Bap., Cong., M. E., Prot., and Friends.

⁹ Named in honor of Herman Le Roy, one of the original purchasers of the "*Triangle tract*."

¹⁰ When the water is low, it disappears in the bed of the stream about 2 miles above the falls, and finds its way to the lower channel through a subterranean passage.

¹¹ The Ingham University, late Ingham College Institute, was incorp. 1857. The institution was first established at Utica, in 1834, by Miss Marietta Ingham, and a younger sister, in 1837. Ingham, now Mrs. Phineas Stanton, from Mass. In 1877 it was removed to Le Roy, and was established as the "Le Roy Female Seminary" by the founders, aided and supported by Messrs. Saml. Comstock, Jonathan P. Darling, Seth M. Gates, Albert Brewster, A. S. Upham, Enoch Bachelder, A. P. Hedges, Leo Comstock, Israel Rathbone, Richard Hollister, and Wm. S. Bradley. It was chartered in 1841; and in 1855 the whole

loam intermixed with clay. **Stafford** (p. v.) lies on Black Creek, near the center of the town. It is a station on the C. & N. E. branch of the N. Y. C. R. R., and contains 3 churches, a private seminary, and a pop. of 350. **Morganville**¹ (p. v.) contains 2 churches, 2 sawmills, a flouring mill, a brown earthen ware factory, and 200 inhabitants. A fall in Black Creek at this place is 30 ft. perpendicular and 30 ft. in rapids, affording a fine water power.² **Rennock**,³ (p. v.) formerly "Orangeburgh," contains a church, several mills, and 20 dwellings. The settlement was commenced in 1801, by Col. Wm. Rumsey and Gen. Worthy Lovel Churchill, (from Vt.) who located on the Buffalo Road, w. of Stafford.⁴ The first religious services were held at the house of Col. Rumsey, by Rev. Mr. Green. The first church (Bap.) was formed by Rev. Amos Lampion, in 1815.⁵

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Genesee County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.		POPULATION.			SCHOOLS.				
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	No. of Districts.	Children taught.
Albion.....	18,345	10,194	805,535	43,350	848,885	1,150	1,035	416	436	315	14	993
Alexander.....	17,234	4,539	769,370	60,650	830,020	911	887	351	378	268	14	585
Batavia.....	29,803	5,329	2,371,128	729,000	3,094,728	2,653	2,651	924	990	723	16	1,705
Berogen.....	12,504	4,126	684,266	40,410	724,676	965	895	366	363	303	9	678
Bethany.....	11,118	4,882	517,316	48,228	565,544	923	954	356	362	327	11	604
Byron.....	13,409	4,162	775,776	151,835	927,611	843	798	333	329	272	9	562
Darien.....	23,227	6,997	996,870	71,282	768,152	1,112	1,064	410	435	392	16	822
Elba.....	15,614	6,555	678,131	112,139	790,269	979	910	375	384	251	9	616
Le Roy.....	20,427	5,872	1,299,397	392,570	1,699,707	2,117	2,098	716	692	511	13	1,363
Oakfield.....	9,298	3,472	396,660	36,660	433,516	817	693	286	279	178	8	389
Pavilion.....	16,983	4,324	606,306	81,400	687,708	915	842	323	333	280	10	536
Pendora.....	13,177	12,297	814,101	38,600	852,601	1,432	1,412	549	566	452	14	877
Stafford.....	13,048	3,098	773,125	151,099	924,224	1,073	982	360	385	156	9	744
Total.....	219,912	73,792	11,157,679	1,958,064	13,115,743	15,821	15,222	5,753	5,792	4,428	152	10,644

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Mules.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	BUSHEL OF GRAIN.		Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.		Domestic Cloth in yards.
					Wheat.	Spring.				Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.		
Albion.....	1,043	1,288	927	8,844	2,260	76,574	91,094	1,821	12,892	10,355	74,517	12,218	992
Alexander.....	700	1,279	781	11,530	991	39,795	65,997	4,859	11,351	33,644	74,925	12,385	511
Batavia.....	1,229	1,310	1,240	7,802	2,198	85,808	87,350	3,984	18,359	18,426	88,348	4,82	223
Berogen.....	683	832	589	4,067	1,312	43,865	49,566	2,406	7,052	15,872	59,097	4,686	295
Bethany.....	803	1,122	832	9,504	1,257	48,063	54,204	4,496	12,991	41,912	77,271	16,179	201
Byron.....	970	1,314	746	5,429	1,752	57,338	65,597	2,599	8,440	12,566	62,829	7,525	597
Darien.....	978	1,396	1,095	14,729	1,016	21,052	70,394	6,414	17,604	34,858	88,117	11,348	700
Elba.....	988	979	739	4,618	1,789	63,564	76,916	2,990	11,597	29,041	71,340	1,325	332
Le Roy.....	1,246	1,155	970	7,714	1,972	112,421	96,258	3,264	13,142	26,180	80,247	6,980	159
Oakfield.....	461	515	329	3,907	982	35,175	47,643	1,355	4,834	9,818	18,574	1,293	73
Pavilion.....	865	1,205	842	11,221	1,113	55,096	57,782	3,008	10,448	32,896	80,987	15,140	598
Pendora.....	781	1,921	888	6,594	1,175	33,973	92,103	3,423	25,624	17,585	93,497	8,438	461
Stafford.....	702	853	563	4,932	1,487	89,566	44,848	1,399	12,969	13,158	40,480	3,591	33
Total.....	11,396	14,244	10,541	100,291	19,273	761,590	840,165	41,398	107,274	296,121	919,130	108,873	4,645

¹ Named from the wife of Wm. Morgan, of masculine notoriety.
² Two coves are found in the w. bank of the creek a few rods below the falls.
³ Named from the residence of John Randolph by Major Jas. Ganson.
⁴ Peter Stage (from Onondaga co.) settled in 1802. Benj. Ganson and John Annis were the first settlers in the e. part of the town. Gen. W. L. Churchill served with credit in the War of 1812, and subsequently as Sheriff of Genesee co. from 1820 to 1825. The first birth was that of a child of W. L. Churchill, March 9, 1807; and the first death, that of the wife of W. L.

Churchill, at about the same time. The first school was taught by Esther Sprout, in 1806. Frederick Walther kept the first inn, at Stafford Village, in 1799; and this was one of the first three taverns kept on the Holland Purchase. The village was then known as the "Transit Store House," from its being the principal supply station for the surveying company while running the "Transit Line." The first sawmill was built on Bigelow Creek, in 1810, by Amos Stow; and the first gristmill, on the same stream, in 1811, by Seymour Ensign.
⁵ The census reports 7 churches in town; 2 M. E., and 1 each Prot. E., Cong., Bap., Christian, and Unit.

GREENE COUNTY.



This county was formed from Albany and Ulster, March 25, 1809, and named in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of the Revolution. Parts were annexed to Ulster co. May 26, 1812. It lies upon the w. bank of Hudson River, centrally distant 32 mi. from Albany, and contains 686 sq. mi. Its surface is very broken and mountainous. The main range of the Catskill Mts. commences 8 to 10 mi. w. of the Hudson and extends along the s. border of the co. to Delaware co. These mountains are 3000 to 3800 feet above tide.¹ Their summits are broad, wild, and rocky, and their declivities steep and often precipitous. A branch from the main ridge extends in a w. direction through the co., separating the towns of Durham and Cairo from Windham and Hunter and dividing the co. into two nearly equal

parts. This ridge is 2500 to 3000 feet above tide. It has a steep and wall like front on the e., and on the w. it sends off numerous spurs, which extend to the valley of Schoharie Creek. The whole intermediate territory consists of high, rocky ridges separated by narrow valleys. The declivities are generally steep on the n., but more gradual on the s.² Another branch from the main range extends northward through the extreme w. part of the co., between the towns of Haleott and Lexington, and forms the series of highlands that rise upon the w. bank of Schoharie Creek. This range forms the watershed between Schoharie Creek and Delaware River. The e. half of the co. is hilly and broken. An irregular line of bluffs extends along the Hudson, with an average elevation of about 100 ft. Parallel to these bluffs, and 2 to 4 mi. further w., is a range of hills 500 to 700 ft. above the river. These highlands are known as the Potick Hills in the town of Athens. Between this ridge and the e. foot of the Catskills the surface is moderately hilly, gradually sloping toward Catskill Creek.

The principal streams of the co. are Hudson River, forming its e. border, Schoharie Creek and its tributaries, draining the w. slope of the mountains, and Catskill Creek³ and its principal tributary the Kaaterskil, draining the e. slope. Small branches of these streams flow through narrow, rocky ravines, which break entirely through the mountains and form passes locally known as "cloves." The principal of these cloves are the Kaaters Kil, opening westward from the Hudson into the valley of Schoharie Creek, and the Bushkil Clove, Stoney Clove, Mink Hollow, and Plattick Hollow, opening southward from Schoharie Creek into the valleys of Ulster co. In many places these ravines are bordered by naked cliffs, nearly perpendicular, and 1000 to 1700 ft. above the streams. The small streams that drain the w. slope of the range in Haleott form branches of the Delaware. Schoharie Creek rises in the town of Hunter, within 12 mi. of the Hudson, flows w. and n., and forms a branch of the Mohawk. The streams are mostly rapid, and are subject to sudden and violent freshets. The e. slope of the mountain and the outcropping strata of the Catskill and Kaaterskil Creeks present to the geologist one of the most interesting and comprehensive fields of investigation to be found on the continent. Within the distance of 12 mi. from the village of Catskill to the Mountain House may be seen nearly all the strata composing the New York system. The gray grits and conglomerates forming the floor of the coal measures are found 110 ft. deep at the summit of the Pine Orchard. The depth of the whole series, within the 12 mi. referred to, is scarcely less than 4000 feet. Few or no metallie veins or valuable minerals, except building and flagging stone, are found in the co.

The soil on the w. slopes of the Catskill is chiefly a reddish, gravelly or shaly loam extensively underlaid by hardpan. The surface is stony, except upon the river bottoms, where the soil is fertile and productive. North and e. of the mountains the soil is greatly diversified by sections of gravelly, shaly, clayey, and sandy loams; but a stiff clay predominates. Where properly cultivated, it is moderately productive. The whole region is best adapted to grazing; and the principal agricultural exports are butter, cheese, and pressed hay. Oats, barley, and potatoes are extensively cultivated, but, like most of the other eastern course, the grain grown is insufficient for the consump-

¹ High Peak has an elevation of 3804 feet above tide, Round Top 3718 feet, and Pine Orchard 3000 feet. The Catskill Mountain House is situated upon the last named mountain.

² The n. sides of these spurs are generally rocky and bare, and the s. sides covered with vast deposits of drift, indicating that a great current of water from the n. once swept over them. Nearly

all the valuable land in this section lies upon the s. side of the valley.

³ Named by the Dutch from wild cats found in this vicinity. Kaaters Kil has a similar signification, but is limited to the male animals.

tion of the population. The principal manufactured products are brick, leather, and paper. Brick are extensively made on the banks of the Hudson, in Catskill, Athens, and Coxsackie, for the New York market. The co. has a considerable interest in the commerce of the Hudson, but less, perhaps, than it had many years ago. No co. has been more seriously damaged in its commercial and manufacturing prospects by the public works of the State than Greene. Before the Erie Canal was completed, Catskill, the co. seat, commanded the trade of the adjacent co. w., and of the s. tier through to Lake Erie, and some portions of Northern Penn. It was a large wheat market; and at the falls of Catskill Creek, 3 mi. w. of the village, were the most extensive flouring mills in the State.¹ The canals and railroads have limited the commercial transactions of the co. strictly to home trade. A change scarcely less marked and important has taken place in the industrial pursuits of the mountain towns. About 1817, upon the discovery of improved methods of tanning leather, tanners rushed into the Catskill Mts., purchased large tracts of mountain lands covered with hemlock timber, and erected extensive tanneries. The valleys of Schoharie Creek, Batavia, and West Kils soon teemed with a numerous, active laboring population, and the solitude of the deep mountain glens was made vocal by the hum of industry, the buzz of the waterwheel, and the rattling of machinery. Villages of considerable magnitude, with churches, schools, stores, and taverns, rose up in the wilderness as if by magic. Thirty years ago Greene co. made more leather than all the State beside. The supply of bark in this region was soon exhausted, and the proprietors gradually abandoned their establishments and followed the mountain chain s., erecting new factories in Ulster and Sullivan cos.; and their successors are now pursuing the hemlock into the heart of the Alleghanies. The result of all this was to facilitate the occupation of the lands in the mountain towns, and in many cases to carry cultivation to the summits of the most lofty ranges, thereby opening one of the finest dairy and wool growing regions in the State.

The county seat is located at Catskill, on the Hudson.² The first courthouse was a wood building, erected under act of May 26, 1812.³ Some years since, this building was burned, and a new brick edifice was soon after erected in its place. It contains the court and jury rooms, and district attorney and co. clerk's offices. A stone jail was erected in 1804, and a fireproof clerk's office in 1812. The co. poorhouse is located on a farm of 130 acres in Cairo, 10 mi. w. of Catskill. The farm yields a revenue of \$900. It has on an average 130 inmates, supported at a weekly expense of \$ 75 each. A school is taught in the house most of the year. The condition and adaptation of the building, and the management of the inmates, are not thought creditable to the co. authorities.

Six weekly newspapers are published in the co.⁴

More than two centuries have elapsed since the settlements in the valley of the Hudson commenced at various points between New York and Albany. It was 150 years later when a few,

¹ Of this place Spafford's Gazetteer (ed. of 1813) says, "Catskill has considerable trade already, and must probably experience a rapid growth as the market town of an extensive back country. At some place in this vicinity, and on the w. bank of the river, future ages will probably find the third, if not the second, city on the Hudson, in wealth, population, and commercial importance."

² Ira Day, Isaac Dubois, Orin Day, Joseph Klein, Ezra Hawley, and Lyman Hill, having executed to the supervisors a bond, under a penalty of \$10,000, to procure a lot and build a courthouse, an act was passed May 26, 1812, allowing the judges to accept the premises when completed. Courts were previously held at these places, and the prisoners confined in Albany co. jail.

³ The first co. officers were Leonard Bronk, *First Judge*; Ebenezer Foot, *District Attorney*; James Hill, *Co. Clerk*; George Hale, *Sheriff*; John H. Cuyler, *Synagogue*.

⁴ *The Catskill Patriot*, the first paper in the co., was published prior to 1800.

The Catskill Recorder was started in 1801 by Macheo Crosswell.

In 1817 Edwin Crosswell assumed its control, and continued it until 1822. In 1827 it was published by Field & Faxon, and in 1828 it was issued as

The Catskill Recorder and Greene Co. Republican, by Faxon, Elliott & Gates. In 1819 it was united with *The Democrat*, and issued as

The Catskill Recorder and Democrat, under which name it is still published by Joseph Joscelyn.

The American Eagle was published at Catskill in 1810 by N. Elliott & Co.

The Catskill Emulator was commenced in 1813, and continued a short time.

The Greene and Delaware Washingtonian was commenced at Catskill in 1814, by Michael J. Kuppel. In 1816 it was changed to

The Middle District Gazette, and published by Wm. L. Stone.

The Greene Co. Republican was established at Catskill in Nov. 1826, by ——— Hyer. In 1827 it was sold to Ralph Johnson; in 1828, to C. Hull; and in 1829 it was merged in

The Catskill Recorder.

The Catskill Messenger was started in 1820, by Ira Dubois. It was subsequently issued by Wm. Bryan, C. H. Cleveland, and Trowbridge & Gunn. In 1849 it was changed to

The Greene Co. Whig; and in 1857 to

The Catskill Examiner, by which name it is now published.

The Catskill Democrat was started in 1843 by Joseph Joscelyn, and in 1849 it was united with *The Recorder*.

The American Eagle was started at Prattsville in 1854 by E. & H. Baker, who removed it to Catskill the same year. In 1859 its name was changed to

The Banner of Industry, and published by Jas. H. Van Gorden. In 1857 it was sold to Henry Baker, by whom it is now published as

The Catskill Democratic Herald

The Greene Co. Traveller was started at Coxsackie in 1832, and published for a time by Henry Van Dyck. In 1836 it was changed to

The Standard, and published by Thomas B. Carroll. It was subsequently issued a short time as

The Coxsackie Standard.

The Coxsackie Union was established in 1851 by Ersk. W. Hoffman. In Jan. 1857 it passed into the hands of D. M. & E. S. Slater, by whom it is still published.

The Prattsville Bee was started in 1852.

The Baptist Liberator was started at Prattsville in 1843 by L. L. & R. H. Hill. In 1845 it was removed to Lexington.

The Prattsville Advocate was established by John L. Hackstaff in 1846, and was discontinued in 1858.

The Mountaineer was published at Prattsville in 1853 by Chas. H. O'Connell.

The Windham Journal was started at Windham Center, March 21, 1857, by W. B. Stebbins.

The Athens Visitor was commenced in 1858 by R. Denton.

small, isolated settlements were made in the valleys of the streams in the interior of Greene co. The great Hardenburgh Patent, granted by Queen Anne, covered nearly all of that portion of the co. lying w. of the mountains. The s. line of this grant commenced at the headwaters of the Kaaters Kill, being the head of the upper lake at Pine Orchard, and ran a s. w. course to the headwaters of the w. branch of the Delaware, in Samford, Delaware co. This line was run at three different periods, near the close of the last century, by three different surveyors, no two of them agreeing by the width of whole farms. This disagreement has proved a prolific source of litigation in the courts of the State for 50 years. The patent included all that part of Delaware co. lying e. of the w. branch of Delaware River, and nearly all of Ulster and Sullivan cos. When the settlements commenced, the tract was owned by a great number of individuals, who had purchased by townships. At an early period, Stephen Day (from Conn.) purchased a large tract in Greene co., embracing a considerable portion of the old town of Windham, now forming the towns of Windham, Ashland, Jewett, and a portion of Lexington and Hunter. This tract was principally settled by immigrants from Connecticut.

ASHLAND—named from the home of Henry Clay—was formed from Windham and Prattsville, March 23, 1848. It lies in the s. w. part of the co. Its s. and s. borders are occupied by two parallel spurs of the Catskill Mts., 800 to 1000 ft. above the valley. Batavia Kil flows westward through the town at the foot of the s. range. This stream is bordered upon the s. by steep bluffs 150 to 200 ft. high; and from their summits the surface gradually slopes upward to the s. foot of the s. ridge near the s. border of the town. Lewis Creek and several smaller streams are tributaries of Batavia Kil. About two-thirds of the land in the town is improved. **Ashland**, (p. v.,) on Batavia Kil in the s. part of the town, contains 2 churches and a collegiate institute.¹ Pop. 400. **East Ashland** is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in the valley of Batavia Kil, previous to the Revolutionary War, by a few Dutch families from Schoharie co. During the war, being harassed by the Indians and Tories, the settlers returned to Schoharie co. The first permanent settlement was made in 1788, by Elisha Strong and several brothers named Stimpson.² There are 6 churches in town.³

ATHENS—was formed from Catskill and Coxsackie, Feb. 25, 1815. It is situated on the Hudson, near the center of the e. border of the co. Its surface is broken by several rocky hills and ridges lying parallel with the Hudson, with uneven or undulating intervals between. A range of high clay bluffs borders upon the river; and a high rocky ridge, known as Potick Hill, extends through the w. part of the town. Several small streams flow southerly through the town, and Potick Creek forms its w. line. In the w. part of the town are 3 small lakes. In their vicinity, 4 or 5 mi. w. of the Hudson, are extensive beds of the Helderbergh limestone, large quantities of which are quarried for building purposes and for the manufacture of lime. Near the river the soil is a tough clay, bordered by sand; elsewhere it is a sandy and gravelly loam of a good quality. Brick and lime are the principal articles manufactured, and these, with hay, form the exports of the town. **Athens**,⁴ (p. v.,) incorp. April 2, 1805, is situated on the Hudson, opposite the city of Hudson. Pop. 1747. The e. part of the town was settled at a very early period by immigrants from Holland.⁵ There are 5 churches in town.⁶

CAIRO—was formed from Catskill, Coxsackie, and "Freehold," (now Durham,) March 26, 1803, as "Canton," and its name was changed April 6, 1808. It is situated at the f. foot of the Catskill Mts., the crest of the mountain forming its w. boundary. Its central and e. parts are broken by several high, rocky ridges. Round Top, also called the Dome Mountain, is a rocky, isolated hill 500 ft. high. The Catskill Creek flows s. e. through the town, and receives from the s. John Debackers Creek and Platte Kil, and from the s. Shingle and Hagel Kils. The soil is a clayey, gravelly, and shaly loam, fertile in the valleys and of medium quality among the hills. **Cairo**, (p. v.,) situated near the center of the town, on the Old Susquehanna Turnpike, contains 4 churches and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 353. **Aera**, (p. o.,) in the w., **S. Cairo**, (p. o.,) and **Cairo Forge**, about 1 mi. s. of Cairo, are hamlets. Settlements were made on the Shingle Kil previous to the Revolution.⁷ A Presb. church was organized May 22, and a Bap. May 25, 1799. There are 7 churches in town.⁸

¹ The Ashland Collegiate Institute was founded in 1854, under the care of the M. E. denomination. The present number of boarding pupils (1858) is 100.

² Among the early settlers were: Arden White, John Tuttle, James Strong, Solomon Ottusheo, Dr. Thomas Benham, and Medad Hunt, most of whom were from Connecticut. The first birth was that of Deborah Stone, in 1789. Sandford Hunt kept the first store, and Medad Hunt the first inn, in 1796. Lt. Gov. Washington Hunt, son of Sandford Hunt, was born in this town.

³ M. E., Presb. E., Presb., and R. C.

⁴ Formerly called "L. and North" and "Freehold." The steamer Swallow, on her way to New York with a large number of passengers, was wrecked in the river opposite this place on the evening of April 7, 1816, and about 20 persons were lost.—*South. Doc.*, No. 102, 1845.

⁵ A tannery was erected in 1790 by N. J. de Berry.

⁶ Bap., Friends, Luth., Presb. R., and R. C. Presb.

⁷ A family by the name of Strickland on the Shingle Kil, was murdered by the Indians during the war.

⁸ M. E., Bap., Presb., Prot. E., and Union.

CATSKILL¹—was formed March 7, 1788, as part of Albany co. It was annexed to Ulster co. April 5, 1798. A part of Woodstock (Ulster co.) was annexed March 25, 1800; a part of Cairo was taken off in 1803 and a part of Athens in 1815. It lies upon the Hudson, in the s. e. corner of the co. The surface is broken by several rocky ridges parallel to the Hudson; these ridges are principally composed of shales and gray grit. In the latter formation are extensive quarries, from which a fine quality of flagging stone is obtained and largely exported. A swamp, covering an area of several hundred acres, extends along the Hudson below Catskill Village. The Catskill Creek flows s. e. through the s. e. corner to the Hudson, and receives the Kaaters Kill after the latter has pursued an irregular course through the center and s. w. part of the town. The other streams are Kiskatom Creek, and Jan Vosent Kil. The soil is principally tenacious clay, with sections of gravelly and shaly loam. Hay is the principal agricultural export. Large quantities of brick are manufactured and exported. Catskill Village being the chief entrepôt for the co., commerce forms one of the leading pursuits of the people. **Catskill**, (p. v.), the co. seat, was incorp. March 14, 1806. It is situated on the Hudson, at the mouth of Catskill Creek. It contains 5 churches, 3 newspaper offices, 2 banks, and a large number of mercantile and manufacturing establishments. Pop. 2520. **Leeds**, (p. v.), situated at the falls on Catskill Creek, contains 2 churches and several manufacturing. Pop. 450. **Palenville**, (p. v.) on the Kaaters Kil, in the w. part of the town, contains 2 tanneries, a woolen factory, and 18 dwellings. **Kiskatom** is a p. o. Settlements were made upon the banks of the Hudson, at a very early period, by immigrants from Germany. The flats in the valley of Catskill Creek w. of Leeds were first settled by Martin G. Van Bergen and Sylvester Salisbury, who in 1677 purchased the Indian title to an extensive tract. There are 9 churches in town.² The Catskill Mountain House is on the line of Hunter. See page 333.

COXSACKIE³—was formed, as a district, March 24, 1772, and as a town, March 7, 1788. Durham was taken off in 1790, a part of Cairo and Greenville in 1803, New Baltimore in 1811, and a part of Athens in 1815. It lies upon the Hudson, s. e. of the center of the co. A range of clay bluffs about 100 ft. high extends along the course of the river, and a range of hills 500 ft. high through the center of the town. The surface is level or undulating in the e. and is hilly and broken in the w. The principal streams are the Cossackie, Potick, and Jan Vosent Creeks. The soil in the e. is clayey and sandy, and in the w. it is a gravelly, shaly, and clayey loam. Brickmaking is extensively pursued. **Cossackie**, (p. v.), situated near the Hudson, contains 6 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, a bank, and several manufactories.⁴ Pop. 1,800. **Cossackie Landing** is 1 mi. e. of the village. **Jacksonville**, in the w. part, is a hamlet. The Dutch settled in town about 1652, on a tract about 6 mi. sq. purchased of the Indians. There are 8 churches in town.⁵

DURHAM—was formed from Cossackie as "*Freehold*," March 8, 1790, and its name was changed March 28, 1805. Parts of Cairo and Greenville were taken off in 1803. It lies near the center of the s. border of the co. Its surface is hilly and broken, the s. e. corner being occupied by the s. slopes of the Helderbergh Mts., and the w. border by the Catskills. The principal streams are Catskill Creek, flowing s. e. through the e. part, and its tributaries Fall, Bowery, Posts, and Brink Street Creeks. The soil is generally a heavy clay, with occasional sections of gravel. There are several mills and tanneries on Catskill Creek, which stream affords a fair amount of water power. **Oak Hill**, (p. v.) on Catskill Creek, has a pop. of 320. **Durham**, (p. v.) 1 mi. w. of Oak Hill, contains 2 churches and 30 houses, **East Durham** (p. v.) 17 houses, **Cornwallville**, (p. v.) in the central part of the town, 15 houses, and **South Durham** (p. o.) 10 houses. **Centerville** is a hamlet. The settlement of the town was commenced in 1776. Capt. Asahel Jones and Rozel Post, from Conn., settled in 1788.⁶ There are 7 churches in town.⁷

GREENVILLE—was formed from Cossackie and "*Freehold*," (now Durham) March 26, 1803, as "*Greenfield*." Its name was changed to "*Freehold*" in 1808, and to Greenville, March 17, 1809. It lies on the s. border of the co., e. of the center. Its surface is hilly,—the southern extremity of the Helderbergh Mts. occupying the central and w. parts of the town. The principal streams are Potick, John Debackers, and Basie Creeks. The soil is chiefly a heavy, clay loam, well adapted to grazing; but much of it has been exhausted by too frequent croppings with hay. About 1 mi. w. of Greenville Center is a sulphur spring. **Greenville**, (p. v.), s. of the center

¹ Great Imbscht District, including this town, was formed March 24, 1772.

² 3 M. E., 2 Ref. Prot. D., Bap., Presb., Prot. E., and Union.

³ From Cossackie. Derived from an Indian word signifying "swamp-land."

⁴ Shipbuilding was formerly carried on at the lower landing,

near this place; and several of the early Hudson River steamboats were built here.

⁵ 2 Ref. Prot. D., 2 M. E., Prot. E., R. C., Union, and A. M. E.

⁶ Mr. De Witt built the first gristmill, in 1788, and Jared Smith the first sawmill, about the same time.

⁷ 2 Cong., 2 M. E., Bap., Presb., and Prot. E.

of the town, contains 3 churches, the Greenville Academy, and 35 houses; **Freefield**, (p.v.) in the s. w. part, 1 church and 24 houses; **Norton Hill**, (p.v.) in the s. w. part, 16 houses; **Greenville Center** 15; and **East Greenville** 1 church and 10 houses. **Gay Head** is a p. office. In 1768 the British Government granted 2 patents—one for 2000 and one for 5000 acres, located together in the w. part of the town—to Major Augustine Prevost, of the 6th British infantry, who served in this country during the Old French War.¹ Stephen Lantiman, Godfrey Brandow, and Hans Overpangh, who settled in the town in 1771, were among the earliest settlers.² There are 7 churches in town.³

HALCOTT—was formed from Lexington, Nov. 19, 1851, and named from George W. Halcott, then sheriff of Greene co. It is situated in the s. w. corner of the co., and is separated from the other towns of the co. by a mountain ridge 1000 feet high. This ridge is crossed by difficult and unfrequented roads. A considerable portion of the territory is covered with forests. The surface is mountainous, comprising four valleys, in which rise the sources of the n. branch of the Delaware. The soil is chiefly a gravelly loam of medium quality, and stony, but is well adapted to grazing. From its isolated position among the mountains,⁴ the chief avenue of communication with the outside world is on the s., by way of Middletown, Delaware co. **West Lexington** (p. o.) is in the central part of the town. The first settlement was made on the Bush Kil, in 1790, by Reuben Crysler, — Thurston, Joseph Brooks, and Timothy Tyler.⁵ There are 2 churches in town; O. S. Bap. and M. E.

HUNTER⁶—was formed from Windham as "*Greenland*," Jan. 27, 1813. Its name was changed April 15, 1814, a part of Saugerties was taken off in 1814, and a part of Jewett in 1849. The surface is rocky and mountainous, not more than one-fourth being susceptible of cultivation. Several of the highest peaks of the Catskills—among which are High Peak, Round Top, and Pine Orchard—lie within the limits of this town.⁷ Two narrow valleys extend quite through the mountains and cross each other at nearly right angles near the center of the town. The first of these is the valley of Schoharie Creek and its southerly continuation, that of the Platte Kil; and the second, that of the Kaaters Kil and Stony Clove. The soil is generally a heavy, clayey and shaly loam, very stony, and poorly adapted to agriculture. **Hunter**, (p.v.), situated on Schoharie Creek, in the s. w. part of the town, contains 2 churches and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 393. **Farmersville**, near the center, is a p. office. Settlements were made during the Revolution, by "*cowboys*" from Putnam co. Their property was confiscated by the Whigs.⁸ Col. Wm. W. Edwards and his son Wm. W., from Northampton, Mass., moved into town in July, 1817, and erected the first extensive tannery in the State in which the then new method of tanning was adopted. Within a few years after, other tanneries were built, and a very large amount of leather was made in the town annually for a long series of years, until the hemlock bark was exhausted. Most of the establishments are now abandoned. There are 3 churches in town; Presb., M. E., and R. C.

JEWETT—was formed from Lexington and Hunter, Nov. 14, 1849. It lies near the center of the w. half of the co. Its surface is principally occupied by high and rocky spurs extending w. from the principal s. branch of the Catskills. A high and almost precipitous ridge extends along the s. w. border of the town. Schoharie Creek and its tributary East Kil are the principal streams. The soil is a heavy, reddish, gravelly loam of medium quality, often stony and rocky, and largely underlaid by a tough hardpan. **Jewett**,⁹ (p.v.) in the s. w. part of the town, contains 2 churches and 11 houses. **Jewett Center**, at the junction of East Kil and Schoharie Creek,

¹ Major Prevost erected a fine mansion on one of these tracts, a little w. of the village of Greenville, in which he resided until his death.

² Abraham Post, Deazar Knowles, Etheld Haman, Peter Curtis, and Edward Lake, from Conn., settled in the town in 1783. David Haddock and Davis Denning erected the first grist-mill, in 1780.

³ 2 Bap., 2 M. E., Prot. E., Presb., and Christian.

⁴ Wild game is still found in the mountains, and the pure, limpid streams abound in trout.

⁵ Ralph Cox and Henry Hosford built the first sawmill, in 1820. Ralph Cockett the first inn, and Henry Hamcan the first store. There is now no tavern, lawyer, nor doctor in town.

⁶ Named from John Hunter, an early proprietor of a part of the Hardenburgh Patent.

⁷ The Catskill Mountain House, upon Pine Orchard, is situated upon a precipice overlooking the Hudson, and is 2212 ft. above tide. It was built by the Catskill Mountain Ass'n., at a cost of \$22,000, for the accommodation of visitors. Among the hills, $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. w. of the house, are 2 small lakes, each $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. in circumference,—their outlet forming the Kaaters Kil. Upon this stream, a little

below the lakes, are the Kaaters Kil Falls, where the stream plunges down a perpendicular descent of 170 ft. and, in a few rods, another of 84 ft., falling into a deep, rocky ravine of clay, and finally finding its way into Catskill Creek. The views from the Mountain House, and the scenery among the mountains, are among the finest in the country, and the place is visited annually by thousands of tourists.

⁸ Samuel, Elisha, and John Hames, and Gershen Godin, entered the mountains by way of King-ton and Mink Hollow, and settled on Schoharie Kil. Their location was discovered a year or two after by some Dutchmen from the e. side of the mountain, while hunting bears. They were followed, in 1786, by a number of Shuy's followers, from Mass., who, on the suppression of his rebellion, fled to the mountains. James and Jacob Carl settled in the town in 1780; Saml. Meritt, and Saml. and Wm. Hayes, in 1791. Roger Bacon was the first settler at the village of Hunter. The first birth was that of John Hames. Mr. Olmsted built the first grist-mill, in 1794 and subsequently the first tannery, and kept the first store and inn.

⁹ Formerly called "*Lexington Heights*."

and **East Jewett**, are p. offices. The first settlement was made near Schoharie Creek in 1783-84, by Wm. Gass, a Scotelman.¹ There are 4 churches in town; 3 M. E. and Presb.

LEXINGTON—was formed from Windham as "*New Goshen*," Jan. 27, 1813, and its name was changed March 19, 1813. A part of Jewett was taken off in 1849, but reannexed in 1858, and a part of Halcott was taken off in 1851. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the center. More than one-half of the surface is occupied by the lofty peaks and ridges of the Catskills. Schoharie Creek, flowing through the s. e. corner of the town, is bordered by high and steep rocky ridges. West Kil, its principal tributary, drains a valley 9 mi. in length, everywhere bordered by lofty mountains except on the w. Bush Kil Clove is a natural pass in the mountains, extending from the Schoharie Valley s. into Ulster co. The soil is a slaty and gravelly loam. Only about two-fifths of the surface is susceptible of cultivation. **Lexington**, (p. v.) on Schoharie Creek, s. of the center of the town, contains 2 churches and 27 dwellings, and **West Kil** (p. v.) 1 church and 31 dwellings. **Bushnellville** is a p. o. on the line of Ulster co. The first settlement was made in 1788, on the flats of Schoharie Kil.² There are 3 churches in town; 2 Bap. and M. E.

NEW BALTIMORE—was formed from Coxsackie, March 15, 1811. Scutters, Little, and Willow Islands were annexed from Kinderhook April 23, 1823. It lies upon the Hudson, in the s. e. corner of the co. The general surface is hilly and broken. A line of high, rugged clay and slate bluffs rises from the river to a height of 100 to 200 feet, and a range of high, broad hills extends s. through the center of the town. The w. part is comparatively level. The principal streams are Haanakrois Creek in the s. w. corner, Deep Clove Kil, Cabin Run, and the e. branch of Potick Creek. Nearly all these streams flow through narrow and rocky ravines. The soil is chiefly a heavy, clay loam, with limited patches of sand and gravel. **New Baltimore**, (p. v.) on the Hudson, in the s. part of the town, contains 2 churches, and has a pop. of 700. **Medway** is a p. office. Settlement was commenced upon the Coxsackie flats at an early period. The Broncks, Houghtalings, and Conyns were among the first settlers. There are 9 churches in town.³

PRATTSVILLE—was formed from Windham, March 8, 1833, and named from Col. Zaddock Pratt. A part of Ashland was taken off in 1848. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is principally occupied by broad mountain uplands bordered by steep and rocky slopes. Schoharie Creek and Batavia Kil flow through wild and narrow mountain gorges. The soil is a heavy, reddish, gravelly and clayey loam, moderately fertile and profitable only for grazing. **Prattsville**, (p. v.) on Schoharie Kil w. of the center of the town, contains 3 churches and several manufactories.⁴ Pop. 617. **Red Falls**, (p. v.) on Batavia Kil, contains a cotton factory, a paper mill, and several other manufacturing establishments. Pop. 231. Settlements were made on the flats at Prattsville by Dutch immigrants from Schoharie co., during the period between the close of the Old French War in 1763 and the breaking out of the Revolution in 1776.⁵ During the latter war the settlement was attacked by a body of Indians and Tories led by a British officer. The inhabitants rallied, and a battle took place upon the bank of Schoharie Kil, a little below the Windham Turnpike Bridge, s. of the village, in which the Indians and their allies were routed. Rev. Cornelius D. Schernerhorn was the first settled preacher. There are 3 churches in town; Ref. Prot. D., Prot. E., and M. E.

WINDHAM—was formed from Woodstock, (Ulster co.,) as part of Ulster co., March 23, 1798. "*Greenland*" (now Hunter) and Lexington were taken off in 1813, Prattsville in 1833, and a part of Ashland in 1818. A part of "*Freshold*" (now Durham) was annexed March 26, 1805. It lies upon the w. declivities of the Catskills, s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is very broken and hilly. A high range of mountains extends along the s. border, at the s. foot of which flows Batavia Kil,⁶ in a deep, rocky valley. The central and s. parts are occupied by mountain spurs divided by narrow ravines. The soil is a heavy, gravelly and clayey loam, of which dis-integrated shale forms a large

¹ Zephaniah Chase, from Marthus Vineyard, (Mass.), settled in the town in 1787; and Chester Hull, from Wallingford, Conn., a soldier of the Revolution, in 1789. Among those who settled soon after were Zaddock Pratt, Theop. and Sam. Peck, Ebr. David, and Stephen Johnson, Laban, Ichabod, Abraham, and Amherst And-sons, Benjamin, John, and Jared Rice, Henry Goshen, Justin Spence, Daniel Miles, Adnah Beech, Isaac and Minson Buck, Gibson, Reuben, and Joel Hestard, and Samuel and Daniel Merwin. The first birth was that of Henry Codes, Jr., Wm. Gass kept the first inn, in 1790, Elisha Thompson the first store, in 1795, and Laban Andrews built the first gristmill the same year.

² Among the early settlers were Amos Bronson, Saml. Amos, Richard Peck, David and Benj. Bailey, and Benj. Crispell. John T. Bray built the first tannery, in 1791 or '92; Thaddeus Bron-

son the first gristmill, in 1792; and Richard Peck opened the first inn, in 1795.

³ Friends, 2 M. E., Bap., Christian, Ref. Prot. D., and Prot. Meth.

⁴ At this place, at the extensive tannery of the Hon. Zaddock Pratt, 60,000 sides of sole leather were tanned and 6,000 cwt. of bark consumed annually for 25 years.

⁵ Among the first settlers were John Laraway and his sons John, Jonas, Derek, and Martinus, Isaac Van Alstyne, — Vreeman, John and Peter Van Loun, John Becker, and a family by the name of Schoonmaker. The first school was taught by Mr. Hanks, in 1790. Martinus Laraway kept the first inn, soon after the Revolution, and, with his brother John, erected the first gristmill.

⁶ The Indian name of this stream was Chongto-tig-hig-nick.

part. **Windham Center**, (p. v.) on Batavia Kil, in the w. part of the town, contains 2 churches, and has a pop. of 359. **Hensonville**, (p. v.) on the same stream, is the only village of the town, contains 124 inhabitants, and **Big Hollow**, (p. v.) in the e. part, 2 churches, and 2 houses. **East Windham** and **Union Society** are p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1790, by Geo. Stimpson, Abijah Stone, and Isaac Chaffin. Rev. Henry Stimpson was one of the earliest settled ministers. There are 5 churches in town.

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Greene County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1848.			POPULATION.			SCHOOLS.		
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Taxes.	Males.	Females.	No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	Schools.
Ashland.....	2846	4398	\$15,089	\$2,000	\$144,580	133	584	217	336	34	1
Athens.....	1,031	4,021	496,088	540,050	3,368	1,170	1,400	448	514	11	1
Cairo.....	21,041	39,982	759,377	88,475	643,592	1,290	1,267	448	478	31	1
Catskill.....	19,160	17,043	1,457,065	332,512	1,009,47	2812	2,898	960	1094	94	2
Coxsack.....	17,081	4,436	782,710	166,334	948,044	1,891	1,791	575	600	47	1
Durham.....	23,019	3,883	394,143	68,300	462,443	1,229	1,291	452	491	36	1
Greenville.....	20,274	3,731	389,315	769,42	609,047	1,088	1,291	411	440	34	1
Halbott.....	7,137	4,607	817,759	93,000	94,653	2,449	2,278	86	89	79	4
Hunter.....	10,267	39,439	159,365	109,42	140,057	839	791	278	278	267	1
Jewett.....	11,467	10,432	1,779,000	250,20	1,418,800	377	351	136	129	175	4
Lexington.....	147,574	21,000	255,339	411,10	258,189	787	867	319	217	4	11
New Baltimore.....	18,774	6,124	863,000	163,820	998,429	1,241	1,144	421	445	169	5
Prattsville.....	8,794	4,814	311,000	292,250	140,450	746	842	297	289	224	18
Windham.....	14,869	39,82	244,283	41,100	286,383	807	874	327	358	188	12
Total.....	212,227	379,094	\$9,127,001	\$12,244,795	\$7,377,750	15,590	15,516	4,400	5,767	3,031	161

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.					DAILY PRODUCE.	
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheeps.	Swine.	Bush of Grain.	Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	Pounds of Butter.		Pounds of Cheese.
Ashland.....	251	897	727	962	487	19,059	12,232	2,344	75,24	11,566	69,835	1,12
Athens.....	263	334	593	164	886	4,289	24,333	4,491	5959	10,961	42,770	12
Cairo.....	714	908	1,044	1,663	1,804	1,804	27,991	4,376	8,234	23,771	96,479	97
Catskill.....	716	910	1,076	1,613	1,723	12,338	26,377	7,592	9,245	15,133	90,720	67
Coxsack.....	156	133	791	397	1,000	8,767	39,013	6,992	17,009	15,348	85,700	10
Durham.....	749	1,299	1,332	3,597	2,244	7,094	3,0077	3,998	5,821	25,891	121,937	6,57
Greenville.....	698	743	1,651	1,779	1,443	7,665	37,193	6,067	5979	23,703	109,906	217
Halbott.....	142	307	526	1,290	200	879	11,997	1,997	1,348	12,400	60,756	14
Hunter.....	192	100	65	1,269	286	879	3,610	2,494	8,261	2,740	32,311	1
Jewett.....	236	1,491	1,165	1,860	467	1,869	8,978	3,391	3,761	13,611	113,629	4
Lexington.....	374	1,657	1,144	2,613	591	2,449	13,179	4,168	6,962	13,128	10,629	1,2
New Baltimore.....	610	517	991	1,248	1,569	13,471	35,603	5,491	21,759	16,361	90,759	73
Prattsville.....	239	689	750	608	384	2,075	5,411	1,831	3,336	3,580	77,789	18
Windham.....	271	1,190	897	1,556	566	2,019	11,031	3,386	10,36	8,263	79,980	31
Total.....	6,239	32,647	12,592	19,982	14,074	79,578	301,213	58,521	116,871	192,844	1,191,860	2,007

¹ Perez Steel and his son Perez, from Tolland, Conn., settled in town in 1795, and Josiah Jones, Wm. Henderson, and Lemuel Hitchcock (from New Haven co., Conn.) in 1796. The first marriage was that of Dani'l Perry and Manva Hitchcock; and the first death was that of Mrs. Lemuel Hitchcock, in 1891

Nathan Blanchard taught the first school, in 1800; Thomas A. Dusen built the first gristmill, in 1793; — Van Orden built the first mill, in 1796; and Bennett Osborn built the first saw-mill, in 1822.
² 2 Prosb., 2 M. E., and Prot. E.

HAMILTON COUNTY.



This county was formed from Montgomery, Feb. 12, 1816; but its independent organization has never been fully completed.¹ It occupies the central portions of the great wilderness region in the n. e. part of the State; is centrally distant 80 miles from Albany, and contains 1,745 sq. mi. Its surface is a rocky, mountainous, and hilly upland and is still mostly covered with the original forests. The highlands are divided into several ranges, generally distinct, but in many places sending out spurs that interlock with each other, and all extending n. e. and s. w. The Schroon Range—called in Fulton co. the Mayfield Mts.—crosses the s. e. corner of Hope. This range ends upon Lake Champlain at Crown Point, the highest point being Mt. Crane, in Warren co. The Baquet Range, parallel to the first, extends through the co. between Wells and Lake Pleasant. This range terminates upon Lake Champlain at Split Rock, the highest peak being Dix Peak, in Essex co. The Adirondack Range, next n., extends from the Mohawk, at Little Falls, n. e. through Morehouse, Arietta, Long Lake, Gilman, and Wells, ending at Trembleau Point, on Lake Champlain, Mt. Marcy being the highest peak, and the highest point in the State. Its course is in a wave or undulating line occupying a space of 4 to 6 mi. in width. Next n. is the Au Sable Range, extending n. of the Fulton chain of lakes and Long and Racket Lakes. The highest points are Mt. Emmons, in this co., and Mt. Seward, in Franklin co. Spurs from this range occupy the entire n. part of the co. and extend into St. Lawrence and Herkimer cos.²

Within the valleys between these mountain ranges are several remarkable chains of lakes, many of them connected by considerable streams and all affording a large amount of boat navigation. These lakes are generally long and narrow, are bordered by steep banks and high mountain peaks. Their waters are clear and cold, and they form the most interesting features of the landscape. Although flowing in different directions, separated by high mountains, and extending over an area of more than 60 mi., they have a nearly uniform elevation.³ The first chain on the s., commencing in Stratford, Fulton co., includes several small ponds in the s. e. corner of Hope, several ponds in Johnsburgh, Warren co., and Schroon and Paradox Lakes in Essex co. The second chain embraces Jerseyfield Lake and several others in Herkimer co., flowing s., Piseco, Round, Spy, and Ox Bow Lakes, Lake Pleasant, and a great number of smaller ones, all flowing into Sacandaga River. The third chain, lying between the two highest ranges of mountains, is composed of lakes less in extent than either of the other chains. It comprises Woodhull Reservoir and about 20 small lakes, principally in Herkimer co., flowing into Black River; a large number of small ponds in the immediate vicinity, flowing into West Canada Creek; Indian, Square, Beaver, Wilmurt, and a dozen smaller ones, in Hamilton co., flowing into Black and Indian Rivers; and the Indian Lakes, flowing into the Hudson. In Essex co. this chain embraces Lakes Rich, Sanford, and Henderson, and numerous others, lying near the foot of Mt. Marcy. The fourth or n. chain is the most extensive of all. It comprises Brauntingham and other Lakes in Lewis co., flowing into Moose and Black Rivers; the Fulton chain and about 20 other lakes in the n. part of Herkimer, respectively flowing into Beaver and Moose Rivers; Cranberry Lake and many others in the s. part of St. Lawrence, flowing into Oswegatchie and Grasse Rivers; Tappers, Racket, Forked, and Long Lakes, and 50 others, in Hamilton co., and a large number in Franklin, flowing into Racket River; St. Regis Lake, Osgoods Pond, and numerous others, into St. Regis River; Ragged Lake, Round and Ingraham Ponds, into Salmon River; Lake Placid, into the Au Sable; the Chateaugay Lakes, into Chateaugay River; and the Chazy Lakes, into Chazy River. All these last named lakes are in Hamilton, Franklin,

¹ Now the honor of Alexander Hamilton. The territory was ceded in Herkimer co. Feb. 16, 1791, but was re-annexed to Montgomery March 31, 1797. It is incomplete its organization because it has a sufficient population to entitle it to a number of A. S. 4033. It remained appended to Montgomery until 1808, when it was annexed to Fulton on the erection of the latter co. Courts were established in 1817.

² This region was called by the natives Coughsavage, "the great wilderness." The following entry on a map published about the period of the Revolution, or soon after, gives the prevailing opinion of that day concerning these lands:—"Through

this tract of land runs a chain of mountains, which, from Lake Champlain on one side and the river St. Lawrence on the other side, show their tops always white with snow; but altho' this one unfavorable circumstance has hitherto secured it from the claws of the hairy land jobbers, yet no doubt it is in future to furnish a comfortable retreat for many industrious families."

³ The eighth Lake in the n. chain, flowing w., is 1,678 feet above tide; Racket Lake, 2 mi. S., flowing e., 1,745 feet; the Upper Saranac, flowing E., 1,667 feet; and Lake Sanford, flowing s., 1,826 feet.

Essex, and Clinton cos., in close proximity to each other. The streams, forming the outlets of the lakes, are mostly small. The whole region being a mountainous plateau higher than the surrounding country, the streams that rise here flow in all directions and form tributaries of the St. Lawrence, Lake Champlain, the Hudson, Mohawk, and Black Rivers. Several of the rivers have the same name as the lakes which respectively form their headwaters; as the Racket, Chazy, and Chateaugay.¹

This whole region is primitive, the rock being principally gneiss. Calciferous sandstone and Trenton limestone are found upon Saenodaga River. White limestone is also found in several localities. Peat is found in great abundance in the vales, or natural meadows, which extend along the valleys. Iron ore and graphite are both found,—though no surveys have been made to ascertain their extent. A large amount of labor has been expended in mining for silver; with what success is unknown. The soil is a light, sandy loam, and, except in the valleys, is not susceptible of profitable cultivation. The mountain sides are covered with a thin growth of forest trees, and when cleared seem incapable of supporting vegetation. The valleys at first are productive, but, being deficient in lime, as soon as the vegetable mold is exhausted they become barren.

The county seat is located at Sageville, in the town of Lake Pleasant.² The co. buildings, consisting of a courthouse, jail, and clerk's office, were erected in 1840. Each town supports its own poor, and the co. poor are provided for by the Superintendent at the most convenient place. There has never been a paper printed within the co.³ The public works are entirely prospective.⁴ Most of the territory of the co. is included in the Totten and Crossfield Purchase of 1773.⁵ Grants within the limits of the co. were made in colonial times to Sir Jeffrey Amherst, Henry Balfour, and Thomas Palmer. Arthursboro, in Morehouse, was granted to Arthur Noble. The first settlement was made about 1700.

ARIETTA⁶—was formed from Lake Pleasant, May 13, 1836. A part of Long Lake was taken off in 1837. It extends from the s. w. border northward nearly across the co., a little w. of the center. Its surface is much broken, and it contains a great number of wild, picturesque lakes. Of these, Racket and Forked Lakes, in the n. part, and Piseco,⁷ in the s., are the most important. The principal streams are the w. and s. branches of Saenodaga River. A considerable amount of lumbering is carried on.⁸ **Piseco**, formerly a p. o., and once a busy village of some 250 inhabitants, is now nearly deserted, and contains but 4 families.⁹ There is no p. o. in town. The first settler was Shadrack Dunning, at the e. end of Piseco Lake, in 1827, and David Woodworth, in the s. part, about the same time. Rensselaer Van Rensselaer, of Albany, settled in 1834.¹⁰

GILMAN¹¹—was formed from Wells, April 23, 1839. A part was annexed to Wells in 1858. It is an interior town, extending in a long, narrow strip near the e. border of the co. Its surface is much broken by mountains and diversified by small lakes. Several of the highest peaks in the co. are in this town; but their elevations have never been ascertained. It is the least populous town in the State. **Gilman** (p. o.) is in the s. border. Most of the settlers are in the s. part, a few only living on the extreme n. border, quite isolated from their fellow townsmen. Philip Rhine-lander, a wealthy merchant of New York, began the first settlement.¹²

¹ If this system of naming lakes could be extended, it would greatly assist those who wish to understand the geography of this region. To make it complete, the eighth lake in the Fulton chain should be named Moose Lake; Cranberry Pond, Oswego-gatic Lake; Messowepie Pond, Grasse Lake; Raggod Lake, Sahnun; Golden Lake, Hudson; and Piseco Lake, Saenodaga; and then the direction of the flow of the waters would be once apparent from the names of the lakes.

² The first co. officers were Richard Peck, *For Judge*; Saml. Galt, *Clerk*; James Harris, *Sherrif*; G. R. Parlour, *Dist. Comm.*; and Thos. H. Kline, *Sargeant*.

³ **The Hamilton County Sentinel**, printed at Johnstown and edited at Sageville, was started in 1845 by Clark & Thayer. It was subsequently in the hands of Clark & Holmes, and is now issued by Clark & Fish.

⁴ The route of the Ontario & Hudson R. R., from Saratoga to Sacket's Harbor, extends through the n. part of the co. The route is set off; but no grading has been done within the co. Several surveys have been made to test the practicability of connecting Piseco Lake with Lake Pleasant, the Fulton chain with Racket Lake, and Racket River with the Upper Saratoga Lake, for the purpose of forming a shorter navigation through the co. These schemes have been pronounced feasible. Considerable sums have been expended upon some of the streams so that they might be floated down.

⁵ A large share of this tract has reverted to the State by escheat, confiscation, and tax sales. It was purchased at the request and expense of Joseph Totten, Stephen Crossfield, and others, from the Mohawk and Canajoharie Indians, at Johnsons

Hall, in July, 1773. It was estimated to contain 800,000 a. res.—*General Minutes, A. S. L. P.*, p. 31.

⁶ It was surveyed by Ebenezer Jossip and associates.

⁷ Named by Rensselaer Van Rensselaer, in honor of his mother.

⁸ Named by Joshua Brown, a surveyor, from an Indian chief of his acquaintance. It is about 7 mi. long, and 1 to 1½ wide. It is one of the most picturesque sheets of water in the co. The mountains around it are over 500 feet above its surface.

⁹ Henry Bevan, a surveyor, some years since, began building on a large scale in this part, and built a saw-mill, a grist-mill, a saw-log mill, a long, and also spent many thousands in buildings and machinery; but the enterprise proved a failure.

¹⁰ In 1838 Andrew K. Moo-honey, an extensive landholder, built at this place a grist-mill, saw-mill, machine-shop, a large hotel and boarding-house, and some built a saw-drydock. Strong improvements were effected in 1838, but they became disattended with the title, and one by one dropped off. In 1843 he again tried to retrieve his fortunes by the formation of a joint stock Co., and indeed some 200 shares were taken in. Some returned the same day, others remained a week or a month.

¹¹ The R. R. of Saratoga settled on the banks of Piseco Lake; E. Dobbie and Seth Whitman near the east end of the lake; and Zedek Ross, near Clifton Park, s. of the lake. The first birth was that of Miss M. M. Dunning, Aug. 28, 1829; the first marriage, that of Amos Dunning and Ann Dea (Pineo); and the first death, that of Seth Whitman. A school was taught by Ann E. Plummer, in 1833.

¹² Named from John M. Gilman, an early settler, from N. H.

¹³ Mr. Rhine-lander cleared 300 acres for a stock farm, and built

HOPE¹—was formed from Wells, April 15, 1818. A part of Lake Pleasant was annexed May 10, 1847. It lies upon Sacondaga River, in the s. e. corner of the co. Its surface is broken and mountainous. It is the most populous town in the co., and the settlements are chiefly in the e. part. The w. portion is still a wilderness, known only to hunters. The mountains are very irregular; but in general they extend upon both sides of the river, and, as usual in this region, have their longest slope to the s. w. The principal tributary of the Sacondaga is East Stony Creek; and the main range of mountains lies between this stream and the river.² Lumbering and tanning are extensively carried on. **Hope Center**, **Benson**, and **Benson Center** are p. offices. **Hope Falls** (p. o.) is a hamlet. Settlement was begun in 1790, in the s. border of the town.³

INDIAN LAKE—was formed from Gilman, Long Lake, and Wells, Nov. 13, 1858. It lies upon the e. border of the co., n. of the center.⁴

LAKE PLEASANT—was formed from Johnstown, Fulton co., May 26, 1812. Parts of Stafford, Johnstown, and Salisbury were annexed at the time of the formation of Hamilton co. Morehouse was taken off in 1835, Arietta in 1836, and a part of Long Lake in 1837. A part was annexed to Hope in 1847, and a part to Wells in 1858. It is the central town of the co., and includes a long tract extending from n. to s. to within a few mi. of each extremity of the co. Its surface is broken and mountainous, and most of it is still a wilderness. Lake Pleasant, from which it derives its name, is about 4 mi. long by 1 wide. Round Lake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. from this, is very irregular in form, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. across in the widest part.⁵ The Eckford chain of lakes, in the n. part, are in the midst of wild mountain solitudes. The upper of these is named Janet Lake.⁶ The principal streams in the s. are the n. and w. branches of the Sacondaga, and in the n. the Racket and its tributaries. A mine of graphite has been opened 4 mi. n. of Sageville. Limestone mixed with silex and mica, from which quicklime is obtained, is found s. of Lake Pleasant. Lumbering and shingle making are carried on to a considerable extent. **Lake Pleasant**, (p. o.), at the foot of the lake, contains a hotel and 2 dwellings. **Sageville**⁷ (p. v.) is situated on a beautiful elevation 50 feet above Lake Pleasant⁸ and Round Lake, about one-fourth of a mi. distant from each. It contains the co. buildings, a large hotel, a church, and several dwellings. Settlement was commenced about 1795, by Joseph Spier, of Columbia co.⁹ Meetings were first held by Rev. Elisha Yale; and the first settled minister was Rev. Ryan Bristol.

LONG LAKE—was formed from Arietta, Lake Pleasant, Morehouse, and Wells, May 4, 1837. It extends across the n. end of the co., and is named from the principal lake within its borders. Its surface is very broken, and numerous small lakes are scattered through its forests. Settlement was begun in Township 21, a few years before the date of its organization.¹⁰ There is no p. o. in town.

MOREHOUSE¹¹—was formed from Lake Pleasant, April 13, 1835. A part of Long Lake was taken off in 1837. It extends along the w. border of the co., from the s. extremity to Long Lake.

a costly mansion on Elm Lake, in Township 9, several mi. distant from neighbors. He remained here until the death of his wife, in 1818 or 19, and soon after, being struck with paralysis, was obliged to return to New York. The property, after repeated sales, is now owned by Dr. Elliott, an oculist of New York City. Gilman and his sons were the next settlers. John Carter, Andrew Morrison, Samuel Johnson, Jr., Wm. B. Peck, Wm. Orcutt, and others were early settlers. Mrs. Blumlander was the first person that died. Susan Gilman taught the first school, in 1823. No man has ever been licensed in town.

¹ There are 2 large tanneries in town, and several sawmills.

² These mountains are entirely primitive, and incline to the hyperthene and feldspathic varieties.

³ Gibson and Jeremiah Olmstead, from Mass., were the first settlers. Isaacbar Robinson, Peter Wager, Asa Deville, Jacob Honck, John Craft, and Elisha Wright settled about 1791-92, a little n. of the center of the town. Zadock Bass, — Conklin, Elkannah, Amos, and Isaac Mason came into the e. part in 1805. The first birth was that of Lucinda Olmstead; and the first death, that of Mrs. Conklin, about 1800. — Wilson, a Scotchman, kept the first school.

⁴ This town has been formed since the statistics were collected; and its description and history are included in those of the towns from which it was formed.

⁵ The summit level between Round Lake and Little Long Lake is but a few feet above the water. In wet seasons water runs both ways, and 25 mi. of slackwater navigation might be made at comparatively small expense. Round Lake flows into the n. branch of the Sacondaga, and Little Long Lake into the w. branch, — so that, after running 25 and 35 mi. respectively, their waters again unite.

⁶ Named from Mrs. James E. De Kay, by Dr. Emmons, while

making the geological survey of the 24 district. She was the daughter of Henry Eckford, the celebrated shipbuilder, from whom the chain of lakes was named.

⁷ Known for several years as "*Lake Pleasant*," until changed through the agency of Hezekiah Sage, of Chittanooga, who built a large hotel and attempted to establish an extensive business there. Efforts have been made to procure a change of the present name, but without success.

⁸ A few years since, Abraham B. Lawrence, of New York City, built a large hotel for summer resort at the head of Lake Pleasant. As a speculation it proved a failure.

⁹ Benj. Macomber, John Barnes, Joseph Davis, Joshua and Jonathan Rich, Jesse Callop, Caleb Nichols, Geo. Wright, Ephraim Page, Daniel Fish, Henry Burton, Lemuel Holmes, and R. Saterlee settled in town before 1806. The first birth was that of Olivia Spier, in 1806; and the second, that of Eleanor Macomber, who died a missionary in Burmah. Geo. Wright kept the first inn, in 1806, and Wm. B. Peck the first store, in 1817. A saw-mill was built by — Foster, in 1795; and a gristmill, by Joseph Spier, in 1797.

¹⁰ David Keller, James Sargent, Owen Skinner, Zenas Parker, Joel Plumby, and John Cunningham were first settlers. The first death occurred in 1838. A school was first taught in 1810 by Lucina Bissell. There are now 3 schools in town. A Cong. church was formed in 1812, by Rev. John Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass., and placed under the charge of Rev. M. Parker. This is the most secluded town in the State. It is usually reached from Essex co., to which the settlers resort for their mails and trade. **Schroon River** p. o., Essex co., is the nearest and most convenient office for receiving mails.

¹¹ Named from the first settler.

Its surface is hilly and mountainous. In the several valleys which extend across the town are numerous lakes. Jerseyfield Lake, upon the s. border, is the principal lake in the s. part. The 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th lakes of the Fulton chain, in the s. part, discharge their waters into Moose River. Jones, Deer, Goose, and several other lakes flow into West Canada Creek. **Morehouseville**, in the s. part, is a p.o. The Arthurboro Patent was mostly within the limits of this town. The tract of 50,000 acres purchased by Jonathan Lawrence was also partly in this town.¹ The first settlement was commenced, under the agency of Andrew K. Morehouse, in 1832.

WELLS²—was formed from Mayfield and Northampton, Fulton co., May 28, 1805. Hope was taken off in 1818, a part of Long Lake in 1837, and Gilman in 1839. A part of Mayfield was annexed June 19, 1812; parts of Mayfield and Northampton in 1816; and parts of Gilman and Lake Pleasant in 1858. It lies along the e. border of the co. and forms a part of the hunting grounds of Northern N. Y. Its s. part is inhabited by a few families on Indian Lake. It is intersected by mountain ranges separated by deep, narrow valleys. The highest peaks are 2,000 to 2,500 feet high and are covered by masses of naked rock. The three branches of the Senoandaga unite in the s. part, forming a large stream. Jessup and Cedar Rivers, in the n., are large streams. Indian Lake is a sheet of water about 6 mi. long; and further n. is a cluster of small lakes flowing into the Hudson. There are numerous other small lakes in other parts, known only to hunters. The soil is light and sandy. Calciferous sandstone appears *in situ* above Wells Village. **Wells** (p.v.) contains a large tannery, gristmill, sawmill, and 15 dwellings; **Pickleville**, one-half mi. above, contains 2 churches and 15 dwellings. Settlement began in 1798.³

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Hamilton County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.				SCHOOLS.		
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	No. of Districts.	Children in Schools.
Arietta.....	674	197,760	975,015	2,880	375,395	57	72	32	32	18	6	31
Gilman.....	803	99,302	46,559		46,559	52	38	21	21	19	1	21
Hope.....	6,720	59,168	65,231	1,028	66,259	45	37	133	118	116	8	351
Indian Lake.....												
Lake Pleasant.....	2,537	159,418	99,046	650	99,596	102	138	52	53	33	5	147
Long Lake.....	744	139,835	49,937		49,937	71	68	25	29	22	3	60
Morehouse.....	1,186½	67,964	39,276		39,276	147	128	50	59	51	2	89
Wells.....	3,892½	114,099	96,313	1,429	97,743	429	338	137	116	93	7	318
Total.....	16,674	766,974	471,377	3,378	474,755	1,396	1,153	461	488	352	32	1,017

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Waggon Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Wheat.	Spring.	Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	Do. in Orchards.
Arietta.....	16	92	52	7	27	6	871	444	1,450		3,770		20
Gilman.....	17	109	16		16		62	229	1,247	17	2,600		
Hope.....	164	585	306	861	205	24	12,475½	1,574½	9,916	2,326	28,803	1,500	
Indian Lake.....													
Lake Pleasant.....	35	130	125	155	89	31	3,348½	586	2,641	128	16,935	570	374
Long Lake.....	7	59	36	38	39	152	1,509	141	2,226		3,322		76
Morehouse.....	16	175	98	116	25		1,970½	436½	3,188	7	8,202		317
Wells.....	53	391	221	391	169	70	6,515	666	4,589	973	19,030	800	182
Total.....	358	1,604	852	1,481	510	283	27,347½	4,274	25,237	3,450	86,282	2,170	1,463

¹ The Arthurboro Patent included 3 townships, one 10 and the others each 8 mi. square. It was granted to Arthur Noble, Esq. in 1787, for 1 shilling per acre. He embarked to effect the settlement of 100 families, but failed. The tract to Mr. Lawrence was granted for 32 shillings per acre.

² Mr. Morehouse bought a tract of land, built a sawmill, store, and dwelling, and came in with his family early in Aug. 1834. He began a small village 1 mi. w. of Morehouseville, called "*Be-thornville?*" but the project failed. Dennis and Henry Tucker, Theodore Marché, Ezra Combs, Jonathan Tibb, Christian Weaver, Elias Beckard, J. B. Beily, and B. Bennett were early settlers. The first birth was that of a son of Wm. Baker; the first marriage, that of David Bushnell and Miss Squires; and the first death, that of a son of Christian Weaver, by a falling tree. A gristmill was first built in 1834, by John Cummings; and the first tannery, in 1834, by Henry and Theodor Larkin.

³ Named from Joshua Wells, the first settler.
⁴ Joshua Wells, a native of Long Island, who came on as agent for the proprietors of Palmer's Purchase, in 1798, built the first mills. Isaac and Joshua Baxton came with Wells, and kept "hatchers' hall" several summers, became very tannery men. Amasa Gage, Giles Underhill, Nicholas Bault, John Francis, Elishah Lacey, Michael O'Connell, Isaac Whitman, — Rose, and others, were early settlers. — Van Zandt kept the first store; and Platt Whitman built the first tannery, in 1825.

HERKIMER COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Montgomery, Feb. 16, 1791.¹ Onondaga was taken off in 1794, Oneida and a part of Chenango in 1798; the present territory of Hamilton co. was taken off and annexed to Montgomery in 1797; parts of Montgomery co. were annexed April 7, 1817; and parts of Richfield and Plainfield, Otsego co., were annexed in forming Winfield in 1816. It is centrally distant 80 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,745 sq. mi. Its surface is a hilly upland, with a series of ridges extending in a general n. and s. direction. Mohawk River flows e. through the co. in a deep valley which cuts the ridges at right angles and separates the highland into two distinct parts. A broad ridge extends from the s. border to the Mohawk, and thence n. of that river along the w.

bank of East Canada Creek to the n. line of the co. The Hasenclover Mts., another broad ridge, lie along the w. border of the co. n. of the Mohawk. From the Mohawk the highlands rise toward the s. in a series of hills, the declivities of which are steep and their summits 500 to 1,000 ft. high. North of the river the surface gradually rises to a height of 1,000 to 1,500 ft., where it spreads out into a rocky and broken plateau region, the highest summits being 2,500 to 3,000 ft. above tide.

Mohawk River breaks through a mountain ridge at Little Falls, the valley forming a natural channel of communication between Lake Ontario and Hudson River. At this place the mountains on each side of the river are masses of naked rock rising nearly perpendicular to a height of 500 to 600 ft. An intervalle, with an average width of 2 mi., extends along the river w. of the pass, and from it the land rises on each side in gradual slopes. East of this point the Mohawk flows for some distance through a valley bordered by steep and nearly perpendicular hills. The river receives from the n., Sterling, West Canada, Cathataehua, and East Canada Creeks; and from the s. Furnace, Browns Hollow, and Nowadaga Creeks. East Canada Creek² forms a portion of the e. boundary of the co., and receives as tributaries Trammel, Spruce, and several other small creeks. West Canada Creek flows s. w. through Wilmut, Ohio, and Russia, thence s. e. along the w. border of Russia, thence s. through Newport, Fairport, and Herkimer, to the Mohawk. It receives from the e. Black, White, and North Creeks, and from the w. several small brooks. Several small streams take their rise in the s. part of the co. and form branches of the Unadilla. The n. part of the co. is yet an unbroken wilderness. It is a wild, mountainous region, with very little land susceptible of cultivation. The streams, usually flowing in deep, rocky ravines, form headwaters of Black, Moose, Beaver, and Oswegatchie Rivers.

The portion of the co. lying n. of a line extending w. of Brocketts Bridge, on East Canada Creek, is covered with primary rocks.³ This same formation also outcrops at Little Falls on the Mohawk. Rising successively above the primary are the Trenton limestone, appearing in Norway and Russia; the Etna slate, appearing upon the summits of all the hills immediately n. of the Mohawk; the Frankfort slate, appearing immediately s. of the river; the Oneida conglomerate and Clinton group, extending in a belt through near the center of the s. half of the co.; the Onondaga salt group, waterlime, Onondaga and corniferous limestones, appearing in thin layers next s.; and the Marcellus shales and limestones of the Helderbergh Range, covering the summits of the s. hills. These rocks yield an abundance of lime, waterlime, and building material in nearly every part of the co.; and for these purposes they are extensively quarried. Drift is found in deep deposits in many parts of the co. The useful minerals are few in number.⁴

Agriculture forms the leading pursuit. The hilly character of the surface particularly adapts this co. to pasturage; and dairying has long been the leading branch of industry.⁵ Hops are

¹ This name was originally "*Eriphomer*," and it has been variously written, as Herckheimer, Havenger, Harcken, Herckmer, Harckmer, Harckmer, and Herckmer.—*Edwards's Herkimer*, p. 140.

² West Canada Creek was called by the Indians Toughtaghe-ris row, and the East Creek Choolina.

³ The rocks peculiar to this region are granite, gneiss, feldspar and hornblende. Calciferous sandrock is found associated with gneiss at Little Falls.

⁴ Gypsum is found in small quantities; and this co. is said to

be the most easterly point in the State where it can be obtained. The discovery of small particles of anthracite, found associated with sandstone near Little Falls, has led to the erroneous supposition that coal might be obtained in the vicinity. Among the other minerals found are crystals of quartz, adapted to optical instruments, iron sand, iron and copper pyrites, lead ore, heavy spar, graphite, alum, and aluna slate.

⁵ The amount of cheese produced in this co. is three times as great as in any other co. in the State.

largely produced. At Little Falls, and a few other localities, considerable manufacturing is carried on.

The county seat is located at the village of Herkimer.¹ The courthouse is a fine brick building fronting Main St., near the center of the village. The jail is a stone building, on the opposite side of the st. from the courthouse. The clerk's office is a fireproof brick building, upon the commonsense lot, fronting Court St. The pothouse is located upon a farm of 65 acres 9½ mi. S. of the courthouse. The average number of inmates is 130, supported at a weekly cost of \$1.50 each. The farm yields a revenue of about \$700. A school is taught about 6 months in the year. The institution is in good condition and seems to be well managed.² The works of internal improvement within the co. are the Erie Canal and the N. Y. Central R. R., both extending along the valley of the Mohawk.

Four weekly newspapers are now published in the co.,³

The lands of this co. adjacent to the river were granted mostly in the first half of the last century, and the greater portion now settled was conveyed before the Revolution. The S. portion and small tracts in other sections remained in possession of the State Government until conveyed to Macomb and others.⁴

¹ The first courthouse of the co. was located at Whitesboro, now Oneida co. The first courthouse and jail at Herkimer was burned Jan. 25, 1834. The first co. officers were Henry Staring, *Pres.*; Julius J. Phelps, *J. M.*; Hugh White, and Abraham Harbottleburgh, *Judges*; Jonas Platt, *Clk.*; Wm. Collette, *Sheriff*; and Moses de Witt, *Sheriff*.

² The two main buildings of this institution are of stone, and are each 24 by 46 feet.

³ The *Albany* was commenced at Herkimer about 1802 by E. J. Corey. It was purchased by David Holt and J. B. Robbins, and discontinued in Jan. 1805.

The *Tarbo* & *Monitor* was commenced in the same office in 1805 by Holt & Robbins. It was discontinued in 1807. The *Herkimer Phoenix* was commenced in 1807 or '08 by E. J. Corey, and was discontinued about 1810.

The *Herkimer American* was commenced in 1810 by J. H. & H. Prentiss. Wm. L. Stone afterward became the publisher. In 1813 or '14 he sold it to Edward P. Seymour, who continued its publication until 1820, when it was discontinued.

Bowler Hill was commenced at Herkimer in 1810 by G. G. Plimney. Its name was changed in 1812 to

The *Herkimer American*, under which title it was published a few years.

The *People's Friend* was commenced at Little Falls, in Sept. 1821, by Edward M. Griffin. It was successively published by Joseph A. Newman, Horatio N. Johnson, and E. G. Palmer & H. N. Johnson. In 1870 it was published as

The *People's Friend and Little Falls Gazette*. In July, 1854, it passed into the hands of N. S. Benton & Co., who changed its name to

The Mohawk Courier, under which title it is now published by A. W. Faxon.

The *Herkimer Herald* was commenced in 1828 by John Carpenter. It was removed in a few years to Oswego.

The *Republican Farmer's Free Press* was commenced at Herkimer in 1830 by — Holt; B. B. Hartman, editor. In 1834 it was removed to Little Falls and its name changed to

The *Herkimer County Whig*, under which title it was published about 2 years by Earned W. Smith.

The *Impulsor* was published a short time at Little Falls by Earned W. Smith.

The Herkimer County Journal was commenced in

Dec. 1837, by a company, J. C. Endicott, editor, E. P. Seymour, printer. In 1838 it passed into the hands of O. A. Rowe, and in 1849 to Orlando Squires, who removed it to Little Falls. He was succeeded by Daniel Ayer, by whom the paper is now published.

Key of David, *Small papers*. A few numbers were issued in 1837 of 54 by O. Squires. The *Little Falls Eclectic Bulletin*, paper was designed as a daily, but was issued only tri-weekly.

The *Watchman* was issued by Squires about 6 months in 18—.

The *Democratic Advocate* was issued by Squires about 2 weeks in 18—.

The *Enterprise* was issued at Little Falls in 1830 by E. M. Griffin. In 1841 it was succeeded by

The *Mohawk Mirror*, semi-weekly. This paper was discontinued in 1844.

The *Tribune and Spirit of '98* was published at Little Falls a short time in 18— by H. N. Johnson.

The *Herkimer Freeman* was commenced at Little Falls in July, 1844, by O. A. Rowe. In 1850 he removed it to Mohawk and changed the name to

The *Mohawk Times*. It was soon after discontinued.

The *Franklin Democrat* was commenced in 1842 by J. M. Lyon & W. R. Holmes. In 1844 it was removed to Herkimer and its name changed to

The *Herkimer County Democrat*. In 1848, Mr. Lyon was succeeded by Robert Earl. In 1850 C. C. Withers came into interest in its publication, and in March, 1854, he became sole proprietor. In Sept. 1854, J. L. Hays was associated with Mr. Withers, and in Dec. 1856, the name of the paper was changed to

The *Herkimer American*. In May, 1860, Mr. Hays withdrew, and in July following the paper passed into the hands of E. W. Cram & J. T. Stevens, who changed its name to

The Herkimer County Democrat. Withers came soon after became proprietor, and in June, 1861, the paper passed into the hands of H. G. Croucher, its present publisher.

The *True Independent* was commenced in Jan. 1857, by G. W. Fungay, editor, Wm. L. Faxon & H. W. Cram, publishers. In Jan. 1858, it was removed to Little Falls.

The Mohawk Valley Sentinel was commenced at Mohawk in Jan. 1859, by F. W. Peters & G. W. Cram. In May following Mr. Peters became sole proprietor, and is its present publisher.

⁴ List of Patents, Tracts, and Grants of Land in Herkimer County.

Tracts,	Patentors,	1792,	1800,
Adgate's Patent	Mathew Adgate	1798	41 7/8
Brown's Tract	Part of Macomb's Purchase	1792	210 1/2
Burns' 1st Patent	John Jost, Peter and 36 others	1792	2 1/2
Calden, C. Patent	Chadwallder Colden and C. Rightmeyer	1798	2 1/2
Calden, N. Patent	Alexander Colden and 3 others	1794	4 1/2
Cash's Manor	Joseph Weyroff, Wm. Cosby, and 9 others	1794	2 1/2
Full Hill Patent	John Jost and Hendrick Berkmeter	1792	2 1/2
Erie Macomb's Patent	Wm. and Robert Bayard and 33 others	1794	1 1/2
Glenn's Purchase	Jacob Glenn and others	1794	1 1/2
Henderson's 4th Patent	Peter Hauschlever and 17 others	1794	1 1/2
Henderson's Patent	Jas. Henderson and 2 others	1794	1 1/2
Jers-vich Patent	Henry Glenn and 35 others	1794	1 1/2
Johnson's, Guy, Patent	Ray Johnson (deceased)	1794	1 1/2
Kast's Patent	John Hugh Kast and others,—his children	1794	1 1/2
Lewis's Patent	John Lansing and 2 others	1794	1 1/2
Livingston's Patent	Ezra Livingstone and N. Platt	1794	1 1/2
Landry's Patent	Edward Landray and Philip Livingston	1794	1 1/2
Livingston's Patent	Edward Livingston, son, and 11 and 13 others	1794	1 1/2
Livingston's Patent	Philip Livingston and 19 others	1794	1 1/2
Marbin's Patent	Thomas Marbin	1796	1 1/2

The first settlements were made upon the river intervals above Little Falls, about 1722, by a colony of Palatinates. Accessions were made to their number from time to time, and up to the close of the Revolution they constituted almost the sole inhabitants of the co. During the French War of 1756, this colony was twice invaded, and numbers of the people were killed or carried away prisoners.¹ During the Revolution also it was repeatedly invaded; the buildings and crops were destroyed; and at last the inhabitants were obliged to abandon their homes and seek protection in the lower part of the valley. The German Flats were invaded by a body of 300 Tories and 152 Indians, under Brant, in Sept. 1778. This party burned 63 dwellings, 57 barns, 3 grist-mills, 2 sawmills, and killed or took off 235 horses, 229 horned cattle, 269 sheep, and 93 oxen. Only 2 persons lost their lives; and the forts were not attacked. A party of militia pursued them on their retreat, but without effecting any thing. Andrustown, in Warren, was burned in July of the same year. A stockade fort was built at the German Flats, and another at Danube, a short time previous to the commencement of the French War. In 1776 another fort was built at Herkimer, s. of the Mohawk; and strong blockhouses were erected in several other parts of the co.²

This co. shared in the loss of men at the battle of Oriskany. Gen. Arnold came as far as German Flats in the summer of 1777, on his way to relieve Fort Schuyler; and from this place was sent the tory Han Yost Schuyler, to spread alarm among the savages in St. Leger's camp and hasten the abandonment of the siege.

After the war the settlements rapidly spread, and within 15 years over 10,000 persons from New England and the eastern cos. of the State located in the central and s. portions of the co. From that time its progress has been gradual and continually prosperous.

COLUMBIA³—was formed from Warren, June 8, 1812. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the center. Its surface is rolling and moderately hilly, with an average elevation of 500 to 600 ft. above the Mohawk. The streams are small brooks, a portion of them flowing s. to the Mohawk and the remainder flowing s. to the Unadilla. The soil is a clayey loam and generally fertile. **Columbia Center** (Columbia p.o.) contains 98 inhabitants; **Cedarville**, (p.v.) on the line of Litchfield, 2 churches, a tannery, and 115 inhabitants. **South Columbia**, in the s. e. part, is a p.o. The first settlement was commenced before the Revolution, by families from the Mohawk;⁴ but their improvements were abandoned during the war. The first religious services (Ref. Prot. D.) were held at an early period. Abram Rosegrantz was the first preacher.⁵

DANUBE⁶—was formed from Minden, (Montgomery co.,) April 7, 1817. Stark was taken

TRACTS.	Patentees.	Dcts.	Acres.
McNeil's Patent*.....	John McNeil and 3 others.....	1761	4,000
Moose River Tract*.....	Anson Blake.....	1847	13,080
Noddleborough Patent*.....	Arthur Noble.....	1787	40,900
Petrie's Purchase.....	Philip Livingston and 2 others.....	1747	6,000
Rensselaer Patent*.....	Henry Rensselaer and 3 others.....	1787	48,000
Royal Grant.....	Sir Wm. Johnson, after 1755.....		
Schuyler's Patent.....	Abraham Lyman and 21 others.....	1755	43,000
Snell & Zimmerman's Patent.....	Jacob Zimmerman and J. J. Schnell.....	1755	3,000
Staley's Patent, 1st and 2d Tract.....	Rudolph Staley and 17 others.....	1755	31,000
..... 3d Tract.....	Conradt and Fred. Frank and 4 others.....	1765	5,000
Totten & Crossfield's Purchase*.....	Zephaniah Platt.....	1786	25,200
Van Driessen, John's, Patent.....	John Van Driessen.....	1786	425
Van Driessen, Petrus's, Patent.....	Petrus Van Driessen.....	1757	1,000
Van Home's Patent*.....	Abraham Van Home and 3 others.....	1751	8,000
Van-zhan's Patent.....	John Van-zhan and 7 others.....	1770	8,000
Vrooman's Patent* (3).....	Isaac Vrooman.....	1786, '90	14,100
Walton's Patent.....	Wm. Walton, jr., and 14 others.....	1768	12,000
Watson's East Tract*.....	Part of Watson's Purchase.....	1792	
Young's Patent.....	Theodore Young and 10 others.....	1752	14,000

Those marked with a star extend into neighboring cos. Some may thus overlap. For a full statement of titles, see *Benton's Herkimer*, pp. 200, 475.

¹ See page 244.

² Fort Herkimer was built in the French War, and Fort Dayton just before the Revolution. The former stood around the present stone church and other buildings in German Flats, and the latter a few rods from the site of the present court house, in Herkimer Village. At the time of the Revolution there were but about 20 dwellings near these forts, but there was a large population for the number of dwellings in the country around.

³ This tract embraces Staley's Second Tract,—except 12 tiers of lots on the w.—a small triangular piece from the s. w. corner of Henderson's Patent, and all of the patent to Conradt Frank and others, except 7 lots on the e.

⁴ Among the early settlers were Conrad Orendorf, Conrad Frank, Conrad Ehmer, Frederick Christian, Timothy Frank, Nicholas Lightball, Joseph Meyer, and Henry Frank. The settlement was named "Council-town" at an early day.—*Benton's Herkimer*, p. 300.

⁵ Philip Arnsman taught the first school, German, in 1756, and Joel Phelps an English school, in 1796. The first store was kept by David W. Golden and Benj. Mix, in 1796. The first grist-mill was built in 1761-62, by Andrew Miller and Geo. Bell, at Miller's Mills.

⁶ There are 2 churches in town; Ref. Prot. D. and E. W. Bap.

⁷ Named from the river Danube.

off in 1828. It lies on the E. border of the co., S. of the center. Its surface is hilly in the center, rising 400 to 800 ft. above the Mohawk; and it is broken by ravines on each side of the valley of the creek. Fine flats extend along the Mohawk on the S. border. The principal stream is Nowadaga Creek, which flows S. E. through the town near the center. The soil is gravelly in the S. and a sandy loam in the S. In the N. part are two sulphur springs. **Newville** (p. v.) contains 1 church and 20 houses, and **Indian Castle** (Danube p. o., a hamlet) 1 church. Settlements are supposed to have commenced as early as 1730; but no records have been preserved. During the Revolution, the settlements were broken up, and did not commence again until about 1780.¹ The first patents are dated 1750-31.² A mission church was established here by Sir William Johnson in 1768. This church had a bell, which the Indians attempted to carry off in the war, and for that purpose secreted it. Search was made in vain. After sufficient time had elapsed the thieves, on returning by night to bear away the coveted treasure, had their presence and business betrayed by the unwarly member which they neglected to muffle. As it was borne along on a pole, its ringing brought the Germans to its rescue with such weapons as they in their haste could snatch, and the bell was recovered. The present church occupying the site of the old Mission Church is known as the "Indian Castle Church." There are 2 union churches in town. This town was the residence of King Hendrick³ and Joseph Brant,⁴ the celebrated Mohawk chiefs, and of Gen. Nicholas Herkimer.⁵ King Hendrick sustained a high character for sagacity and integrity, was warmly attached to the English, and especially to Sir Wm. Johnson, whom he accompanied to Lake George in the summer of 1755, where he was killed. He was recognized as a chief as early as 1697.

FAIRFIELD—was formed from Norway, Feb. 19, 1796. A part of Newport was taken off in 1806, and a part of Little Falls in 1820. It lies in the interior of the co., near the center. Its surface is a hilly upland, the center rising into a ridge 800 to 1,000 ft. above West Canada Creek.⁶ The streams are small. West Canada Creek flows S. on the W. border. The soil on the uplands is mostly clay, and in the valleys it is gravelly, with local drift deposits of sand. Several fine quarries of limestone are found in different parts.⁷ **Fairfield**, (p. v.) near the center, contains 3 churches, an academy,⁸ a cheese box factory, and 60 houses; **Middleville**, (p. v.) on the line of Newport, 1 church, a woolen factory, tannery,⁹ chair factory, grist and saw mill. Pop. 295. Settlements were first made in 1770, by 3 German families named Maltanner, Goodbrodt, and Shaffer, who located upon the Royal Grant.¹⁰ The first preacher was Rev. — Fields, (Presb.), in 1791.¹¹

¹ Called by the Indians *Inch-nan-do*.

² Named from the upper Indian castle, or fort, built in 1710 on the bluff just below the mouth of Nowadaga Crk. It was built as one of the chain of defenses that guarded the approach to Canada, and was armed with small cannon. The Indians lived in clusters of huts around it.

³ An inn was kept by Cornelius C. Van Alstyne, in 1795, and a store by Peter Smith, at the same time. Andrew Nells built the first gristmill, near the mouth of Nowadaga, in 1809.

⁴ Small portions of Fall Hill, Vanchar's, and L'Honnemellien's Patents, the whole of Lindsey's, and parts of J. Vrooman's, C. Golden's, Van Horn's, and Lansing's Patents are in this town.

⁵ The dwelling of King Hendrick stood upon the high ground near the site of the present Indian Castle Church. On one occasion he remarked to Sir William Johnson that he had dreamed a dream. On being questioned, he related that the English agent had in his slumber appeared to present him a suit of new clothes. Johnson fulfilled the dream, and not long after had in turn a dream to relate to the chief, in which he thought the latter had presented to him a large tract of land. The Indian was caught in his own trap. He, however, gave the necessary title, but hinted as he conveyed the lands described, that they would have no more dreaming. This tract was afterward known as the Royal Grant.

⁶ Brant lived in the same place that had been occupied by Hendrick. Fort Hendrick stood on land now owned by Abram Owens, W. of the Nowadaga, on a small eminence overlooking the flat. The fort was built in the French War.

⁷ General Herkimer's house is still standing, 3 mi. below Little Falls, S. of the canal. It is of imported brick, and was built in 1765, at a cost of \$7,500 to \$8,000. Some of the rooms were finished in panel work and were plastered on the brick walls, and in its day the house was surpassed by none in this section. It is now owned by Daniel Conner. Efforts were made to burn it in the Revolution by throwing combustibles upon the roof; but further attempts of this kind were prevented by covering it with a layer of clay. Gen. Herkimer's grave is 25 rods S. E. from the house, on a knoll, and is marked by a plain white tombstone inscribed as follows:—

1766.

NICHOLAS HERKIMER,

Died

Aug. 17, 1777.

Ten days after the battle of Oriskany, in which engagement he received wounds which caused his death.

Attmpts have been repeatedly made to obtain the means to erect a suitable monument; but, notwithstanding the resolution

of Congress on the 4th of Oct. 1777, that the Governor and Council of New York be desired to erect a monument, at Continental expense, of the value of \$500, to the memory of the late Brigadier Herkimer, who commanded the militia of this county in the State of N. Y., and who was killed fighting a gallant defense of the liberty of these States; this order has been neglected, and the citizen chief has forgotten by the country for whose cause he gave his life. He was chairman of the Taxation committee of safety. At the time of his death he was about 50 years of age.

⁸ This town included nearly all of the Glen Purchase and the first allotment of the Royal Grant.

⁹ The S. W. corner of the old college building is 1,276 ft. above tide-water at Troy. The chapel threshold is 727 ft. above low water at W. Canada Creek at Middleville, and Falls Hill is 1,177 feet above the same.

¹⁰ Near Middleville are found beautiful crystals of quartz. Most of them are perfectly transparent, and sometimes they include a few drops of water or small pieces of anthracite coal.

¹¹ Fairfield Academy was established in 1803. A medical department, incorporated as the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was founded in 1809, and continued until 1849. A county and college charter was granted to the academy in 1812, under the name of "Clinton College," but the conditions were not complied with.

¹² This establishment manufactures \$400,000 worth of buff skins and upper leather annually.

¹³ These settlers, though Royalists, were attacked by the Indians in 1779. Two members of the families were killed, and the others were carried into captivity. Families named Heller, Waddeker, and Pickett settled near the Mammoth Inn, and others settled on the Glen Purchase, before the war. Cornelius Chaffield settled in March, and Van Harn in May, 1755; Josiah, David, and Lester Johnson, John Buckley, Ben. Bowen, John Eaton, Nath. and Wm. Brown, Sam'l Lewy, David Busey, John, Absha, Wyan, Gant et Eaton, John Buckley, John Wiley, Amos, Daniel, Daniel, Nathan, Nathan, Nathan, Nathan, Nathan, Amos and Jas. Hulse, — Nelly and Peter and Betty Ward, all from New England, settled soon after. The first store was kept by Smith & Dana, in 1742-93. The first gristmill was built by ——— and the first sawmill by Samuel & Paul Green. A school was first set up in 1755 by Wm. D. Gray, but others had been previously taught in the S. part of the town.

¹⁴ There are now 6 churches in town; 2 M. E., Bap., Prot. E., Presb., and Cong.

FRANKFORT¹—was formed from German Flats, Feb. 5, 1796. It was divided in the formation of Oneida co. in 1798, and a part annexed to Deerfield. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the Mohawk. Its surface is a broad intervalle, rising into hills of moderate elevation on the s. w. border, the highest points being about 500 ft. above the river. The Mohawk flows s. e. on the s. border. The streams are small brooks and creeks. The soil on the uplands is a clayey and slaty loam, and on the flats an alluvial loam. Limest. ne. ledges are found in the s. w. The most important of these is called Horsebone Ledge. The stone is whitish and makes excellent lime. Slate and calciferous sandstone are also found in some places. **Frankfort**, (p. v.) in the s. e., near the Mohawk, contains 4 churches, 1 bank, a grist and saw mill, woolen factory, and distillery. Pop. 1,150. **New Graefenberg** (p. v.) is the seat of a water cure, $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. from Frica, **Howards Bush** (Frankfort Hill p. v.) is w. of the center. Jacob Folts made the first settlement, on Lot 3, Burnetsfield Patent, before the Revolution.² The census reports 7 churches in town.³

GERMAN FLATS¹—was formed, as a district of "*Tryon co.*" March 24, 1772. Its name was exchanged with the Kingsland District, March 8, 1773. It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. Frankfort, Litchfield, and Warren were taken off in 1796, and a part of Little Falls in 1829. It lies upon the s. bank of the Mohawk, s. of the center of the co. A fine intervalle extends along the river, and from it the surface gradually rises to a height of 300 to 400 ft. and spreads out into an undulating upland. The valley of Fulmer Creek divides this upland into two nearly equal parts. The other streams are small brooks. The soil is a clay and slaty loam upon the hills, and a gravelly loam and alluvium in the valleys. **Mohawk**, (p. v.) a canal village, in the s. w. part of the town, was incorp. April 16, 1844. It contains 3 churches, a bank, and newspaper office. Pop. 1,355. **Hion** (p. v.) is a canal village, $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. w. of Mohawk. It contains 2 churches, a bank, and Remington's rifle factory. Pop. 813. **Fort Herkimer**, upon the Mohawk, in the e. part, contains 2 churches and 20 houses. **Dennisons Corners** (Dennison p. v.) and **Pains Hollow** are hamlets. The first settlements were made in 1722, by a colony of Palatinates who had previously located upon the Hudson.⁵ The population rapidly increased until 1756, when the whole settlement was laid waste by a party of Canadians, French, and Indians.⁶ A council was held with the Indians at this place, June 28, 1775, at which the Oneidas and Tuscaroras agreed to remain neutral.⁷ During the Revolution the Indians committed many murders in town; and in July, 1782, they destroyed nearly the whole settlement.⁸ The German inhabitants early espoused the Patriot cause; and the first liberty-pole in the Mohawk Valley, erected here, was cut down by Sheriff White and a body of militia, who came up from Johnstown for the purpose, in the spring of 1775. At the close of the war the settlements progressed with great rapidity. A treaty was held with the Indians at Fort Herkimer, June 28, 1785, at which time the Oneidas and Tuscaroras ceded to the State the territory lying between Oneida and Chenango Rivers. The first church was built of logs, in 1725; it was superseded by one built of stone, in 1767. The building is still standing, and is the most ancient structure in the co. It was commenced under a permit granted in 1746, but from apprehension of Indian troubles it was delayed, and a new permit was granted Oct. 6, 1751. It was not fully completed for use until 1767. On the 24th of Sept. 1730, Nicholas Wolever deeded Lot 20 of Burnetsfield Patent for church and school purposes. A society was formed soon after, and the conveyance was perfected April 26, 1733. Lots 15, 46, and 47 in German Flats were conveyed Sept. 18, 1755, by Hans Dedrick Stelly, and others, to Peter Remsen, for the support of the Ref. Prot. D. church at this place. The first preacher was Rev. A. Rosegrant.⁹

¹ Named from Lawrence Frank, an early settler. A large part of Cosby's Manor, $\frac{1}{2}$ tiers of great lots of Bvard's Patent, 4 lots in Burnetsfield Patent, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 lot in Frank's, 11 lots in Staley's, and a part of Colden's Patent, are in this town.—*Bond's Herkimer*, p. 400.

² Among the other early settlers were Conrad Folts, Andrew Piper, David Boderick, Aaron James, — Morgan, Evan Evans, Joseph Harris, John Morris, John Myers, and Adam Weber. Several Welsh families settled about 1800. The first inn was kept by John Myers in 1799; the first sawmill was built by John H. Bisher, in 1794; and the first gristmill by Adam J. Campbell, in 1808.

³ 4 M. E. Bap., Ref. Prot. D., and Univ.

⁴ Named from the German settlers, who located on the Mohawk Flats at this place.

⁵ Among the early settlers were families named Erchemer, Herkimer, Fox, Edlich, B. Hinger, Starring, Wolever, and Porter, — names still common in the co.

⁶ This attack was made Nov. 11, 1756. The settlers were totally unprepared, and the greater part were murdered or captured without resistance. The French account states that a mill, 99 houses, and a large number of barns, were destroyed,

40 persons were killed, and 150 taken prisoners. These numbers were doubtless much exaggerated. A small stockaded fort, called Fort Koner, was garrisoned at this time, and afforded shelter for a portion of the inhabitants. On the 30th of April, 1758, the French and Indians made another attack upon the settlers, and killed 20, losing 35 of their own number.

⁷ On the 15th and 16th of Aug. 1775, another council was held here by Turbot Frazer and Valcott P. Donn, on the part of the Commissioners for the Northern Department, to induce the Indians to go to Albany to hold a great council. They attended at Albany soon after; but sufficient inducements could not be offered to detach them from the royal cause.

⁸ In July, 1782, a party of 600 Indians and Tories entered the settlement, and were discovered by Peter Wolever, who with Augustus Hess, lived about 50 rods from the fort. Both families escaped to the fort, except Hess, who was killed at the place of refuge. Valentine Starring was tortured without hearing of the fort, which was too feeble to attempt a rescue.—*Bond's Herkimer*, p. 106.

⁹ There are now 7 churches in town: 2 Ref. Prot. D. Bap., Ev. Luth., F. W. Bap., Univ., and Union.

HERKIMER¹—was formed from Kingslaud District, March 7, 1788. A part of Palatine (Montgomery co.) was annexed in 1791. Norway and Schuyler were taken off in 1792, a part of Newport in 1806, and a part of Little Falls in 1829. A part was annexed to Schuyler in 1808, and restored in 1811. It lies on the s. bank of the Mohawk, near the center of the settled portions of the co. A wide intervalle extends along the river, and from it the surface gradually rises to the g. line of the town. West Canada Creek flows s. through near the center, dividing the upland into two distinct ridges. The Hasenclever Mts., w. of the creek, are 600 to 800 ft. above the Mohawk. The soil upon the hills is a gravelly loam, and in the valleys a deep, fertile alluvium. **Herkimer**,² (p. v.), upon the Mohawk, w. of the mouth of West Canada Creek, was incorp. April 6, 1807. It contains the co. buildings, 3 churches, a bank, newspaper office, paper mill,³ and gristmill. Pop. 1371. It is a station upon the N. Y. C. R. R. **Eden** (p. o.) is a hamlet, in the s. e. corner, on the line of Fairfield and Little Falls. The early history of the town is blended with that of German Flats, of which it formed a part until its organization as a town. The first settlements were made by Palatinates, under the patronage of G. v. Hunter, in 1722.⁴ It had its share of suffering during the Revolution; and all the patriot families that remained during the war were those sheltered by Fort Dayton. This fortress stood upon a point of the stone ridge about 30 rods above the present site of the courthouse. After the destruction of Fort Schuyler by flood and fire, in May, 1781, Forts Dayton and Herkimer became the frontier defenses of the Mohawk Valley.⁵ After the war, many of the Indians and Tories who had been actively engaged in hostilities returned to the settlements; but they were received by the settlers in a way little calculated to inspire sentiments of friendship, and the greater part emigrated to more congenial places.⁶ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed at an early period, by Rev. A. Rosegrantz; but the precise date has been lost.⁷

LEITCHFIELD⁸—was formed from German Flats, Feb. 5, 1796. A part of Winfield was taken off in 1816. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the Mohawk. Its surface is elevated and moderately hilly, its mean elevation being about 500 feet above the river. A series of ridges in the w. and s. are known as the "Dry Lots," no water being found upon them. The streams are small; some flow s. into the Unadilla and others s. into the Mohawk. In the n. part is a sulphur spring.⁹ **Litchfield** (p. v.) contains 1 church and about 15 houses; **Cedar Lake** (p. o.) 1 church and 9 houses; **Jerusalem**, a hamlet near the center, 2 churches and 7 houses. The first settlement was commenced about 1789, by Jabez Snow, on Snow Hill.¹⁰ The first religious services were held in 1794; Rev. — Spaulling was the first preacher.¹¹

LITTLE FALLS—was formed from Fairfield, Herkimer, and German Flats, Feb. 16, 1829. It lies in the interior of the co., s. of the center. Its surface is a broken upland, divided by the

¹ Named in honor of Gen. Nicholas Herkimer. It was intended to apply the name to the territory including the old residence of the General, but by mistake it was given to this town. The Kingslaud District was one of the divisions of Tryon co. formed March 24, 1772. Its name was exchanged with that of German Flats District, March 8, 1775. It included all that portion of the colony w. of Palatine District and s. of the Mohawk. This town embraces the whole of Wimmer's and a part of Bonnet-field, Hasenclever's, Golden's, and Wille's Patents, and small portions of the Royal Grant and Glen's Purchase.

² Originally called "Stone Ridge."

³ This paper mill was established in 1849; it gives employment to 120 hands.

⁴ Among the early settlers were Johan Joost Petrie, Frederick and A. M. Pell, Jory Dockstader, Nicholas Foster, Melger Fols, Henry Heizer, — Lender, Frederick Johan, Adam and Philip Helmer, and families named Schmidt, Weaver, and Bollinger. The first schools were German. — Robinson taught the first English school at the village.

⁵ Lieut. Solomon Woodworth was stationed at Fort Dayton with a small force of Continental troops. He rendered great service to the settlers in this part of the Valley. In the summer of 1781, with 10 men, he went out to reconnoiter; but about 3 m. s. of Herkimer the party fell into an Indian ambuscade, and only 2 escaped. The commander and 20 men were killed, and Mrs. Smith, scalped by the Indians during the war, recovered and lived to a good old age. On the 6th of August, 1781, a party of Tories and Indians, under Donald McDonald, Scotch refugees, from Johnston, made an attack upon the settlement at Shells Bush. The inhabitants mostly fled to Fort Dayton; but John Chastin and his family, consisting of his wife and 6 sons, took refuge in their own house, which was a strong blockhouse. His two little sons, twins, 8 years of age, were taken prisoners; but the remainder of the family escaped within and secured the entrance. In trying to force the door, McDonald was wounded, and made prisoner. The attack continued until dark when the Tories fled, with a loss of 11 killed and 6 wounded. McDonald

died of his wounds the next day. The two little boys were returned after the war.—*Eden's Herkimer*.

⁶ John Adam Hartman, an active and successful trader, was engaged in peddling services through the war. s. and e. of the place, an Indian came into an inn, in the w. part of this town, where Hartman was present, and getting intoxicated began to boast of his exploits and showed a telling gash made from the skin of a white child's arm and hand, with the nails still on. When the Indian left, Hartman found traces on the same road. They both passed into a swamp and the Indian never came out. In reply to questions put to him, he returned that he had saw the Indian, some distance ahead, swimming a log; and that he fell as it hit. Hartman was tried in 1780, but was acquitted. He lived in town till his death, in the spring of 1836.—*Eden's Herkimer*, p. 409.

⁷ There are 3 churches in town; 2 M. E., Ref. Prot. D.

⁸ Named from Litchfield, Conn., whence many of the early settlers came.

⁹ These hills have limestone ledges below, and the Hill is a rough scarp. These hills, 2 in number, are about 1000 ft. high each. Water is obtained by wells at an expense.

¹⁰ The Columbian Springs, in Brown's Hollow, have been brought to public notice, but have yet gained only a local reputation.

¹¹ Among the other early settlers were John P. Pett, Nathaniel Ball, and Ebenezer Durry (from N. H.) and Ezekiel Cross and S. Sherry, from Conn. Seth Hale, who settled 2 m. e. of Jerusalem. Wm. and Thos. Jones, Oliver Epler, Joseph Cook, and others, were also early settlers. The first marriage, that of Joseph and Luke Andrews, in 1790; the first marriage, that of Joseph and ———, in the same year; John and Mary (from N. H.) the first school; Joseph Shepard kept the first mill, 1793; J. Hays kept the first store; ——— Talbot built the first sawmill, and John H. Johnson the first gristmill, in 1790.

¹² The census reports 8 churches in town, 2 Presb., 2 M. E., 2 Univ. Bap., and Wes. Meth.

deep, narrow gorge of the Mohawk. A range of hills extend n. and s. from the village. They are rocky and precipitous near the river, but less rugged on the n. and s. borders.¹ The Mohawk flows s. e. through near the center of the town in a series of cascades and rapids. Its banks are rocky and in places precipitous. The soil is a sandy, gravelly loam. **Little Falls**, (p. v.) in the e. part, on the line of Manheim and Danube, was incorp. March 30, 1811. Its name was changed to "*Rockton*," April 16, 1850, and again changed to Little Falls, April 16, 1852. It is an important station on the N. Y. C. R. R. It contains 9 churches, a bank, 2 printing offices, the Little Fall Academy, a union school, and a large number of manufactories.² Pop. 3,984. **Jacksonburgh**, in the w., on the canal, has 206 inhabitants; and **Bethel**, in the s., 1 church and 15 houses. **Paines Hollow** is a p. o. Lots 12 and 13 of Burnetsfield Patent, embracing all the water-power n. of the river, were owned before the Revolution by — Petrie. This town also embraces portions of several other patents issued at an early period.³ The first settlements were made by a colony of Palatinates, in 1722.⁴ The settlers suffered much during the war, and most of them were driven off.⁵ The first settler at the village after the war was John Proteus, in 1790.⁶ A great impulse was given to the business and population of the place by the construction of the locks of the Western Navigation Co. in 1796.⁷ The first church was built about 1815. It was octagonal, with a steep roof, and surmounted by a cupola. The census reports 10 churches in town.⁸

MANHEIM⁹—was formed from Palatine, (Montgomery co.,) April 7, 1817. It lies on the n. bank of the Mohawk, upon the e. border of the co. Its surface gradually rises from the intervals along the Mohawk to the n. border, where it attains an elevation of 500 ft. above the river. East Canada Creek forms its e. boundary.¹⁰ Cathatachua Creek flows s. through near the center, and Bennett Brook flows s. e. through the n. e. corner. Upon East Canada Creek, 1 mi. above its mouth, is a series of cascades, where the water descends 180 ft. in three-fourths of a mi. The soil is a gravelly loam upon the upland, and a fine, fertile alluvium in the valleys. **Brocketts Bridge**, (p. v.) upon East Canada Creek, in the n. part, contains 2 churches, a large tannery,¹¹ gristmill, and 50 houses; and **Inghams Mills**, upon East Canada Creek, 3 mi. below Brocketts Bridge, a church and 25 houses. **East Creek** (p. o.) is a hamlet and station upon the N. Y. C. R. R., near the mouth of East Canada Creek. **Manheim Center** is a p. o. The first settlements were made by Germans, probably in about the year 1736.¹² During the Revolution they were frequently attacked by the Indians and were mostly destroyed. On the 30th of April, 1780, a party of 60 Tories and Indians fell upon the settlements at Rheimen Snyder's Bush, burned a gristmill, and carried 19 persons away into captivity.¹³ The first church, built in 1771 or '75, was burned during the war, and was re-built soon after. The census reports 5 churches; 2 M. E., 2 Union, and Ref. Prot. D.

¹ The rocks at Little Falls are chiefly by persthene and gneiss, overlaid by calciferous sandstone on the s. side of the river. Falls Hill, s. of the village, is 518 feet above the canal, and Roll Way Hill, s. of the village, is little less in height. In the immediate vicinity of the village are quarries of limestone, from which is obtained lime and a good building material. Small caves and pot holes are numerous among the rocks near the river. The largest of the latter is 28 feet in diameter and 37 feet deep. The track through the mountains at this place was one of the most formidable barriers in the construction of the Erie Canal. The n. part of the town is covered with Utica slate, and the s. part by the Hudson River and Clinton groups.

² Among these manufactories are 4 paper mills, turning out \$1,000,000 worth of paper annually; 2 woolen factories, producing about \$2,000,000 worth of goods annually; a stock-raising mill, producing goods to the amount of \$400,000, and a starch factory, using \$200,000 worth of corn annually. Besides these are 2 flouring mills, a cotton factory, 3 large shoe manufactories, and an extensive carriage shop.

³ This town includes a portion of the Gl. n. Purchase of 1729; Guy Johnson's Patent, granted in 1745; Vaughan's Patent, granted in 1720; Tall Hall Patent, granted in 1752; 6 lots of Butterfield's Patent, granted in 1725, and small portions of several other patents.

⁴ Among these early settlers were John Jost Tenthorn, Mary Benjamin, Nicholas Kesler, Johannes Bourdett, and Christian Fox. John Petrie kept the first inn, before the Revolution. A gristmill built on Custer Creek, in the n. part of the town, was destroyed during the war.

⁵ In June, 1782, a party of Tories and Indians invaded the town, burned a gristmill on Furnace Creek, killed Daniel Petrie, and carried away several prisoners.

⁶ Among the first settlers after the war were Wm. Alexander, Richard Phillips, Thos. Smith, Joel Lankton, Richard Winsor,

Wm. Carr, Wm. Morales, Washington Britton, Alpheus Parkhurst, John Drummond, Eben Britton, and Josiah Skinner,—all of whom came in town between 1790 and 1800.

⁷ These locks were planned by Roswell Weston, an English engineer, and built under the direction of Philip Schuyler. The first locks, built of wood, were replaced by stone in 1864.

⁸ Bapt. Ev. Univ., M. E., At. Meth., Meth. Prot., Presb., Prot. Episc., R. C., Univ., and Union.

⁹ Named from Manheim, in Baden, the native place of the early settlers. The town embraces 6 lots of Glen's Purchase, a part of the fourth allotment of the Royal Grant, the Patents of John Van Driess and of Snell and Zimmermann, a part of the patents of Rev. Peter Van Driess and of Moorman, and several minor tracts granted since the Revolution.

¹⁰ This stream was called by the Indians *Ci-shawa* and *Sag-oh-ta*.

¹¹ This is the largest tannery in the co. It has a capital of \$250,000, consumes 5,000 cords of bark per annum, and manufactures sole leather exclusively.

¹² Among the early settlers were families named Snell, Zimmermann, and Van Driesssen. Snell was the patentee of a large tract. Seven of the name, including several of his sons, were killed at the battle of Oriskany. John Burdley built the first mill, in 1795. The first school (German) was taught by — Kautman.

¹³ A blockhouse stood at this place, and many of the inhabitants took refuge in it. Twelve of the prisoners were taken at one house by half the number of Indians, without resistance. The captives all returned after the war, except one who died in Canada, and one that escaped. John G. Snell, while searching for cattle in the woods, was surprised by the Indians and shot through the body. He recovered, however, and lived to an advanced age. The town was deserted after this by all but Tories.

NEWPORT¹—was formed from Herkimer, Fairfield, Norway, and Schuylcr, April 7, 1803. It lies on the w. border of the co., near the center. Its surface is broken by ridges of highlands, which rise 400 to 500 ft. each side of the narrow intervals of West Canada Creek. This stream flows s. e. through the town, near the center. White Creek flows s. through the e. part. The soil is a clayey loam, with some gravel on the hills. It is chiefly underlaid by limestone, which is quarried in some localities. **Newport**, (p. v.) near the center, incorp. March 20, 1857, contains 3 churches, 1 bank, a gristmill, cotton factory,² and 671 inhabitants. Settlement was commenced in 1791, by Christopher Hawkins, from R. I.;³ Rev. David Haskell (Bap.) held the first meeting, in 1796.⁴

NORWAY⁵—was formed from Herkimer, April 10, 1792. Fairfield was taken off in 1796, Russia, as "*Union*," and a part of Newport, in 1806, and Ohio in 1823. It lies in the interior of the co., s. of the Mohawk. Its surface is elevated and rolling. It is drained by several small streams, tributaries of West Canada Creek. The soil is sandy in the s. w., and loam and gravelly in the e. and s. Limestone is quarried in several places; and fossils have been found near White Creek. There is a sulphur spring 1 mi. s. of the village. **Norway**, (p. v.) near the center, contains 3 churches, a cheese box factory, tannery, and 30 houses; **Graysville**,⁶ (p. v.) on the line of Ohio, contains an extensive tannery and 30 houses.⁷ The first settlement was made by — Whipple and Christopher Hawkins, from R. I., in 1786; but it was soon abandoned.⁸ The first religious meetings were held by Rev. — Robertson, in 1792.⁹

OHIO¹⁰—was formed from Norway, as "*West Brunswick*," April 11, 1823. Its name was changed May 3, 1836. A part of Wilmurt was taken off in 1836. It lies in the interior, on the s. border of the settlements. Its surface is moderately hilly, with an elevation of 700 to 900 ft. above the Mohawk. A range of high, steep hills extends through the s. part. It is drained by West Canada and Black Creeks and their tributaries. The soil is a sandy loam, with some clay. A large portion of the town is still a wilderness. **Graysville**, (p. v.) on the line of Norway, contains 1 church, a tannery, and 30 houses. **Ohio City**, (Ohio p. o.) in the w. part, contains 10 houses. A few scattering settlements were begun before the Revolution, but were broken up during the war.¹¹ Religious services were first held at Ohio City, in 1808.¹²

RUSSIA¹³—was formed from Norway, as "*Union*," April 7, 1806. Its name was changed April 6, 1808. A part of Wilmurt was taken off in 1836. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the Mohawk, its s. part extending into the border of the great northern wilderness. Its surface is rolling and moderately hilly, and on the w. descends abruptly to the valley of West Canada Creek. The hills are 800 to 1,000 ft. above the Mohawk. West Canada and Black Creeks flow w. through the s. w. part, the former forming a part of the w. boundary. On it are some extensive lumber works.¹⁴ Trenton Falls, upon West Canada Creek, is on the w. border. The soil is sandy

¹ Named from Newport, R. I., the former residence of many of the early settlers.

² A cotton factory was built in 1808, by Benj. Bowen. The Herkimer Manufacturing Co. was formed in 1814, with a capital of \$40,000. In 1841 V. S. Kinyon became proprietor by purchase, and to present gives employment to 80 persons, and turns out \$45,000 to \$50,000 worth of sheetings annually.

³ Among the other early settlers were Benj. Bowen, John C. Green, Israel Wakely, and Geo. Fencer, all from R. I.; Dr. West Willoughby, and Sherman Wooster, from Conn. Joseph Benseley, A. M. Daniels, Geo. Cook, and Wm. Whipple were also early settlers. The first death was that of Salas Hawkins, in 1793. Alder Jo-stone bought the first school, in 1795. Wm. Wakely kept the first inn, in 1793, and Geo. Cook the first store, the same year. Benj. Bowen built the first sawmill, in 1793, and the first gristmill, in 1794. The first settlers derived title from parties who had purchased from the courts of forfeiture.

⁴ The census reports 7 churches in town; Bap., M. E., Cth., Meth., Presb., Union, Univ., and R. C.

⁵ Named from Norway, in Europe. This town is included in the second and third allotments of the Royal Grant.

⁶ Named from Lathan Gray, a resident of the place.

⁷ L. Dea's tannery, established in 1855, with a capital of \$150,000, employs 75 men, and produces \$150,000 worth of side leather annually. The works are driven by a steam engine of 50 horse power.

⁸ Jeremiah Potter and his son, Fisher Potter, came in with their families from R. I. in 1788. Their whole store of provisions to carry them through the first winter was a crop of potatoes and some corn. For meat they depended upon hunting. Thos. Hinman settled in 1789. John, Andrew, and Simon Coe; Capt. Hinman from Conn.; John and David Corp., S. Fanning, David Underhill, 5 families of Braytons, Angell, Leonard, and Philip Potter, Edward Henderson, Levi B. Cook, Henri Tallingarth, Abijah Tombling, and West Willoughby, were early settlers.

The first birth was that of a child of Gibbon Beavton; and the first death, that of the wife of K. Hinman. The first school was taught by Jeanette Henderson, in 1793. Amos Coe kept the first inn; Thaddeus Seribner & Bro., the first store, in 1793; Capt. Hinman built the first sawmill, in 1793; and Carpenter Cole the first gristmill, the same year. Vade & Ledy built a tiling mill, in 1793.—*Beavton's Herkimer*, p. 430.

⁹ The census reports 5 churches; Bap., F. W. Bap., M. E., Presb., and Prof. E.

¹⁰ Named from the State of Ohio. This town includes the Jerseyfield and a small part of the Bensenville Patents.

¹¹ — Mount settled on Lot 503 of the Jerseyfield Patent some years before the Revolution. During the war, Mr. Mount was attacked by Indians; his two sons were killed, and himself, wife, and daughter fled to Little Falls, a distance of 20 miles. He did not see his wife and daughter after leaving his house until they met at Little Falls.—*Beavton's Herkimer*, p. 435. John Miller settled in 1789 '90. — Warner, David Thoop, Aaron Thoop, Harmanus Van Papp, and others, were early settlers. David Thoop kept the first inn, Ephraim Ash the first store, in 1820. — Mount built the first mills, before the war. They were burned at the time, or soon after, he was driven off. The Indianus Walter N. Butler was killed about 2 miles above the junction of Black and West Canada Creeks, on or near the line between this town and Russia, Dec. 20, 1781.

¹² The census reports 3 churches in town; Evan. Meth., German Meth., and R. C.

¹³ This town contains a part of the third allotment of the Royal Grant, portions of Jerseyfield, Bensenville, and Madokan's, and the whole of Lush's, Marvin's, and the 37 Patents.

¹⁴ Hinckley & Eallon have an extensive sawmill, planing mill, blacksmith shop, top hammer, and other wood manufactory, employ 100 men, and turn out work to the amount of \$20,000 annually.

loam and clay. **Russia**, (p. v.) in the s. part, contains 2 churches and 140 inhabitants; **Gravesville**, (p. v.) in the s. w., a church and 20 houses; **Poland**, (p. v.) near the s. line, a church and 179 inhabitants; **Cold Brook**, (p. v.) in the s. e., a saw set factory, cheese box factory, gristmill, and 248 inhabitants; **Booth**, (p. o.) on Black Creek, a church, grist and saw mill, tannery, and 10 houses. **Prospect** is a hamlet, and contains — sawmills. The first settlement was commenced in 1792, by Stobard Squires, from Conn.¹ The first religious meetings (F. W. Bap.) were held by Rev. Benajah Corp.²

SALISBURY³—was formed from Palatine, (Montgomery co.) March 3, 1797, and annexed from Montgomery co., April 7, 1817. It lies on the e. border of the co., and extends n. into the great wilderness. Only about one-fourth of its surface is cultivated. It is a broken and mountainous upland in the s. and hilly in the s. The principal streams are East Canada Creek, which forms a part of the e. boundary, and Spruce Creek, which flows through the s. w. and s. parts. The soil is a sandy and clayey loam. A bed of iron ore has been worked to some extent on Lot 105, fourth allotment of the Royal Grant. **Salisbury Center**, (p. v.) in the s. part, contains 2 churches, a tannery, and 319 inhabitants; **Salisbury Corners**, (Salisbury p. o.) in the s. w., 2 churches and 30 houses; **Diamond Hill**, 25 houses; **Deveraux**, 15 houses. **Whitesburgh**, (p. o.) on the line of Fulton co., is a hamlet. Settlement was begun before the Revolution, by tenants of Sir Wm. Johnson, who followed his lead during the war, and shared his fate at the hands of the Commissioners of Forfeiture.⁴ The census reports 4 churches in town.⁵

SCHUYLER⁶—was formed from Herkimer, April 10, 1792. Trenton was taken off in 1797, Deerfield (Oneida co.) in 1798, and a part of Newport in 1806. A part was annexed from Herkimer in 1808, and re-annexed to Herkimer in 1811. It lies on the w. border of the co., n. of the Mohawk. Its surface is hilly. The Hasenlever Mts. extend through the center, attaining in this town an elevation of 1,000 to 1,200 ft. above tide. A wide interval extends along the Mohawk, which forms the s. boundary. Its streams are tributaries of the Mohawk and generally flow through narrow ravines. The flats bordering the river are annually overflowed. The soil upon the hills is slaty and gravelly. **East Schuyler**, (p. v.) in the s. e., contains 25 houses; and **West Schuyler**, (p. v.) in the s. w., a church and 25 houses. Settlement was commenced previous to 1775, by several German families.⁷ There was a good carriage road in 1757, on the bank of the river, from the crossing, where Utica now stands,⁸ to the Palatine village, German Flats. There are 2 churches in town: M. E. and Meth. Prot.

STARK⁹—was formed from Danube, March 18, 1828. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is hilly and broken, with a mean elevation of 500 feet above the Mohawk. The principal streams are Otsquago and Nowadaga Creeks. Otsquago Creek flows through a narrow valley, bordered by steep banks 150 to 200 ft. high. The soil is generally a sandy loam in the valleys, and sandy and gravelly on the hills. **Starkville**, (p. v.) in the s. e. part, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, and 190 inhabitants; **Van Hornesville**, (p. v.) in the s. part, 1 church, a cotton factory, (not in operation,) a grist and saw mill, and 228 inhabitants. **Smiths Corners** is a

¹ Jonathan Millington, from Ct. — Smith, Farley Fuller, Geo. Taylor, Rosanna Steena. — Austin & Son, Wm. Back, Jeremiah Smith, Jotham Carpenter, &c. — Coon and others, set the loam after; and in 1794, many others came in. The first marriage was that of Farley Fuller and Maria Smith, in 1794; the first death, that of a son of — Allen, and the second, that of Waite Robinson. The first school was taught by — Morehouse, at Graves Hollow, and another, about the same time, by — Stenned. The first inn was kept by Jonathan Carpenter, the first store by — Swinburn, at Graves Hollow, in 1797. The first sawmill was built in 1797, and the first gristmill by Benj. Hume, in the same year. A cotton factory was built at Poland some years since.

² The census reports 4 churches in town; M. E., Presb., Union, and Unit.

³ Named from Salisbury, Conn., whence many of the early settlers came. This town includes part of the Jess-Field Patent, and parts of the first, second, and fourth allotments of the Royal Grant. Several of the Indian children of Sir Wm. Johnson had tracts of land assigned to them in this part of the Royal Grant, — viz: William 1,000 acres; Grant 1,000; Anne, 2,000; Susan 3,000; Marc 2,000; George 3,000; Margaret, 2,000; Magdalen — and Elizabeth, — of the six children the last three were convicted of adhering to the enemy, but, on record of conviction existing against the others, acts were passed by the Legislature, Feb. 25, 17, 16, and March 30, 1798, authorizing John Robinson, George Pearson, and James Coker,

run, purchasers under the Commissioners of Forfeiture, to receive from the treasury the part of the purchase money which they had paid and convey back the lands.

⁴ John Fayville and Cornelius Lamberson settled about 1773, near Burrill's Corners; Asa Sheldon and Abijah Ford about 1793. Abel Pratt, Stephen Todd, Jabez Ayers, Jonathan Cole, — Bidwell, Ira Bartholomew, Atwater Cook, Amos Ives, Moses De Witt, — Low, Jonathan Hallett, and others, were early settlers. John Ford was the first child born; Elizabeth Rice taught the first school; Aaron Hackley kept the first inn and store, at Burrill's Corners.

⁵ 2 M. E., Bap. and Union.

⁶ This town contains the whole of Kast's Patent and parts of Cosby's Manor and Hasenlever's and Walton's Patents.

⁷ Among the early settlers were families named Kasts, Starin, S. Widvig, Fancour, Klotz and Brinkhaecker. Judge Henri Starring, who is said to have granted the celebrated Yankee pass, formerly resided in this town. A store was kept on Cosby's Manor in 1795.

⁸ In 1757, M. De Belletre, with a body of French and Indians, traversed this road, and burned every house upon it within the town. — *Walton's Herkimer*, p. 41.

⁹ Named in honor of Gen. Stark, of the Revolution. Parts of Henderson's, L'Honniedin's, Vaughan's, McNeil's, J. Vrooman's, C. Cobden's, Livingston's, and Lansing's Patents are in this town. — *Walton's Herkimer*, p. 433.

hamlet. Small settlements were commenced before 1775, but were broken up during the Revolution.³ The census reports 4 churches in town.⁴

WARREN⁵—was formed from German Flats, Feb. 5, 1796. Columbia was taken off in 1812. It lies centrally on the s. border of the co. Its surface is hilly, the highest points being 500 to 800 feet above the Mohawk. The principal stream is Fish Creek, which flows s., and is bordered by steep banks 100 to 200 ft. high. Mud Lake, in the e., and Weavers and Youngs Lake, in the s., are small bodies of water. The soil is a sandy and clay loam. There are 2 small sulphur springs in town. **Jordanville** (p. v.) contains 2 churches and 125 inhabitants; **Stages Corners** (p. v.) a gristmill, sawmill, and 82 inhabitants; **Little Lakes**,⁶ (Warren p. o.) in the s. part, 1 church and 117 inhabitants. **Crauns Corners** is a hamlet. Some settlements were commenced before the Revolution, by Germans from the Upper Valley.⁷ Elder Phineas Holcomb was the first settled minister in town, about 1793.⁸

WILMERT⁹—was formed from Russia and "West Brunswick," (now Ohio,) May 3, 1835. This is the largest town in the State, and is one of the least populous. It includes the whole s. part of the co., extending nearly 50 mi. in length, by about 16 mi. in breadth, entirely within the wild primeval forests of Northern New York. Its surface is rocky and mountainous, and the greater part is unfit for cultivation. In the deep valleys among the mountains are numerous beautiful, picturesque lakes, forming one of the finest features of the landscape.¹⁰ The soil is a sandy loam. The hills are usually covered with a thin growth of forest trees; but in the valleys only is found soil fit for profitable pasturage. The settlements are confined to the s. part. There is no p. o., village, store, church, or gristmill in town. The lumber cut in this region is mostly floated down West Canada Creek, and manufactured at Prospect in the town of Russia. An attempt was made to settle the town in 1790, by Arthur Noble, the patentee, and a sawmill was built at that time; but the project failed. It was again tried in 1793, with no better success. Toward the close of the last century, John Brown, a wealthy capitalist of Providence, R. I., who owned a large tract in this town, made an attempt at settlement; but his project failed. In 1812 his son-in-law, Chas. T. Harrisoff, made another attempt to settle upon this tract. He built a forge and sawmill, and cleared 2,000 acres; but, the outlay bringing no return, and his supply of money from the e. being cut off, the project was abandoned, and the colonists returned to their respective homes.¹¹

WINFIELD¹²—was formed from Litchfield, Richfield, (Otsego co.) and Plainfield, (Otsego co.) April 17, 1816. The bounds of the co. were enlarged upon the formation of this town. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is moderately hilly, and forms the dividing upland between the Mohawk and Unadilla Valleys, the general elevation being about 500 feet above the Mohawk. A range of hills in the s. e. rises about 200 ft. higher. The e. branch of the Unadilla flows s. through a deep valley in the w. part. Browns Hollow Creek, a branch of the Mohawk, rises on the n. border. Near East Winfield is a sulphur spring; and several limestone quarries are found in different parts of the town. **East Winfield** (Winfield p. o.) contains 30 houses; **West Winfield** (p. v.) 2 churches, the West Winfield Academy, a bank, 2 gristmills, 2 saw-

¹ One of these settlements was on Otsego Creek, and consisted of the families of John Shull, John Bronner, ———, Tobias, and others. Another settlement was commenced at The Falls, so called.—*Beaumont's Herkimer*, p. 483. The families of Wadsworth, Adam Young, and others, were early settlers. Abraham Van Home, from N. J., settled in town in 1791, at what is now Van Homeville. The first German school was taught by ——— Garner, and the first English school by ——— Haight. Abraham Van Home built the first mills, soon after his settlement, and his sons kept the first store.

² Bap., Bap. and Luth., M. E., and Union.

³ Named from Gen. Joseph Warren, of the Revolution. This town and was the principal part of Henderson and Theodad Young's Patents.

⁴ Called by the Indians Wa-ion-tha.

⁵ Andro-wo-town, in the s. part, then containing 7 families,—was plundered and burned by Brant in July, 1778. A part of the inhabitants were killed, and the remainder carried away captive. Young's settlement at the Lakes was spared by the Indians on account of the Tory principles of the proprietor; but the Americans soon after plundered and burned this place in retaliation. In March, 1792, Samuel Cleland, from Mass., and his sons Norman, Simon, Jonas, Martin, and Moses, settled in town. Danforth Abbott, Hugh Panell, Amos Allen, Elder Phineas Holcomb, Richard Schooley Hull, Thomas James, and Garret Abel, and ——— Thayer were early settlers. Stephen Ludington kept the first inn, Outhout A. Vrooman the first store, and Isaac Freeman built the first gristmill, in 1795.

⁶ The census reports 6 churches: 4 M. E. Bap. and Ref. Prot. D.

⁷ This immense town embraces part of the French and Indian Warman's Patents, Adams, Browns, &c. &c. on the Otsego River; and Watson's Patents, and Towns and Grants of the English. Brown's tract, owned by E. K. Lyon and others, embraces 20,000 acres, and extends across the county of Hamilton and Lewis.

⁸ Nos. 1 to 4 of the Fulton chain of lakes, are formed by the River; Transparent, Woodhull, Bly, and Cloud, flow down into Black River. Several of these lakes contain large reservoirs for the canal. Upon the shores are large quantities of iron sand, derived from the abrasion of the rocks containing iron ore.

⁹ Harrisoff continued upon the land until Dec. 19, 1814, when, disappointed at his own enterprises, and the attention which him, he committed suicide. It is said that the day after his death he made preparations for going to Providence, and gave particular orders for his men to go out the next morning, and to be left and fill up a large hole that had been dug for him. They went out to perform their labor, but one of them, who I would see if any tools had been left, and at the bottom he found Harrisoff, who had secreted himself there, intending to be buried. The next day he accomplished his object by a pistol shot.

¹⁰ Named from Gen. Winfield Scott. This town comprised within its limits parts of Bayard's, Esperand's, and Schooley's Patents.

mills, a clover mill, and tannery. Pop. 381. **North Winfield** is a p. o. The first settlement was commenced in 1792.¹ The census reports 3 churches.²

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Herkimer County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.			VALUATION OF 1858.		POPULATION.			No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Districts.				Children taught.	
Columbia.....	15,668	5,134	8,061,603	\$50,200	302,493	742	889	252	397	394	11	67	
Danube.....	13,719	3,333	4,203,3	74,507	476,000	987	894	295	296	188	9	71	
Fairfield.....	18,443	5,402	5,842,68	157,233	741,881	746	747	296	295	449	13	470	
Frankfort.....	1,3114	5,958	4,923,57	96,850	589,207	1329	1,578	458	648	495	14	1,239	
German Flats.....	14,194	5,429	4,88,203	321,940	813,113	1393	1,872	725	783	596	11	1,340	
Herkimer.....	13,371	4,945	5,68,560	151,527	690,487	1,447	1,410	447	487	393	12	368	
Littlefield.....	13,329	4,118	1,115,564	385,338	1,500,902	829	733	298	319	257	19	611	
Little Falls.....	12,359	3,686	257,106	44,761	391,867	2,424	2,566	726	922	413	19	1,638	
Manheim.....	14,657	2,741	6,947,44	78,555	773,299	858	814	394	315	297	8	536	
Newport.....	15,233	4,259	3,05,129	105,550	470,650	995	1,029	369	497	253	9	652	
Norway.....	14,604	5,477	4,45,470	66,539	312,000	535	521	182	297	159	10	410	
Ohio.....	6,351	11,201	1,28,225	4,989	132,314	582	595	194	191	185	7	483	
Russia.....	20,369	11,869	39,965,2	78,734	447,896	1,175	1,113	424	428	374	17	817	
Salisbury.....	17,212	47,598	541,594	72,000	613,594	1,204	1,102	448	466	339	14	834	
Schuyler.....	17,567	4,871	5,65,741	32,605	597,746	842	848	295	317	196	11	658	
Stark.....	11,187	3,903	2,96,733	64,097	3,145,0	744	734	372	303	224	9	483	
Warren.....	17,1194	5,954	4,23,494	194,218	627,622	890	811	335	297	291	11	588	
Winmurt.....	705	391,839	273,708	165,410	439,118	180	88	38	42	29	2	73	
Winfield.....	12,665	2,788	74,924		74,924	691	706	270	286	186	9	629	
Total.....	297,414	595,637	8,190,129	2,159,704	10,516,833	19,092	18,879	6,848	7,396	5,219	187	13,887	

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheeps.	Swine.	RESH. OF GRAIN.		Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.		Domestic Manufactures in Value.
					Winter.	Spring.				Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.		
Columbia.....	706	802	1,801	2,134	893	516	81,013	4,500	18,572	37,029	79,285	333,399	1,237
Danube.....	559	840	1,637	1,224	1,208	3,101	76,929	3,931	10,794	14,416	62,090	343,125	1,045
Fairfield.....	429	723	3,753	621	1,485	94	44,811	6,982	8,669	37,772	76,923	1,293,826	543
Frankfort.....	979	893	1,339	1,576	1,247	1,393	91,596	4,910	21,908	21,828	111,768	78,395	1,992
German Flats.....	957	1,095	1,524	1,105	1,001	5,281	63,435	3,649	12,033	17,687	54,377	285,500	739
Herkimer.....	614	703	2,296	862	1,387	3,803	6,234	4,291	19,518	29,626	95,341	379,200	1,363
Littlefield.....	456	832	1,676	952	950	60	67,191	3,880	18,223	36,411	73,825	379,579	340
Little Falls.....	169	711	2,176	449	1,271	1,595	47,542	4,993	10,412	17,515	59,270	587,500	294
Manheim.....	451	713	3,329	393	1,390	573	44,428	7,234	11,314	15,174	87,533	1,087,296	605
Newport.....	374	517	2,688	349	1,263	565	49,227	3,786	12,598	21,256	76,530	826,989	620
Norway.....	257	389	2,137	154	672	280	27,596	3,294	11,751	8,435	39,545	549,823	550
Ohio.....	219	362	509	351	291	92	19,113	1,119	11,101	33	39,550	58,226	758
Russia.....	325	729	2,326	1,062	821	1,417	73,679	3,978	24,586	17,175	94,651	501,425	1,483
Salisbury.....	433	842	1,827	491	734	187	48,824	5,293	16,298	9,310	65,219	694,590	1,901
Schuyler.....	641	717	2,299	1,009	1,461	2,900	145,510	4,181	18,376	14,224	76,000	585,450	753
Stark.....	603	742	1,349	1,321	919	1,244	99,999	2,814	7,563	16,586	98,149	149,295	660
Warren.....	673	872	1,917	2,994	835	199	79,403	5,306	17,009	19,782	83,135	374,239	1,158
Winmurt.....	29	34	46	19	19	50	2,349	87	1,021		3,359	700	40
Winfield.....	351	621	1,564	709	507	246	55,115	4,121	16,025	18,442	64,805	525,210	
Total.....	9,098	13,417	29,633	17,796	18,227	23,454	1,170,277	78,213	267,875	333,901	1,300,377	9,068,519	14,1104

¹ Among the early settlers were Jos Walker, Timothy Walker, Capt Nathan Brown, Oliver Harwood, Oliver Corbit, Benj. Cole, and Ben. Giles, from Mass. Abel Brace came in from Conn. in 1793. Josiah Harwood bought the first school, in 1794; Charles Brace kept the first inn, in 1794; John Dillingham the first store, in 1796. Joseph Walker built the first saw and grist mill, soon after his settlement; Benj. Harrington built the first clothing works, at West Winfield, about 1800.

² M. E. Cong., and Bap.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.



This county was formed from Oneida, March 28, 1809, and named in honor of Thomas Jefferson. Its lands have been changed by setting off a portion of Rodman to Lewis co. in 1809, and by annexing a portion of Lewis co. to Wilna in 1814. It lies in the angle formed by the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario, is distant 115 mi. from Albany, and contains 1878 sq. mi. The s. w. part is marshy, but at a short distance from the lake the land rises in gentle undulations, and, farther inland, by abrupt terraces, to the highest point, in the town of Worth. A plateau, about 1000 feet above the lake, spreads out from the summit, and extends into Oswego and Lewis cos. An ancient lake bench, 200 feet above the present level of the lake, may be traced through

Ellisburgh, Adams, Watertown, and Rutland. North of the Black River the surface is generally flat or slightly undulating; in the extreme s. e. corner it is broken by low ridges parallel to the St. Lawrence. With the exception of a few isolated hills, no part of this region is as high as the ancient lake ridge mentioned above.¹

The rocks of the co. belong to the primary formation and the lower strata of the N. Y. system. Gneiss is the underlying rock of the e. border in Wilna and Antwerp, of the Thousand Islands and the shore at Alexandria Bay, and of two strips of land extending from the e. border, one toward Theresa Falls, and the other toward Evans Mills. Next above this is a thick deposit of Potsdam sandstone, extending through Wilna, Antwerp, Philadelphia, Theresa, Alexandria, Orleans, and Clayton, the margin of which may be traced along its entire extent by a low moral precipice. The soil upon this rock is thin, and principally derived from drift deposits. The rock itself is almost indestructible, and preserves diluvial scratches and marks with great distinctness. Above this is a thin deposit of calciferous sandstone, extending through parts of Cape Vincent, Lyme, Clayton, Orleans, and Le Ray. The soil upon this rock is deeper than that upon the Potsdam sandstone, and is derived principally from disintegration. The Black River limestone overlies this, and forms the surface rock in most of the remaining parts of the co. s. of the river, and in a part of Champion and Rutland, s. Above this is the Trenton limestone, appearing on the lake shore at Cape Vincent and extending in a s. e. direction through Lyme, Brownsville, Watertown, Rutland, and Champion. This rock is of great thickness, and it forms the principal declivities of the plateau in the s. part of the co. About midway in this strata is found the ancient lake ridge before noticed. The caves near Watertown are in the lower strata of this rock. Next above come the Utica slate and Lorraine shales, forming the summit of the irregular table land which covers the s. "peak" of Champion, the s. border of Rutland, the greater part of Rodman, a corner of Adams, the e. part of Ellisburgh, and the whole of Lorraine and Worth. These shales are easily decomposed, and produce a deep, rich soil. Along the streams that flow from this formation the water has worn deep and often highly picturesque ravines, sometimes miles in length, and almost through the soft and yielding strata. The rounded outline of the slate hills, the abrupt terraces of the limestone, and the sharp, wall like margins of the sandstone, afford characteristic features to the country underlain by these several formations. Alluvial deposits uniformly occur where the streams from the slate flow out upon the limestone; and drift deposits are scattered promiscuously over the whole co. The most remarkable of these is the "Pine Plains," a sand barren several miles in extent in Wilna and Le Ray. The lake shore in Ellisburgh consists of drifting sand, behind which are marshes. From Stony Point to Cape Vincent the shore is bordered by the level edges of the Trenton limestone; but farther down the river it presents that alternation of rounded ridges of rocks, intervalles, and marshes peculiar to the primary formation. The highest point in Worth is about 1200 feet above the lake. The streams are Black,² Indian, and Perch Rivers, the two Sandy Creeks,³ Stony, Catfish, Kent, French, Pleasant, and Black Creeks, and their tributaries, Hungry Bay⁴ (including Henderson,

¹ An isolated hill in Pamela formerly bore a crop of red cedar; and, as this timber is now only found upon the islands in the lake, it is supposed that the hill was an island at a time when at least three fourths of the county was covered by water.

² Indian name Ke-hu-al-goo, great or wide river.

³ Called by the Indians Te-ka'd-coog (the sloping banks).

⁴ Called by the French "La Famine."

Black River, and Chaumont Bays) has a coast line of great length; and the Thousand Islands present many attractions from their romantic scenery and historical associations. Several small lakes, filling deep gorges, in Antwerp, Theresa and Alexandria,—one in Rutland, two in Henderson, Perch Lake in Pamela and Orleans, and Pleasant Lake in Champion, constitute the other waters of the co. Iron ore abounds in Antwerp. Traces of lead and copper are found in the primary region; limestone, capable of a great variety of uses, water limestone and barytes are also abundant. The Black River enters the co. at Carthage, where commence a series of cascades and rapids which continue almost to the lake, with a total fall of 480 feet. Indian River affords water power at half a dozen places, and most of the streams s. of Black River are available for the same purpose.

The flat country along the St. Lawrence at times is affected by drouth, which is never felt on the uplands; while the latter are somewhat noted for the great depth of their snows. The mirage has been frequently seen on the lake, bringing into view places beyond the horizon. One form of this refraction, in which a line of clear sky appears along the shore, is almost a constant attendant upon clear, pleasant days in summer. Waterspouts, attended with dark clouds and a roaring noise, have been seen upon the lake and its bays. In the primary regions the intervalles are remarkably fertile, while the ridges are often naked rock. The soil over a part of the sandstone is too thin for cultivation, but the barren region is comparatively limited. The limestone and slate districts are exceedingly fertile, and particularly adapted to dairying and the raising of spring grains. Of these, barley, within a few years, has become the most important. Winter wheat is raised less than formerly; oats, corn, rye, and peas are staple products. For many years manufactures have received much attention and employed a large amount of capital. They consist of iron from the ore, castings, machinery, cotton and woolen fabrics, paper, leather, and flour, and have been chiefly carried on along the line of the Black River, and in Antwerp, Theresa, Philadelphia, Adams, and Ellisburgh. Rafting, shipbuilding, and lake commerce form prominent pursuits at several points along the St. Lawrence.

Upon the erection of the co., in 1805, Watertown was selected for the co. seat.¹ A combined courthouse and jail was erected in 1807 and burned in 1821. Soon after, separate buildings, of stone, were erected, which are still in use. In 1816 a fireproof clerk's office was built, and occupied until 1831, when the present one was erected. The jail having become unfit for use, and having been officially complained of, a writ was issued, Dec. 1, 1848, by the Supreme Court, ordering its immediate improvement.² This led to the erection of an additional building, with excellent arrangements for both the security and convenience of prisoners. The first poorhouse was erected on the Dudley Farm, in Le Ray, about 5 mi. s. of Watertown, in 1825; and it was used until 1833, when the present spacious buildings were erected in Pamela, 1 mi. below Watertown. In 1852 a special act was passed for the supervision of the poor in this co.

The first newspaper in the co., called the "*American Eagle*," was established at Watertown, in 1811, by Henry Coffeen. Its name was soon after changed to the "*American Advocate*,"³

¹ The commission appointed for the selection of the co. seat by the Gov. and Council were: Matthew Barr, David Rodgers, and John Van Benthuysen. The first court and the first board of supervisors met at a school-house on the site of the present City Church. The first co. officers were: Augustus Sackett, *First Justice*; Joshua Beards and Parley Keyes, *Judges*; Thomas White, Lyman Ellis, Wm. Hunter, and Adam Evans, *Justices*; Henry Coffeen, *Clerk*; Abel Sherman, *Sheriff*; Benj. Skinner, *Surrogate and Treasurer*; and Hart Massey, Ambrose Pease, and Larnald Hubbard, *Crossers*. At the time of its erection most of the taxes of the co. were paid by non-residents.

² In 1807 the jail inmates were first established, which were erected on a site to be donated at a passing market. They covered a small spot around the courthouse and part of the public square, and included most of the houses of the village, while between and these localities, along the sides of the roads, and sometimes in the center, were *pullies*, from 4 to 8 feet wide, with occasional cross-arms; so that, by carefully observing his route, turning right or left, and keeping himself in the street ranges, while they met had established a prisoner might vent nearly every building in the village; but if the route was, by any accident, obstructed, by a block of lumber, a pool of mud, or a single wheel, he must pass over, through, or under, or else cross, by, or under, the road, or losing this precious freedom, by one's imprisonment, and subjecting his bad to presentation to the vengeance of his host. *History of Jefferson County*, p. 21.

³ *The American Advocate* was started at Watertown in 1811, by B. M. A. & J. H. Lord, Jr., and continued until 1819.

⁴ *The Independent Republican*, commenced in 1819 by S. A. Abbey, and was continued until 1825.

⁵ *The Herald of Salvation*, semi-mo., (Univ.) was commenced in 1822 by Rev. Pitt Morse, and continued 2 years.

⁶ *The Water-town Freeman* was established in 1824, and continued until 1833, and was then changed to

⁷ *The Democratic Standard*. In July, 1835, it was united with the *Watertown Eagle*, and became

⁸ *The Eagle and Standard*.

⁹ *Thursdays Post* was commenced in 1826 by Theron Parsons & Co., and in 1828 sold to Henry L. Harvey, who changed it to

¹⁰ *The Register*. It was afterward united with the *Genius of Philadelphia*, and in 1830 it became the

¹¹ *Watertown Courier and General Advertiser*. In 1831 it passed into the hands of B. Cory, and in 1835 it was changed to the

¹² *North American*. It was published by J. Huxton a short time, and afterward by H. S. Noble, by whom in 1839 it was issued as

¹³ *The Watertown Register*. In 1843 Joel Green became proprietor, and changed it to

¹⁴ *The Black River Journal*, and continued it until 1846.

¹⁵ *The Genius of Philadelphia* was started in 1828 by Henry L. Harvey, and was afterward united with *The Register*.

¹⁶ *The Genes* was started at Adams in 1828, by Theron Parsons, and was soon after removed to Watertown. In 1830, Enoch E. Camp became its proprietor, and changed it to

¹⁷ *The Anti-Masonic Sun*. Shortly after, Dr. R. Goodale, becoming proprietor, changed it to

¹⁸ *The Constitution*, and continued it until 1832, when it passed into the hands of Abner Morton, who published it as

¹⁹ *The Jefferson Reporter* until 1834. It was then discontinued

This co. is all embraced in the Macomb purchase¹ of 1791, except the islands in the lake and river, a small reservation at Tibbetts Point near Cape Vincent, and a tract 10 mi. square, with one corner extending to the St. Lawrence at French Creek, reserved by the Oneida Indians in the treaty of 1788 for Peter Penet, and called "Penets Square." That part s. of a line running e. from Chaumont Bay, in the line of the s. bounds of Diana, was known as Great Tract No. IV., and was sold to the "Antwerp Company," of Holland. Gouverneur Morris became the first agent, and afterward Jas. D. Le Ray de Chaumont became extensively interested in the title, and under him much of it was settled. The land between No. IV. and Black River (210,000 acres) was purchased by Peter Chassanis, of Paris, for a company of capitalists; a romantic scheme of colonization was formed, and settlement begun at its southern point, near the High Falls, in Lewis co. A few years after, the emigrants returned to France. Ellisburgh was mostly purchased by Murvel Ellis, of Troy, in March, 1797, but it afterward reverted to Constable. A tract known as the "Eleven Towns" was purchased in 1795 by Nicholas Low, Wm. Henderson, Richard Harrison, and Josiah Ozden Hoffman: it was divided by them and sold by their agents. Penets Square was mostly settled by squatters, with whom the owners afterward had much difficulty. With the exception of Carlton Island, the first settlement in the co. was made in Ellisburgh, in 1797, and within 10 years nearly the whole of this town and of the "Eleven Towns" was taken up by actual settlers. Settlement commenced under Le Ray in Wilba, Antwerp, Le Ray, and Philadelphia, about 1806, and in the s. part of the co., along the St. Lawrence, after the war of 1812-15. But a small part is now owned by the original purchasers or their heirs, much the greater portion having long been owned in fee by actual settlers.²

The embargo and non-intercourse laws were quite unpopular along the s. frontier, and met with open hostility or secret evasion in many cases. The declaration of war filled the co. with alarm, and some families hastily prepared to leave. Ft. Carlton,³ within the American boundary, had been held until this time by the British, and was immediately captured by a small volunteer party and the buildings burned. A regiment of drafted militia, under Col. C. P. Bellinger, was stationed at Sackets Harbor in May. A fleet of 5 sail of the enemy was repulsed from that place July 19, with loss. On the 30th Capt. Forsyth was stationed there with a fine company

The Independent Republican and Anti-Masonic Recorder was published at Watertown, from 1828 until 1839.
The Voice of Jefferson was published during the summer and fall of 1828.
The Watertown Eagle was commenced in Sept. 1822, by J. Calloun. In 1833 Alvin Hunt became associate editor; and in 1835 it was united with the *Democratic Standard*, and issued as
The Eagle and Standard. In 1837 it was changed to *The Jeffersonian*, and afterward to *The Watertown Jeffersonian*, and continued until 1855, when it was united with the *Democratic Union*, and appeared as **The Jefferson County Union**. By this title it is now published by E. J. Clark & Co.
The Era was published during the campaign of 1822.
The Spirit of Seventy Six was published a few months in 1834.
The Patriot and Democrat was published during the campaign of 1838.
The Aurora was published by Alvin Hunt during the campaign of 1840.
The Daily Journal was started in 1843, by Joel Greene. It was soon after changed to
The Watertown Journal, &c., and continued until 1846.
The Democratic Union was started in 1846, by T. Andrews, and continued until 1855, when it was united with *The Jeffersonian*.
The Northern State Journal was started in August, 1816, by Andrew W. Clark. It was afterward changed to **The Northern New York Journal**, and is now published by A. W. Clark.
The Watertown Spectator was established in Jan. 1847, by Joel Greene, and continued until 1849.
The New York Reformer was commenced in Aug. 1850, by Ingels, Burdick & Co., and is now published by Ingels & Hubbard. They also publish
The Daily News, commenced in March, 1859.
The Anti-Slavery Mirror was published about a year, in 1851.
The Monitor and *The Student* were issued a short time. All of the above were published at Watertown.
The Sackets Harbor Gazette and Advertiser, the first paper published at Sackets Harbor, was commenced in March, 1817, by Gov. Camp. In Feb. 1821, it was changed to *The Jeffersonian Republican*, and was continued about a year.
The Farmers' Advocate was started in 1824, by Truman W. Haswell, and continued until 1828.
The Courier, afterward called
The Sackets Harbor Courier, was published by J. H. Woe.
The Jefferson County Whig was published in 1837, by E. H. Purdy.

The Sackets Harbor Journal was established in Oct. 1818, by E. M. Lull, and continued until 1831.
The Haverstrawton was published by E. M. Lull during the campaign of 1840.
The Sackets Harbor Observer was founded in March, 1848, by O. H. Harris. In 1852 it was changed to
The Jeffersonian Farmer, and continued 2 or 3 years.
The Carthaginian was started at Carthage in Dec. 1839, and in 1841 it was changed to
The Black River Times. It was discontinued soon after.
The People's Press was commenced in 1847 by M. F. Wilson.
The Carthage Standard has been published since Jan. 1858, by W. R. Merrill.
The Jefferson County Democrat was established at Adams in June, 1844, by E. C. Hatch. In 1847 it passed into the hands of E. J. Clark. It is now published as
The Jefferson County News, by J. Lobb.
The Orleans Chevauchee was started Jan. 14, 1848, by F. C. Bart, at Theresa, and continued about a month.
Le Phare des Lacs (the Beacon of the Lakes) was commenced at Watertown, in May, 1859, by Peck & Grandpre.
The Cape Vincent Gazette was commenced in 1858 by P. A. Leach.

¹ Alexander Macomb, Daniel McCormick, and Wm. Constable, of New York, were the parties owning this purchase. The first two failed, and Constable became charged with and party to the sales that were subsequently made.—*History of the State of New York*.

² The present names of these towns are in most cases different from those applied by the landholders. Their names, numbers, and owners under the allotment of 1791 are as follows: Harrison and Hoffman held their interests in common, and sold years later

No.	Original Name.	Present Name.	Owner.
1.	Hesiod.	Barnett's Pt.	Har. & H. H.
2.	Geohorn.	Watertown.	Low.
3.	Midan.	Earlton.	Henderson.
4.	Howard.	Champion.	Har. & H. H.
5.	Mantua.	Denmark.	Har. & H. H.
6.	Henderson.	Henderson.	Henderson.
7.	Albino.	Adams.	Low.
8.	Orpheus.	Edmore.	Har. & H. H.
9.	Humbel.	Parkway.	Henderson.
10.	Platina.	Harrisburgh.	Har. & H. H.
11.	Lowville.	Lowville.	Low.

The several tracts were appraised by Benj. Wright, of Rome, the surveyor, and their value equalized into a part of Wm. H. On Carlton or Buck Island. It was built by the French, and during the Revolution was an important rendezvous for scalping parties of Tories and Indians.

of riflemen, and, Sept. 20, made a descent upon Gananoqui, Canada, and destroyed a large quantity of provisions. The details of the operations upon the N. frontier belong to general history. Sackets Harbor became the principal seat of military and naval preparations, and from this post were fitted out the armaments that captured Little York and Ft. George, and the disgraceful expedition, under Gen. Wilkinson, that descended the St. Lawrence late in the fall of 1813.¹ Large bodies of troops were stationed here during most of the war; and a fleet of frigates of the largest class was fitted out at this point, to cope with one, equally formidable, built at Kingston. The enemy were repulsed in an attack upon Sackets Harbor, May 29, 1813, and were subsequently defeated at Cranberry Creek and Sandy Creek and in several minor engagements. After the war the costly navy was left to rot, or was sold for commercial purposes; and, in accordance with the provisions of the convention of April, 1817, but one armed vessel was left afloat upon the lake. Extensive barracks were built in 1816-19 at Sackets Harbor. A considerable body of regular troops was stationed here until withdrawn for service in the Indian wars of the Northwest and of Florida. In the abortive scheme known as the "Patriot War," in 1837-40, this co. became the scene of intense excitement, and the seat of many grave as well as ludicrous events. "Hunter Lodges" were formed in every village to promote the Patriot cause, and large sums raised for the same purpose found their way into the pockets of the leaders, most of whom evinced a cowardice as little creditable to their honor as was their financial management to their honesty.

The earliest market of this co. was down the St. Lawrence, which has ever been the route of the lumber trade. Several State roads were built through the co. before the war, and a military road was laid out and partly worked from Sackets Harbor to Plattsburgh. Soon after the introduction of canals and railroads many projects of internal improvement were formed, and surveys were made in this co. without result. The Watertown and Rome R. R. extends from Cape Vincent s. through Lyme, Brownville, Pamela, Watertown, Adams, and Ellisburgh, connecting with the N. Y. Central at Rome. The Sackets Harbor and Ellisburgh R. R., a branch of the preceding, extends from Sackets Harbor through Henderson to Pierpont Manor. The Potsdam and Watertown R. R. extends N. E. from Watertown through Pamela, Le Ray, Philadelphia, and Antwerp, forming a connection with the Ogdensburgh R. R. in Potsdam. In 1848-51 about 170 mi. of plank road were built within the co., by over 20 companies; but most of the lines have been surrendered to the towns in which the roads were laid. Steam navigation commenced upon Lake Ontario in 1816, and commodious lines have since been run, touching at Sackets Harbor, Cape Vincent, Clayton, and Alexandria Bay, within this co.

¹ The following is a chronological list of the principal events which took place at Sackets Harbor and vicinity during the war:—

- 1812, May.—The *Lord Nelson*, a British schooner, was taken, and condemned, for violating the revenue laws. Her name was changed to "Sponge."
 " Col. C. P. Bellinger was stationed here with a regiment of militia.
 " June 14, Schooner *Ontario* taken and discharged.
 " July 19, Village attacked by 5 vessels of the enemy. No injury done to the Americans, and the British retired with loss.
 " July 30, Capt. Benj. Forsyth arrived with the first regular troops.
 " July 31, Schooner *Julia* sailed for Ogdensburgh, and encountered 2 hostile vessels at Morris-town.
 " Aug. 20, Col Bellinger's regiment were disbanded before they were paid.
 " Sept. 20, Capt. Forsyth started upon an expedition against Gananoqui.
 " Sept. 21, Gen. Dodge arrived, and ordered Gen. Brown to proceed to Ogdensburgh.
 " Oct. Commodore Chauncey and Gov. Tompkins arrived, the former having been appointed commander of the naval forces on the lake.
 " Oct. 12, Capt. Forsyth's company and others were sent to Ogdensburgh.
 " Nov. 8-11, Com. Chauncey cruised upon the lake before Kingston, and took several vessels.
 " Nov. 26, Ship *Madison* was launched 15 days after commencement. Fort Tompkins and barracks were completed about the same time.
 1813, March.—Gen. Dearborn arrived and took command
 " April 7, Brig *Jackson* launched.
 " " 19, Brig *Jones* launched.
 " " 19, The *Growler* sailed to reconnoiter.
 " " 22, Gen. Pike's forces embarked for Little York.
 " " 25, Expedition sailed.
 " May 13, Expedition returned laden with spoils.
 " " 22, Com. Chauncey sailed with the fleet for Niagara
 " " 29, Sackets Harbor attacked by the enemy, who were repulsed with the loss of 150 men. The Americans lost a large quantity of military

- stores, including the spoils of Little York, from the accidental burning of the storehouse.
 1813, June 1, Com. Chauncey returned with the fleet.
 " " 12, Ship *Pike* launched.
 " " 14, Lieut. Wolcott Chauncey went on a cruise, and took a schooner laden with stores and arms.
 " July 2,—Maj. Gen. Morgan Lewis arrived and took command.
 " " 3, A secret expedition to burn the *Pike* was defeated.
 " " 14, The *Napoleon* and *Fox* sailed on a privateering expedition down the St. Lawrence. (See p. 355.)
 " " 20, Com. Chauncey, with the *Tybe*, sailed for Niagara. The *Sylph* (built in 33 days) accompanied him.
 " Aug. 26, Gen. Wilkinson held a council to decide upon offensive measures.
 " Sept. 5, Gen. Armstrong, Sec. of War, arrived.
 " Oct. 26, Gen. Wilkinson sailed on an expedition down the St. Lawrence, with disastrous results.
 " Nov. 2, The *Pike* and other armed vessels sailed on a cruise among the Thousand Islands.
 Dec. and Jan. The remaining part of the fall and winter was spent in ship building and in strengthening fortifications.
 1814, May 1.—Frigate *Superior*, of 66 guns, was launched in 80 days from the commencement of building.
 " June 15, The crew of the ship *Congress* began to arrive from Portsmouth.
 " " " An expedition under Lieut. Gregory sailed, and a few days after captured the gunboat *Black Snake* in the St. Lawrence, for which Congress awarded \$3000 in 1834.
 " " 26, Another expedition, under the same, sailed, and in a few days burned a vessel on the stocks and a quantity of stores near Prescott.
 " July 31, The American fleet sailed for Niagara.
 " Sept. 14, Gen. Izard arrived from Lake Champlain.
 " " 30, A gig belonging to the *Superior* captured several boats laden with goods for Kingston.
 " Oct. Great alarm was felt for the safety of the harbor, which led to the assembling of large bodies of militia.

ADAMS¹—was formed from Mexico, April 1, 1802, and named in honor of John Adams, Ex-President. Rodman was taken off in 1804. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is rolling, and generally inclined toward the lake, and, with the exception of its s. e. border, is underlaid by Trenton limestone. Several remarkable upheavals of this formation occur along its s. and w. borders, and a bold terrace extends into Watertown and Rutland. It is well watered by the N. Sandy and Stony Creeks. The soil is a clayey loam, with occasional sand and gravel, especially along the ancient lake ridge, which may be traced through this town. It is very productive, and equally adapted to dairying and the cultivation of grains. Manufactures are carried on to some extent. **Adams**, (p. v.), situated on North Sandy Creek and the W. & R. R., contains 4 churches, a bank, a sanctuary, printing office, and several small manufactories. Pop. 1,265. **Adams Center** (p. v.) and **Smithville** (p. v.) have each about 250 inhabitants. **Appling**² and **North Adams** (p. o.) are hamlets. The town was mostly settled under Isaac W. Bestwick, agent of Nicholas Low, the proprietor.³ The first sermon was preached in 1802, by Rev. Mr. Woodward, a missionary.⁴ A private academy—now called the Philharmonic Institute—has been taught at Adams Village for many years. The remains of several ancient fortifications are found in town.

ALEXANDRIA—was formed from Brownville and Le Ray, April 3, 1821, and named from Alexander Le Ray, a son of the proprietor. Theresa was taken off in 1811. It lies on the St. Lawrence, in the s. extremity of the co., and embraces the E. part of Wells Island and a considerable portion of the Thousand Islands. The surface underlaid by gneiss is rough and rocky, but that portion underlaid by sand-stone is level, with a thin, clayey and sandy soil. A vein of lead has been discovered near Redwood, and examined to the depth of 40 feet. **Alexandria Bay**⁶ (Alexandria p. o.) contains 24 houses, **Piessis**⁷ (p. v.) 32, and **Redwood**⁸ (p. v.) 120 inhabitants. Settlement commenced in 1811, under Le Ray. An engagement took place within the limits of this town during the war of 1812.⁹ An elegant Ref. Prot. D. church was erected at Alexandria Bay in 1848-51.¹⁰

ANTWERP—was formed from Le Ray, April 5, 1810, and named from the Antwerp Company.¹¹ It is the extreme E. town in the co. The s. and E. portions are broken by low rocky ridges parallel to the river. The s. w. part is more level. The soil in the valleys is a clayey loam, and is very fertile.¹² The ridges are made up of masses of gneiss,¹³ white crystalline limestone,¹⁴ and sand-stone.¹⁵ Between the gneiss and sand-stone in this town are several of the richest iron mines in the State. The "Sterling Mine"¹⁶ lies about 3 mi. n. of Antwerp Village; another, of less extent, 1 mi. n.; a third, known as the "Keene Mine,"¹⁷ on the borders of St. Lawrence co.; and a fourth, known as the "Parish Mine,"¹⁸ immediately adjacent. In this same range are found the mines of Rossie and Gouverneur, which have furnished most of the ore used at the furnaces in this region. Bog iron ore is found near Ox Bow.¹⁹ One or two sulphur springs are found in town. **Antwerp**, (p. v.), on the P. and W. R. R., was incorporated July, 1833. It contains

¹ Aleppo, or No. 7 of the Eleven Towns.

² This village was first settled by David Smith, about 1800, and for many years it was known as "Saults Mills." Incorp. Nov. 11, 1831.

³ Named from Maj. Daniel Appling, the hero of the battle of Sandy Creek.

⁴ The first settlers came on for permanent residence in 1800; among them were Nicholas and Alexander Salisbury, Solomon Smith, Daniel Comstock, Daniel Smith, Abram Ripley, Jonathan Cade, Stephen Sappog, and John D'Ewing. The first inn was kept by Mel Hart, and the first store by Jesse Hale. Daniel Smith erected the first grist and saw mills in 1801-02, the former superseding the stamp-motors of the first season. The first bath was that of Edmund Salisbury; the first marriage, that of Fane Ellis to Mrs. A. Salisbury, widow of Alexander Salisbury, in 1802; and the first death, that of Alexander Salisbury, drowned in 1801. Schools were first taught in 1803.

⁵ Rev. Chas. G. Finney, Pres. of Oberlin College, was a law student in this town. The census reports 9 churches; 3 Bap., 2 Seventh Day Bap., 2 Cong., M. E., and Prot. E.

⁶ This place was surveyed and laid out as a village for Le Ray in 1818. A custom-house was established here in 1828. Sunken Rock Light-house was built in 1847. It is an important wooding station for steamers, and within a few years has become a favorite resort for fishing and excursion parties among the Thousand Islands.

⁷ Named from a town in France. Formerly called "Flat Rock," from the naked sandstone in the vicinity. A grist mill was built here in 1847 for Le Ray. Wm. Merrill, the first innkeeper, was murdered in 1826.

⁸ A glass factory was established at this place in 1833, by John S. Foster. It is devoted to the manufacture of cylinder glass, and is now carried on by a joint stock company known

as the Redwood Manufic. Co. A stream a few rods in length, flowing from Mud to Butterfield Lake, has here a fall of 24 feet, and furnishes water power for a grist and saw mill.

⁹ The "Neptune" and "Fox," two small American armed vessels, captured a brigade of bateaux belonging to the enemy, July 20, 1813, and took their prizes into Cranberry Creek, in this town. They were pursued, and a sharp skirmish ensued, resulting in the retreat of the British with considerable loss.

¹⁰ This church was built through the agency of Rev. G. W. Bethune, of Brooklyn, and is called "The Church of the Thousand Isles." A parsonage was built in 1862. The sites for both edifices were given by Francis Depon. The census reports 6 churches; 2 Prot. E., Bap., M. E., Presb., and B. C.

¹¹ This land company, formed in H. Land, bought Gr. A Tract No. 14, within which this town is situated. For particulars see *Hugh's Hist. J. P. Co. p. 85, 91.*

¹² According to the last census, this town produces more butter than any other town in the co., and, with one exception, it has the greatest number of cows of any town in the State.

¹³ From 1805 to 1828 about 100 pairs of mill-tones were manufactured from this rock in this town.

¹⁴ This limestone is especially valuable for lime and as a flux for iron ore.

¹⁵ This sand-stone furnishes an excellent building material, and is used for the lining of chimneys.

¹⁶ Discovered by Hiram B. Foster; owned and worked by Jas. Sterling.

¹⁷ Owned by the firm of Hiram B. Keene, and owned by a company.

¹⁸ Owned by Geo. Parish, of O. S. Island, n. e.

¹⁹ This ore is of the bed of sandstone variety. The region in which it is found is one of the richest in the country for specimens of rare minerals.

The Antwerp Liberal Institute¹ and 3 churches. Pop. 621. **Ox Bow**² (p. v.) is situated on the Oswegatchee River. Pop. 240. **Sterlingburgh**,³ 1 mi. above Antwerp, and **Spragnes Corners**, on the line of St. Lawrence co., are hamlets. The first improvements were made in 1803, at the Ox Bow, under the direction of Lewis R. Morris, the original proprietor.⁴ In 1808, Morris sold 29,033 acres to George and David Parish, under whose agents the greater part of the settlements were made. A party of militia was stationed here in 1808, to enforce the embargo, and a blockhouse was built at the village in 1812. The first church was built, in 1816, by Parish.⁵

BROWNVILLE—was formed from Leyden, April 1, 1802, and was named from Gen. Jacob Brown, its founder. Le Ray was taken off in 1806; Lyme, in 1818; Pamela, in 1819; and Orleans, and a part of Alexandria, in 1821. It is situated on the s. side of Black River and Black River Bay. Its surface is level or gently undulating. The soil is a sandy and clayey loam. Sulphate of barytes is found on Pillar Point, and the vein has been worked to some extent for lithic paint. Upon the w. bank of Perch River, a few rods below Limerick, is a cave extending 150 yards into the bank and 30 feet below the surface. Manufactures receive considerable attention. **Brownville**, (p. v.), on Black River, 4 mi. below Watertown, was incorp. April 5, 1828. It has a valuable water power, and contains 3 churches, a cotton factory, and several foundries and machine shops. Pop. 621. **Dexter**⁶ (p. v.) is situated at the head of navigation on Black River. It is the seat of an extensive woolen factory built in 1836.⁷ Pop. 429. **Limerick** (p. o.) and **Moffatville**, (Perch River p. o.) contain a dozen houses each. **Pillar Point** (p. o.) is situated across the bay from Sackets Harbor. Pop. 50. Gen. Jacob Brown began the settlement of the town in 1799, as proprietor and agent.⁸ During the war Brownville village became the seat of a hospital; and on different occasions large bodies of troops were posted in the vicinity. For several years it was the residence and headquarters of Maj. Gen. Brown, commander in chief of the s. department, and afterward of Col. Edward Kirby,⁹ his son-in-law. There are 10 churches in town.¹⁰

CAPE VINCENT—was formed from Lyme, April 10, 1849, and named from Vincent Le Ray, son of the proprietor. It is the s. w. corner town of the co., and embraces Carlton, Grenadier, and Fox Islands in the St. Lawrence. The surface is level, or slightly undulating, and the soil is a clayey loam. Kent Creek is the principal stream. There are 2 or 3 sulphur springs in town. Considerable attention is paid to ship building. **Cape Vincent**,¹¹ (p. v.) the terminus of the W. and R. R. R., near the head of the St. Lawrence River, is a thriving commercial village. Pop. 1026. **Saint Lawrence** and **Millens Bay** are p. offices and hamlets. The first settlement in the town and co. was made upon Carlton Island,¹² at about the time of the Revolution. A regular fortification, known as "Fort Carlton,"¹³ was erected upon the island, and a tract of 30 acres was cleared and cultivated, and long known as the "*Kings Garden*." The first settlement upon the mainland was commenced in 1801 at Port Putnam, 2 mi. below Cape Vincent, by Capt. Abijah Putnam.¹⁴ Count Real, Chief of Police under Napoleon, and other French families of note, resided in this town for some time. A custom house was established in 1819. Upon the shores of Grenadier Island,¹⁵

¹ This institution is not yet fully organized.

² This name is derived from a remarkable bend in the Oswegatchee River, upon which the village is situated. The village was settled by Scotch emigrants.

³ Sterlingburgh, 1 mi. above Antwerp Village, is the seat of an iron furnace built by Jas. Sterling in 1816. A forge was built here for David Parish in 1817.

⁴ The first settler was Wm. Lee. Mills were built at Antwerp Village in 1806-07, for Morris, by John Denton. The first school was taught in the Foster Settlement, by Benj. Cook.

⁵ This church was the second in the co., and for many years was used by all the denominations in town. It is now in possession of the R. C. There are in town 8 churches; 2 Bap., M. E., Wes. Meth., Presb., Asso. Ref. Presb., R. C., Union.

⁶ Named from S. Newton Dexter, of Whitesboro', one of the proprietors. It was formerly known as "*Fish Island*." During the war the mills at this place furnished lumber for the public works at Sackets Harbor. The steamer "*Brownville*," built in 1827, and designed to run between this place and the lake ports, was burned upon her first trip. The Black River Nav. Co., incorp. in 1816, built locks here, which were little used. Plans for the improvement of navigation were built at the mouth of the river by the Gen. Government; but they have resulted in misery.

⁷ This factory is of stone, and cost \$140,000. It is fitted for 10 sets of machinery, and employs 75 hands.

⁸ In 1809, Gen. Brown built a sawmill, and in 1801 a small grist mill, at the mouth of Philomel Creek. A bridge was built in 1802, and a dam across the river in 1806. In 1828, Henry

Evans was hung near Watertown for murder committed in this town,—the only execution by civil authority that ever took place in the co.

⁹ Col. Kirby held the office of paymaster in the army from 1821 till his death, April 18, 1846.

¹⁰ 2 M. E., 2 Presb., 2 Uny., 2 Presb., 1 Bap., 1 Union.

¹¹ Called "*Grassy Point*" by many of the old inhabitants. It was first settled in 1809, but out as a village in 1817, and incorp. in 1826. A highhouse was built at Tibbets Point, 2 mi. distant, in 1826. The R. & C. company have built here a wharf 3000 feet long, 2 immense freight houses, a grain elevator, &c. The Ontario Line of Steamers touch at this point, and ferry boats run regularly to Kingston. A few years since, a canal was dug across Wolf or Grand Island, to afford a more direct route for this ferry. This place received several visits from the enemy during the war.

¹² This island contains 1271 acres. A military class right (see page 46) of 500 acres was located here in 1786. For several years after 1822 it was a thriving lumber station, where rats were made up for the Quebec market.

¹³ This fort commanded the s. channel of the river, and was an important post during the Revolution. It was mostly excavated in the rock, and the materials taken out were used in the construction of the rampart and escarpment.

¹⁴ Mr. Putnam established a ferry from this place to Wolf Island. In 1803 a State road was opened to this place, and in 1804 a village plot was laid out, but soon after abandoned.

¹⁵ This island was the rendezvous of Gen. Wilkinson's army on their way down the river in 1813. At the eastern extremity is a

and of the mainland opposite, are valuable seine fisheries. A town ag. soc. was formed in 1850.² There are 3 churches in town.²

CHAMPION³—was formed from Mexico, March 14, 1800. A part of Harrisburgh was taken off in 1803. It is the central town on the s. e. border of the co. The surface is broken and hilly. The most elevated portions are the slate hills in the s. angle, (known as the "peak," which are about 1700 feet above tide. From their summits the land descends in a series of broken and irregular terraces to the river. The s. part is more level. The soil is generally a clay loam, but near the river in some places it is sandy. **Champion** (p. v.) contains 20 houses, **Great Bend** (p. v.) and **West Carthage**⁴ about 30 each. **Champion South Roads** is a p. o. The first settlement was begun in 1798, by Noadiah Hubbard, as agent for Storrs. The first settlers came by water down the river as far as the Long Falls, and the town was settled with great rapidity.⁵ The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1805.⁶

CLAYTON—was formed from Orleans and Lyme, April 27, 1833, and named in honor of John M. Clayton, U. S. Senator from Del. It is centrally situated on the s. w. border of the co. It embraces two-fifths of Penets Square, a gore w. and another s. of that tract, and Grindstone and several smaller islands in the St. Lawrence. The surface is level, or slightly rolling. Water lime has been manufactured in considerable quantities. **Clayton**,⁷ (p. v.) situated at the mouth of French Creek,⁸ is largely engaged in the lumber trade and in ship building.⁹ Pop. 896. **Depanville**¹⁰ (p. v.) is situated at the head of navigation on Chaumont (Shan-oo) River, (or Cattish Creek,) 6 mi. from the bay. Pop. 386. **Clayton Center** is a p. o. Settlement commenced in 1803, but progressed slowly until after the war. For many years the titles to the portions included in Penets Square and the islands became the subject of much controversy and litigation. In early times the shores of the St. Lawrence in this and adjoining towns became the scene of many lawless adventures in the prosecution of smuggling.¹¹ In 1813, the enemy attacked the advanced guard of Wilkinson's expedition, commanded by Gen. Brown, at Bartlets Point, but were repulsed. The census reports 7 churches in town.¹²

ELLISBURGH¹³—was formed from Mexico, Feb. 22, 1803. Henderson was set off in 1806. It is situated in the s. w. corner of the co., upon the shore of Lake Ontario. The surface is rolling and inclined toward the lake. A range of low sand hills extend along the shore, and these are succeeded by a wide marshy region, producing wild grasses that in dry seasons may be mown. North and South Sandy Creeks are the principal streams. The soil is sandy on the w., clayey through the center, and a slaty loam in the e. There is a sulphur spring in town. This is the wealthiest agricultural town in the co., and is surpassed by but few in the State. **Ellis Village**,¹⁴ (Ellisburgh p. o.) situated on S. Sandy Creek, 4 mi. from its mouth, has a limited amount of manufactures. Pop. 230. **Belleville**,¹⁵ (p. v.) is situated on N. Sandy Creek, 3 mi. from Ellis Village, and on the S. H. & E. R. R. Pop. 363. The Union Literary Society (academy) is located here. **Pierrepont Manor**,¹⁶ (p. v.) at the junction of the W. & R. and S. H. & E. R. R., contains 255 inhabitants. **Woodville**,¹⁷ (p. v.) is situated on N. Sandy Creek. Pop. 180. **Mannsville**,¹⁸ (p. v.) on Skimmers Creek and the W. & R. R. R., has a population

capacious bay, known as "Basin Harbor," which affords a shelter for boats. The whole island is now a single dairy farm.

¹ This society is open to the citizens of Lyme, Clayton, and Well Island. ² Presb., Prot. E., and R. C.

³ No. 4 or "Howard," of the "Eleven Towns." It fell to the share of Harrison and Hoffman, and by them was sold to Gen. Henry Champion, of Colchester, Conn., and Lemuel Storrs. It was settled under Judge Noadiah Hubbard and Alfred Lathrop, agents of the last named proprietor. The name was given in honor of Gen. Champion, who presented the town with a bell for the compliment.

⁴ A considerable amount of lumber, oil, flour, and cloth are manufactured in this village.

⁵ Among the first settlers, who came in in 1798-99, were John, Thos., and Salmon Ward, David and Saml. Starr, Joel Mix, Ephraim Chamberlain, Jonathan Mitchell, Bela Hubbard, and David Miller. The first school was taught by E. Chamberlain, in 1800. The first sawmill was built in 1802, by John Eggleston and Wm. Husbald. The first grist mill was built at West Carthage by David Colton, in 1806. A furnace was built at the same place in 1814, and about 1000 tons of iron produced. Several prominent lawyers, among whom were Mess. Kent, brother of the chancellor, Egbert Ten Eyck, and Henry R. Storrs, settled in Champion, in expectation of its becoming the co. seat of the new co. to be erected from Onondaga.

⁶ Rev. Nathl. Burton was the first regular settled pastor in the town and co. There are 6 churches in town; 2 Cong., 2 M. E., Bap., and Union.

⁷ Formerly called "Carthage," and still frequently called

"French Creek." A party of Patriots made this place their rendezvous in preparing to invade Canada. The same party took possession of Hickory Island; but upon the approach of the British they fled, leaving their armament behind.

⁸ This stream is called by the Indians Weter, which means here, or "Fallen Fort," from a fort taken by the Onondagas in an earlier time long before the advent of the whites.

⁹ The timber is brought in vessels from the upper lakes, and here made up into rafts. Most of the steamers belonging to the American line have been built at this port, and at Well Island.

¹⁰ Depanville. Named from Francis Depan, an early proprietor. The place was formerly known as "Cattish River." Stephen Johnson built the first mill and opened the first store at this place, in 1824.

¹¹ During the embargo of 1808 a road was cut through the woods, and immense quantities of potash were taken to Canada without restraint.

¹² 4 M. E., and one each Bap., R. C., and Union.

¹³ "Manos," of the "Eleven Towns." Named from Marcellus Ellis, an early proprietor, and Lyman Ellis, the first settler.

¹⁴ The oldest settlement in the co.

¹⁵ Named from Belleville, in Canada.

¹⁶ It is the residence of H. Wm. C. Pierrepont, from whom the village derives its name.

¹⁷ Named from Ebenezer, Ephraim, and Jacob W. and, the first settlers.

¹⁸ Named from Col. H. B. Mann, who erected a factory at this place, but which was afterwards burned.

of 315. **Rural Hill**¹ (p. o.) and **Wardwell**² (p. o.) are hamlets. Lyman Ellis and a large number of others made the first settlement, in 1797.³ A tract of 3000 acres in the s. w. corner of the town was sold by Wm. Constable, in 1796, to Brown and Eddy, and was settled by squatters. Upon the advent of the first settlers, near Ellis Village, on Sandy Creek, were found numerous traces of an early occupation by civilized races.³ During the war an engagement took place near the mouth of S. Sandy Creek, between a party of 150 American regulars and a few militia and Indians, under Maj. Appling, and a party of 200 British, who were pursuing a flotilla of boats, commanded by Lieut. Woolsey, laden with stores for Sackets Harbor. The British were defeated, and nearly the whole party were killed or taken prisoners.⁴ The census reports 11 churches in town.⁵

HENDERSON⁶—was formed from Ellburgh, Feb. 17, 1806. It lies on Lake Ontario, s. w. of the center of the co. The surface is rolling; and it is deeply indented with Henderson Bay, formed by a long rocky point known as Six-Town Point.⁷ There are in town two small lakes and several marshes. Stony and Little Stony Creeks are the principal streams. The soil is clay and loam. **Henderson**⁸ (p. v.) is situated near the center, on Stony Creek. Pop. 404. **Henderson Harbor**⁹ contains 12 houses; and **Smithville**¹⁰ (p. o.) 40. **Roberts Corners** (p. o.) is a hamlet. Settlement was begun in 1802, under Asher Miller, agent for the proprietor.¹¹ At the head of Henderson Bay is a curved embankment or bar of stone, 100 rods long, and a little above the water, known as "Indian Wharf;" and from this point to Stony Creek there was an Indian trail or portage. The census reports 5 churches in town.¹²

HOUNSFIELD¹³—was formed from Watertown, Feb. 17, 1806. It is situated on Black River Bay, on the w. border of the co. Its surface is very level, and the soil is a clayey and sandy loam. Ship building and manufactures have received considerable attention. **Sackets Harbor**¹⁴ (p. v.) is the principal village. Pop. 994. This was the principal military and naval station on the northern frontier during the last war with Great Britain, and millions of dollars were spent in fortifications and in building vessels. **East Hounsfield** (p. o.) and **Stowells Corners** (p. o.) are hamlets. Amasa Fox was the first settler. In 1802 there were 30 families in town.¹⁵ In 1805 several English families came in.¹⁶ During the war this town was the center of important military events. Several expeditions were here fitted out against Canada; and, in turn, the town was invaded on several occasions.¹⁷ Large bodies of troops were frequently quartered here, and the citizens became familiar with the lights and shades of military life.¹⁸ After the war most of the troops were withdrawn, leaving only enough to keep the

¹ Formerly called "Back Hill."

² Among the first settlers were Caleb Ellis, Robert Fulton, Elijah Richardson, Hez. Pierce, Chauncey Smith, Wm. Root, Vial Salisbury, Isaac Wadde, and Abram Wilcox. The early settlers suffered much from sickness. The first child born was Ontario Pierce, and the first death, that of Caleb Ellis. Lyman Ellis built the first sawmill, in 1797, and the first grist mill, in 1803.

³ It is probable that the French expedition, under De La Barre, against the Onondagas in 1684, met with their terrible disasters from famine and sickness within the limits of this town.

⁴ The stores were taken by land from this point to the "Harbor." Among them was a cable weighing 9000 lbs., which was too heavy for loading upon any wagon that could be obtained. It was accordingly placed on the shoulders of 250 men and carried to its place of destination. As the bearers approached the Harbor, the sailors met them with loud cheers, relieved them of their burden, and marched triumphantly into the village.

⁵ 3 Rep., 2 Cong., 2 M. E., Presb., Prot. E., Univ., Union.

⁶ No. of the "Eleven Towns." Named from Wm. Henderson, the proprietor. It embraces the adjacent islands in the lake.

⁷ Upon this point are the remains of a small fortified fortification, evidently built during the French or Revolutionary War.

⁸ Formerly called "Sallysburg Mills," from Lockwood Salisbury, an early merchant and mill owner.

⁹ The bay upon which this place is situated was called the "Bay of Nipiss" by Henderson, the proprietor.

¹⁰ Named from Jesse Smith, who, from a common laborer, became one of the most extensive lumber dealers in the county, and a man of influence.

¹¹ Among the first settlers were Anthony Sprague, Levi Scofield, Josiah McComb, Samuel Hubbard, Moses Barrett, Wm. Pettit, and Daniel Spencer. Willis Fellows kept the first inn and built the first saw and grist mills. The first child born was Betsey Scofield, and the first death, that of a child of Bessa Beth. Elisha Skinner taught the first school. A small wooden factory was erected in 1814. A Scotch settlement was made in 1804-07, on the bay. A lighthouse was erected on Stony Point in 1837.

¹² 2 M. E., Ev. Luth., Univ., and Union.

¹³ The town embraces No. 1, or "Hesled," of the "Eleven

Towns," and was named from Ezra Hounsfield, one of the early proprietors. In the division it fell to the share of Harrison and Hoffman; and by them the w. half was sold to Champion and Stiers, and the remainder to Peter Koublie and E. Hounsfield. It was called "Newport" in early documents. Gull, Snake, Great and Little Galloo, and Stony Islands belong to this town. Upon Galloo Island a lighthouse was erected in 1820.

¹⁴ Named from Augustus Sacket, the first settler. Called by the Indians Gah-bee-go-je-twa-ka-lote, fort at the mouth of Great River. Incorpor. April 15, 1814. A collection district was formed in 1805. Madison Barracks, built in 1816-19 at a cost of \$85,000, are the principal military works. Upon a point in the harbor is the hull of the frigate New Orleans, sheltered by a house built over it. It was commenced during the war, but has never been finished. It measured 320 tons, and was pierced for 110 guns. The frigate Chipewaw, of like dimensions, built farther up the bay, has been taken down.

¹⁵ Among these were John and Wm. Evans, Squire Reed, Amasa Hollibut, and Charles Baker.

¹⁶ Among these were Samuel Luff, his sons Edmund, Saml, Jr., Joseph, and Jesse, David Sherman, William Ashley, John Roots, Henry Metcalf, and the Shermans. Dr. Wm. Baker, who settled in 1803, was the first physician; Ambrose Pease and Steg. Simmons were early tinkers; and Loren Buss and Ezekiah Doolittle, early merchants. In 1808 Samuel F. Hooker brought in a stock of goods worth \$20,000. Meetings were first held by Edmund Luff, who built a church, and preached many years without fee or reward. Elisha Camp settled in 1804, as a lawyer and agent, and has since been more prominently concerned in the affairs of the town than any other person. Samuel Luff built the first grist mill, Augustus Sacket, the first sawmill, and Solomon Stone, the first cotton factory, on Mill Creek. The first child born in town was Wendell Robinson. At an early period, John Jacob Astor and other capitalists invested large sums here in the manufacture of pot-sh, that article commanding \$200 to \$250 per ton in the Montreal market.

¹⁷ See page 354.

¹⁸ About a dozen military executions took place here during the war. A duel was fought with muskets, June 13, 1818, between two soldiers, one of whom was killed. During the command of Col. Brady at this station, the remains of Gens. Zebulon M. Pike and Leonard Covington, Col. John Tuttle, Lieut.

works in repair. In 1832 a canal, for hydraulic purposes, was completed from Huntington's Mills, above Watertown, to Sackets Harbor; but in about 10 years it was abandoned.¹ Dr. Samuel Guthrie, one of the discoverers of chloroform, and inventor of the percussion compound for firearms, which has superseded flints, resided at Sackets Harbor. A Union school was established in the village in 1840. There are 5 churches in town.²

LE RAY³—was formed from Brownville, Feb. 17, 1806. Antwerp was taken off in 1810, a part of Wilna in 1813, and a part of Philadelphia and Alexandria in 1821. It is an interior town e. of the center of the co. The surface is level, or gently rolling, and the soil is principally a clayey loam. A strip of barren sand, once covered with pine, but now almost a desert, extends along Black River. The streams are Black and Indian Rivers, Pleasant Creek, and several small brooks. **Le Raysville**⁴ (p. v.) contains 22 houses. **Evans Mills**⁵ (p. v.) is situated on Pleasant Creek and the P. & W. R. R. Pop. 410. **Sandfords Corners**, (p. v.) on the P. & W. R. R., contains a dozen houses. **Black River**,⁶ a village of 50 houses, is partly in this town. The first settlement was made in 1802, by a party under Benj. Brown, agent for Le Ray.⁷ Le Ray removed to this place in 1808, and began a liberal system of settlement, by opening roads and building bridges and mills. The census reports 6 churches.⁸

LORRAINE⁹—was formed from Mexico, March 24, 1804, as "*Milla*." Its name was changed April 6, 1808. Worth was taken off in 1848. It is the central town on the s. border of the co. The town is elevated, and is underlain by slate and traversed by immense gulfs. The surface is rolling, and the soil is a clay and loam. It is mostly drained by Sandy and Skinner Creeks. **Lorraine**, (p. v.) the only village, contains about 30 houses. Settlement was begun in 1802, by James McKee and Elijah Fox.¹⁰ The State Road from Rome to Sackets Harbor was laid through this town in 1804. A sulphur spring is found on the farm of — Totman. The town has 2 churches, Bap. and M. E.

LYME¹¹—was formed from Brownville, March 6, 1818. A part of Clayton was taken off in 1833, and Cape Vincent in 1849. It lies upon Chamont Bay, in the w. part of the co. The surface is very level. The w. border is deeply indented by Chamont Bay¹² and its branches. The soil is principally clay. There are several sulphur springs in town. Near Chamont are extensive and valuable limestone quarries.¹³ **Chamont** (p. v.) is situated upon the bay at the mouth of Chamont River. Pop. 306. **Three Mile Bay**¹⁴ (p. v.) lies upon a bay of the same name. Pop. 295. **Point Peninsula** (p. o.) is a scattered settlement containing 25 houses. The first settlement was begun under Jonas Smith and Henry A. Delamater, agents for Le Ray, in 1801.¹⁵ The first location was $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. above Chamont; but in 1805 the settlers removed to the site of the present village. During several years much sickness prevailed; but this gradually disappeared as the co. became more settled. In 1812 the inhabitants, numbering about a dozen families, built a blockhouse, which was taken and destroyed by the enemy. The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1816.¹⁶

ORLEANS—was formed from Brownville, April 3, 1821. A portion was annexed to Pamela, April 1, 1829. Clayton was taken off in 1833. The boundary between it and Alexandria has twice been changed. It lies on the s. border of the co., and embraces the w. part of Wells and

Cols. Electus Backus, Timothy Dix, Jr., and John Mills, Maj. John Johnson, Capts. Ambrose Spencer, Jr., and Joseph Nicholson, and Lieut. Michael P. Vandeventer, officers who had been killed or had died of sickness during the war, were collected, and buried in one grave. A monument of *pruned pine boards* was erected to their memory by a grateful country; but it soon rotted down, and there is now a strong probability that the place of their interment will be forgotten.

¹ This canal was 20 feet wide at the top, 12 at the bottom, and 4 feet deep.

² M. E., Prot. E., Presb., Christian, and Seventh Day Bap.

³ Named for James Le Ray de Chamont, the proprietor.

⁴ The land office for much of the land in the co. s. and e. of the river was located here until 1863, when it was removed to Carthage. P. S. Stewart has been the agent many years.

⁵ Named from Ermi Evans, who built the first mill in 1805-06.

⁶ This village is locally known as "Lockport." A trace of an ancient Indian fort was found near it; another 1 mi. s.; and another near Sandfords Corners.

⁷ Among these first settlers were David Colleen, Dyer Rhodes, Gershon and John Matson, Joseph Child and sons, Thomas Ward, William Cooper, and Benj. Kirkbride. The first child born was Abi Brown; the first marriage, that of James Allen and Sarah Dyke; and the first death, that of Chester Ballou. Margaret Comstock taught the first school.

⁸ Bap., Friends, M. E., Presb., R. C., and Union.

⁹ This town embraces "Atticus," of No. 1, of the Boylston Tract.

¹⁰ In the following year, Gordon Stanhill, Benjamin Gates, Seth Cutler, John Alger, and others, came in. McKee and Fox kept the first inn. Mr. Frost built the first sawmill, and Mr. Cutler the first grist mill, in 1804. The first death was that of A. M. Child, killed by a falling tree.

¹¹ Name selected by Eben K. Fox, a native of Lyme, Conn.

¹² Name derived from Le Ray de Chamont. Upon old maps this bay is named "*Nachony*," "*Nachon*," and "*Nachon*." The last name is probably derived from that of the Duc de Nivernois, a French nobleman.

¹³ The limestone quarries of this place have furnished large quantities of stone for the piers at Oswego, locks on the canal, and for other public works.

¹⁴ Name given from its being 3 miles w. of Chamont. This bay is celebrated for its fisheries. In 1848, 3,000,000 worth of fish were taken, consisting principally of "rock-on," lake herring, and whitefish. It has been the seat of considerable ship building.

¹⁵ Among the first settlers were Richard M. E. Stacy, T. Wheeler, Peter Pratt, and Jonas Pray, and Timothy S. per. James Horton was the first settler on Point Peninsula, in 1801.

¹⁶ The census reports 6 churches; 2 M. E., 2 Bap., Presb., and Free W. Bap.

several smaller islands in the St. Lawrence. The surface is level, or slightly rolling. The principal streams are Perch River, Catfish and Mullet Creeks. Perch Lake lies upon the s. boundary. The soil is clay and loam. **La Fargeville**,¹ (p. v.) on Chaumont River, near the center of the town, is the seat of Orleans Academy. Pop. 295. **Omar**,² (p. o.) on Mullet Creek, and **Stone Mills**,³ (p. o.) are small villages. **Orleans 4 Corners**, (p. o.) **Port Orleans**, and **Collins Landing** are hamlets. Penets Square, which embraced most of this town, was settled by squatters.⁴ The first settlements commenced about 1806.⁵ In 1824, John La Farge, a large owner in these lands, came into town to assert his claim. After a great deal of difficulty and some resistance, he succeeded in establishing his title. In 1838 the mansion and farm of La Farge, 1 mi. s. of the village, was purchased by Bishop Dubois as the site for a Catholic seminary. This institution, named "*St. Vincent de Paul*," combining a theological seminary and classical boarding school, was soon after opened; but in two or three years it was removed to Fordham, Westchester co., and was afterward incorp. as St. Johns College. Rock Island Lighthouse was built in 1853. The British steamer Sir Robert Peel was plundered and burned on the night of May 29, 1838, while taking in wood at Wells Island, in this town, by a party of 22 self-styled patriots, led by Bill Johnston.⁶ The census reports 8 churches.⁷

PAMELIA⁸—was formed from Brownville, April 12, 1819. In 1824 its name was changed to "*Lander*;" but soon after the former name was restored. A portion of Orleans was annexed April 1, 1829. It is the central town of the co. The surface is level, or gently undulating, and the soil is clay and sand. Near the cascade opposite Watertown are several caves in the limestone rock.⁹ In the vicinity of Perch Lake have been found several barrows, or sepulchral mounds. **Pamelia Village** and **Juhelville**¹⁰—the former opposite the lower part and the latter the upper part of Watertown Village—are places of considerable manufactures,¹¹ and have each 200 to 300 inhabitants. **Pamelia Four Corners** (p. v.) contains about 30 houses. The first settlement began in 1799.¹² The census reports 2 churches.¹³

PHILADELPHIA—was formed from Le Ray, April 3, 1821. It is an interior town, E. of the center of the co. Its surface is level in the E., but rocky and broken in the W. The soil is generally a clayey loam. Indian River and Black Creek are the principal streams. Iron ore is found in considerable quantities. The principal bed that is worked is known as the Shurtliff mine. In Sterlingville is a large chalybeate spring. **Philadelphia**,¹⁴ (p. v.) upon Indian River, has 55 houses, and **Sterlingville**,¹⁵ (p. v.) upon Black Creek, 40. At the latter place are a large blast furnace¹⁶ and a forge.¹⁷ The first settlement was commenced in 1804, by Friends from Penn. and N. J.¹⁸ In 1810 the Friends erected a building which for 17 years was used for a school and meeting house.¹⁹

¹ Named from John La Farge, the proprietor; formerly known as "*Log Mills*."

² Named from a character in one of Johnson's allegories, found in the English Bazar; formerly called "*Mudpots Mills*."

³ Formerly called "*Collins Mills*," from John B. Collins, owner.

⁴ The improvident waste of timber and the slovenly clearings made by this lawless set promised little in the way of civilization; and their appearance, as they emerged from the swamps with an ox harnessed to a cratched piece of wood, laden with a trough full of "black salts," or, as they returned in like manner, with a sack of meal and a jug of whiskey, was little calculated to inspire hope of speedy improvement. They had a kind of law among themselves in relation to land, and were accustomed to run "possession lines" by lopping down bushes. "Claims" were often sold and secured by quit claim deeds.

⁵ Among the first settlers were Roderic C. Frazier, Peter Pratt, Dr. Reuben Andrus, Samuel and Daniel Elbs, and others. Alvah Goodman kept the first inn; Lemuel George, the first store; Collins & Platt erected the first grist mill, and Dr. Andrus, the first sawmill, in 1819.

⁶ After driving the passengers ashore and plundering the boat, the brigands cut her off from the shore and set her on fire. Large rewards were offered for their apprehension, and several persons were arrested, but none convicted. In 1833, Johnston was appointed keeper of the Rock Island Light, which shines on the spot where the *Peel* was burned.

⁷ Two Evangel. Luth., Bap., Cong., M. E., R. C., Wes. Meth., and Unit.

⁸ Named from the wife of Gen. Jacob Brown. Her maiden name was Pamela Williams.

⁹ These caverns have been traced nearly 500 feet. Just below and partly under the village of Juhelville, the open mouths of several caves appear on the river bank, opening at both ends on the cliff. The passages are lined with calcareous deposits, in the form of angular mineral, stalactites, and tufa. These caves

are evidently all formed by currents of water flowing through the natural seams in the rock and gradually wearing away the soluble and yielding limestone. In the rear of the principal cavern a large area of land has sunk to a considerable depth, as though a portion had fallen in.

¹⁰ Named from Madame Juhel, a relative of the Le Ray family.

¹¹ These manufactures consist of lumber, spirits, leather, cotton yarn, and portable steam engines.

¹² The first settlers were Wm. Cooper and Wm. Watkins. Anson Sigourney taught the first school; Samuel Mack kept the first inn, Jabez Foster, the first store; and Tuttle and Bailey built the first mill.

¹³ M. E. and Union.

¹⁴ Often called "Quaker Settlement" by the old inhabitants.

¹⁵ Named from James Sterling, the owner of the iron works. Formerly called "*De Louney's Mill*," from the builder of the first mill, in 1807.

¹⁶ Built in 1837, by James Sterling. The ore is principally obtained from the Sterling mine of Antwerp, and the Shurtliff mine of this town, near the line of Theresa, the ore from the latter being used principally as a flux.

¹⁷ Built by Caleb Essington, in 1839.

¹⁸ These settlers purchased 16 lots of 440 acres each, lying in the corners of a square containing 25 lots, of which the central range each way was reserved by Le Ray. The center lot (No. 61), embracing the site of the present village, was conveyed to trustees "for the promotion of religion and learning" under the care of the Quakers. This trust afterward occasioned much contention, and led to a miniature anti-bent war. The matter was finally settled in 1844. Cadwallader Child, Mordecai Taylor, and Samuel Evans came in the first year. Robert Confort kept the first inn, Saml. Case, the first store, and Thos. and John Townsend built the first mill. Anna Comstock kept the first school. The first child born was John Townsend, and the first death was a daughter of Robt. Confort, in 1807.

¹⁹ The census reports 5 churches; 2M. E., Bap., Friends, Univ.

RODMAN¹—was formed from Adams, March 24, 1804, under the name of "Herkules." Its name was changed April 6, 1808. A part of Pinekney (Lewis co.) was taken off in 1808. It lies upon the borders of Lewis, in the s. part of the co. The surface is hilly, and broken by the deep ravines of Sandy Creek and its branches. The soil is generally a fertile, gravelly loam. There are 3 sulphur springs in town. **Rodman** (p.v.) has 45 houses, **Zoar** and **Whitesville**² (E. Rodman p.o.) each about 20. Settlement began in 1801, and from 1803 to 1806 it progressed with great rapidity.³ In 1813 an epidemic prevailed, causing 60 deaths in 3 months. The census reports 3 churches.⁴

RUTLAND⁵—was formed from Watertown, April 1, 1802. It lies upon the s. bank of Black River, e. of the center of the co. Its surface consists of the narrow river valley on the s., a terraced plateau in the center, and a hilly region in the s. The central plateau, embracing the greater part of the town, is 300 to 400 feet above the flat country farther s., and it descends by a succession of steep declivities to the level of the river. It is underlaid by Trenton limestone. Upon the s. the surface gradually rises to the summits of the slate hills which occupy the s. part of the co. A remarkable valley, known as "Rutland Hollow," extends through the town upon the lower terrace of the plateau, parallel to the river. It is deeply excavated in the limestone, and appears like the bed of an ancient river. Another smaller and deeper valley extends in the same direction across the summit of the plateau, and forms the bed of a deep, narrow lake, Pleasant Lake, in Champion, is situated in the continuation of this latter valley. These valleys and terraces seem the result of abrasion rather than of upheaval. Upon the edge of the terrace, 100 feet below the summit, may be seen the ancient lake ridge before described. There are 2 or 3 sulphur springs in town. The soil is a very fertile loam upon the plateau, and a sandy loam upon the river. **Felts Mills**,⁶ (p.v.) on Black River, contains 50 houses; **Black River**,⁷ (p.v.) on the river, partly in this town and partly in Le Ray, 40; **Tylerville**,⁸ (South Rutland p.o.) in the narrow valley of Sandy Creek, 30; and **Rutland Center**,⁹ (Rutland p.o.) 10. This town fell to the share of Wm. Henderson, and settlement was begun in 1799, under Asher Miller, his agent. The greater part of the land was sold¹⁰ to New England farmers, who came in within 3 years after the first settlement.¹¹ An old Indian fort is to be seen on the farm of Geo. Wilson; and a bone pit was found near the line of Watertown. The census reports 5 churches.¹²

THERESA—was formed from Alexandria, April 15, 1841, and named from a daughter of Le Ray. It is the central town upon the n. w. border of the co. The surface along Indian River is broken, and traversed by ridges of gneiss rock, with fertile intervals. A part of the town, underlaid by sandstone, is level or undulating. In the primary regions are a number of romantic lakes; and some of these have highly interesting mineral localities upon their shores and islands.¹³ **Theresa**, (p.v.) upon the High Falls¹⁴ of the Indian River, was early selected by Le Ray as a favorable point for settlement, and about 1810 he caused several "jobs" to be cleared and a sawmill to be built.¹⁵ **West Theresa** is a p. o. A furnace, built near Milisaut Lake in 1847, was in part supplied with ores from the vicinity. A private academy has been taught several years. The census reports 3 churches.¹⁶

¹ It embraces No. 5, or "Orphans," of the "Eleven Towns." Its former name was from Richard Harrison, of N. Y., a proprietor; and its present one, from Daniel Rodman, of Hudson, Clerk of the Assembly in 1808-09.

² Named from Thos. White, sub-agent and early settler.

³ Among the settlers who came in this year were Anson and Ebenezer Moody, Noah, Jonathan, and Aaron Davis, Bong, Thomas, Wm. Rice, and Simon Hunt. Miss M. Nobbs taught the first school, in Anson Moody's barn, in 1803. Willard Skyles kept the first store; and Wm. Rice built the first sawmill, in 1804, and grist-mill, in 1806. The first child born was Walter Harrison Moody; and the first death, that of the same child, 3 years after. His father received 50 acres of land from Mr. Harrison for the name. Timothy Greenely moved into the s. w. corner of the town in 1803.

⁴ 2 M. E. Cong.

⁵ No. 3, or "Milan," of the "Eleven Towns." Named from Rutland, Vt. the former home of an early settler.

⁶ Named from John Felts, who purchased the site in 1813, and still resides here. Formerly the seat of an extensive lumber manufactory; now changed to a tannery.

⁷ Locally known as "Lockport." See p. 359.

⁸ Named from Josiah and Frederick Tyler, early settlers.

⁹ On some maps called "Brooksville," from Curtis G. Brooks, a former citizen. It is never known by this name in town.

¹⁰ 17,754¹/₂ acres were sold, in farms within 2 years, for \$70,738.

¹¹ Among the settlers who came in during the first and second years were Levi Miller, Perley and Wm. Keyes, David and Goldsmith Colburn, Amos Stebbins, Raphael Porter, Israel Wright, Jonathan and Clark Ross, Jas. Kilham, Chas. Kelsey, Jephtha

King, John Dale, C. Cummines, Gardner Cleveland, Warren Foster, and John Gates. Miss A. Porter taught the first school, in 1802. Levi Butterfield kept the first store, and David Williams the first store. David Colburn built the first grist-mill in the co., near the mouth of Mill Creek, in the present village of Felts Mills, in 1801, and a sawmill in 1802. The first child born was in the family of Chas. Kelsey, and the first death, that of Mrs. Francis Towne. 12 M. E., 2 Cong., and 1 C. E.

¹³ Fluor spar, sulphate of barites, sulphurates of iron and copper, phosphate of lime, zinc, iron, ferruginous, hematite, pyroxene, Kieselhaerite, chlorase, celestine, phosphates, and other minerals, are found in this locality, and some of them are beautifully crystallized. Iron ore has been found in considerable quantity.

¹⁴ The river here descends 85 feet within a quarter of a mile. From this place to Ross's lands are low, and large tracts are often overflowed, causing much sickness. A small steamer has run upon this part of the river.

¹⁵ Among the first settlers were James Shurtliff, Anson and Jeremiah Cheeseman, M. R. Ashby, S. V. Carter, B. Shaw, A. Smith, Walton, Col. Bull, Abram Morrill, Joseph Miller, A. B. Fisher, James Lake, Ebenezer and N. W. Lull, and J. D. Bayles, Jr. Mr. Lull built the first store, in 1829. Dr. James P. Cook, the first physician, settled in 1822, and died the next year. The first school was taught by Lindley Gibbs, of H. V. L. Dale. The first child born was Fanny A. Cook, May 26, 1817. The first marriage was that of Mr. Cassiman, who was drowned. A grist-mill and inn were erected in 1819 for the proprietor.

¹⁶ Presb., M. E., and Prot. E.

WATERTOWN¹—was formed from Mexico, March 14, 1800. Rutland was taken off in 1802, and Hounsfield in 1806. It lies upon Black River, s. w. of the center of the co. The surface in the s. e. part is broken by the irregular terraces of the Trenton limestone, and in the n. it is level or rolling. The river bank is rocky throughout its whole extent; and in the village, about 3 mi. below, are several extensive caves. It is an important agricultural town; but it is chiefly distinguished for the extent of its trade and manufactures. In amount of business it is unsurpassed by any town in Northern N. Y. **Watertown**,² (p. v.) the co. seat, pleasantly situated upon the s. bank of Black River, was incorp. April 5, 1816. Pop. 5873. It contains an academy,³ 3 newspaper offices, 5 banks, and 9 churches. Black River here flows, for the space of a mile, in a succession of rapids over the limestone terraces, affording an abundance of water power, which is largely improved, making the village one of the most important manufacturing places in the State.⁴ Three road and 2 r. r. bridges cross the river within the limits of the village: one of the former is a wire suspension bridge. An ice cave, near Whittleseys Point,⁵ extends under a part of the village. By an act passed March 22, 1853, a board of water commissioners was created, with power to borrow \$50,000 for the construction of water works for the village. The work was finished during the following summer. The water is taken from the river, near the upper part of the village, and thrown by water power into a reservoir 200 feet above the village, and about 1 mi. distant; and from the reservoir it is distributed through the streets. A beautiful fountain is constructed in the center of the principal square.⁶ At an early day, two rectangular pieces of land were given by the owners of the adjacent lots for public use;⁷ and these now constitute beautiful public squares.⁸ **Burr's Mills**⁹ (p. o.) is a hamlet, on Sandy Creek, in the e. part of the town. **Watertown Center** and **Fields Settlement** are hamlets. Henry Coffeen and Zachariah Butterfield were the pioneer settlers, in 1800; they located upon the present site of the village.¹⁰ An arsenal was built at Watertown in 1809, and a building for an academy in 1811; the latter was used as a hospital during the war. The census reports 10 churches.¹¹

WILNA¹²—was formed from Le Ray, and Leyden (Lewis co.) April 2, 1813. It lies upon Black River, in the extreme e. part of the co. Its surface is somewhat broken. It is chiefly underlain by the primary rock, which rises into low, naked ridges, and by calciferous sandstone. Black River forms its w. boundary; and upon it are a series of rapids, forming an abundance of water power.¹³ The Indian River, in the n. part, also affords water power at several places. At Natural Bridge this stream flows beneath the surface through passages worn in the coarse white limestone which here forms the surface rock. Several interesting minerals are found at this place.

¹ Its present limits embrace No. 2, or "Leghorn," of the "Eleven Towns." It first contained Nos. 1, 2, and 13.

² First settled in 1801; and became the co. seat in 1805. In 1849 the business portion was almost destroyed by fire, but it recovered from the disaster in 2 years.

³ The Watertown Acad. was incorp. May 2, 1835, and a large academic building was erected in a grove in the s. w. part of the village. It was soon after merged in the Black River Literary and Religious Institute, founded under the joint auspices of the Watertown Presbytery and B. R. Cong. Assoc. in 1836. In May, 1846, its name was changed to the Jefferson County Institute.

⁴ During the war a factory was built, at a cost of \$75,000, for the manufacture of cotton and woolen cloths. In 1827, Levi Beebe purchased Cowans Island and erected upon it an immense steam cotton factory. It had just been put in operation when, July 7, 1833, it was burned, under suspicious circumstances. The loss was \$200,000; and the site has since remained a ruin. The manufactures of cotton and woolen goods, flour, paper, iron castings, machinery, leather, agricultural implements, lead pipes, sash and blinds, and furniture, are extensively carried on.

⁵ Named from the wife of Samuel Whittlesey, who in 1815 threw herself from this point into the river, and was drowned. Her husband, a lawyer, and paymaster to the drafted militia, had received in N. Y. the sum of \$30,000, in bills, and while returning to Watertown was secretly robbed of \$7500 by his wife. He was greatly alarmed, but was persuaded by her to keep quiet, as it would be difficult to convince the public that a thief would have left so large a portion, and, as they must themselves be suspected of having taken a part, they might as well keep the *whisper*. Her logic succeeded upon the weak-minded old man, and before reaching home she had matured plans for concealment and evasion. He started with his postmaster for Onondaga co., leaving appointments along the road for paying on his return; but on arriving at Trenton he found he had been robbed. The news of the robbery spread quickly over the country; but the most active inquiry and very liberal rewards failed to bring the thief to justice. On his return home he met his family frantic with grief; but there was an inconsistency in his story, and upon a searching conversation, held separately, with his two bondsmen, Perley Keys and Jason Fairbanks, the

latter were convinced that there was fraud. By an ingenious course of inquiry and eavesdropping, they were not only confirmed in the belief, but assumed that the family soon intended to remove, and that summary means must be employed to recover the money. They accordingly invited W. to take a walk, which led as it by accident to a lonely spot near the village, previously prepared, where they suddenly charged him with the robbery and threatened instant drowning, unless he disclosed. He was twice submerged and he nearly extinguished, when he confessed and was liberated. The money was found sewed into a pair of drawers fitted to be worn by either husband or wife. Mrs. W. immediately after slipped away from the crowd undetected, rushed 4 mi. to the river, and was drowned.—*Hugh's Hist. Jeff. Co.*, p. 243.

⁶ An Artesian well was bored 127 feet deep upon Factory Square in 1823, and a copious supply of water was obtained, slightly impregnated with sulphur and iron.

⁷ These lots are respectively 12 by 28 and 9 by 22 rods.

⁸ The principal business of the village is located around the Square and upon Court St.

⁹ Named from John Burr & Sons, who settled here in 1804. Hart Massey built a saw and grist mill here, in 1801, for Low, the proprietor.

¹⁰ Oliver Bartholomew came in the same year, (1801,) and in 1802, about 80 families arrived. Jonathan Cowan built the first grist mill in 1802, and Dr. Isaiah Massey opened the first inn the same year. In 1803, a bridge was built near the present courthouse. In 1805, Wm. Smith and John Fiddock opened the first store; and a dam was built across Black River the same year. The first birth was in the family of Moses Bacon; and the first death, that of — Thornton, who was killed by a falling tree.

¹¹ Two Presb., 2 M. E., Bapt., Wes. Meth., Prot. E., R. C., Union, and Univ.

¹² Named from Wilna, in Russia, then fresh in memory from its battle.

¹³ After navigating 12 mi. of navigation, the river here commences to descend by a series of rapids, extending to the lake, falling, in all, 180 feet. The "Long Falls" here descend 55 feet in a distance of 5000; and in the rapids are about 50 small islands. The State Dam, built at this place, is 900 feet long, and the State Bridge 600.

The soil is sandy and moderately fertile. **Carthage**¹ (p. v.) is finely situated upon Black River, at the lower terminus of the B. R. Canal improvement. It contains 5 churches, a private academy,² and is the seat of important manufactures.³ Pop. about 1,500. **Natural Bridge**, (p. v.,) on Indian River, contains 40 houses. **Wilma** and **North Wilma** are post-towns, and **Wood Settlement** is a hamlet. Settlement was commenced in 1778, at Carthage, by Henry Boutin, one of the French Company.⁴ The village and town were chiefly settled under Le Ray.⁵ The census reports 7 churches.⁷

WORTHEN—was formed from Lorraine, April 12, 1848. It lies upon the high, slaty, and shaly ridges in the s. part of the co. It is 1200 to 1500 feet above tide, and is the most elevated land in the co. It is subject to deep snows and early frosts. Wherever the surface is exposed to the action of running water, deep gulfs have been worn in the soft and yielding rock. There are several sulphur springs in town. The soil is principally derived from the disintegration of the underlying rocks, and is well adapted to grazing. About one half of the town is settled. **Worthville** is a hamlet, and is the only p. o. The first settlement was made in 1802, by an association from Litchfield, Herkimer co., who bought the s. w. quarter, balloted for the lots, built rude mills, and began small improvements.⁸ A part of the settlers left during the war, and during the succeeding cold seasons of 1816-17 the whole settlement was abandoned. Settlement was not recommenced until several years after. The census reports 4 church, (M. E.)

¹ Formerly called "*Long Falls*," incorp. May 26, 1841. A bridge was erected here in 1843, by Ezra Church, for Russell Atwater and David Parish.

² Erected by Harrison Miller in 1842; now owned and taught by B. F. Bush.

³ Consisting of iron, leather, lumber, staves, heading, &c.

⁴ Joseph Bonaparte, having purchased a large tract of land in this town and Diana, made this village his residence for two summers. It was laid out in 1818.

⁵ Jean B. Bossout, familiarly known as "Battee," kept the first inn and ferry.

⁶ The land office of Le Ray was removed from Le Rayville to

Carthage in 1835, by Hon. P. Somerville Stewart.

⁷ 2 Presb., 2 Prot. Meth., Bap., M. E., and B. C.

⁸ Named in honor of Gen. Wm. J. Worth. It comprises No. 2, or "Fondou" of the Boylston Tract. The 1 part was divided among several proprietors, to equalize the division of the "Hollow Towns."

⁹ Among the first settlers were Amos and Wm. Collett, Nathan Matson, W. Flower, Ed. Cook, Edwards, Jean B. Bossout, Asa Sweet, Abner Rising, and Phineas Lee. The first school was taught in a log barn in 1802. The first mill was that of Elisha Sweet. L. B. Collett kept the first inn and store.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Jefferson County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.				POPULATION.		No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Districts.				Children taught.	
Adams.....	19,399 ¹ / ₂	6,745 ¹ / ₂	\$774,418	\$282,460	\$1,026,878	1,502	1,603	598	653	524	15	1,161	
Alexandria.....	19,168	18,263	599,594	41,490	351,081	1,724	1,629	692	623	399	21	1,553	
Antwerp.....	41,099	50,424	615,978	69,780	687,458	1,992	1,801	639	675	574	25	1,494	
Brownville.....	26,656	8,216	682,000	75,300	757,900	1,773	1,816	675	697	360	21	1,529	
Cape Vincent.....	20,661	10,561 ¹ / ₂	455,816	34,996	509,812	1,712	1,663	592	639	463	14	1,293	
Champion.....	18,716 ¹ / ₂	7,275	554,369	56,859	620,222	977	969	384	402	315	17	1,617	
Clayton.....	22,257 ¹ / ₂	19,986 ¹ / ₂	523,965	56,859	580,824	2,142	2,000	797	772	581	25	1,781	
Ellisburgh.....	36,527 ¹ / ₂	12,242 ¹ / ₂	1,225,762	111,519	1,437,272	2,677	2,662	1,018	1,054	831	30	1,958	
Henderson.....	16,885	6,616	463,295	79,500	532,795	1,691	1,648	393	419	322	13	810	
Hounsfield.....	21,622	6,164	455,213	83,750	539,963	1,641	1,580	620	646	445	17	1,221	
Le Ray.....	58,264 ¹ / ₂	14,592 ¹ / ₂	657,298	129,173	786,381	1,606	1,537	693	635	515	19	1,247	
Lorraine.....	13,192 ¹ / ₂	6,678	225,003	23,640	248,643	787	683	295	297	239	13	681	
Lyme.....	20,803	8,109	289,453	38,734	419,187	1,294	1,269	455	554	325	17	987	
Orleans.....	15,765 ¹ / ₂	15,157	506,788	41,445	548,233	1,438	1,398	472	537	436	20	1,208	
Pamela.....	19,840	3,826	524,551	79,675	604,226	1,284	1,227	420	442	225	12	884	
Philadelphia.....	16,093	5,747	292,294	69,700	456,994	888	845	315	335	267	10	611	
Rodman.....	15,749	6,848	323,630	138,650	661,480	882	870	338	343	319	13	554	
Rutland.....	25,778 ¹ / ₂	6,470	501,495	59,649	561,344	961	1,016	391	400	383	12	731	
Rutland.....	15,697	9,037	257,964	89,380	417,314	1,148	1,130	397	418	390	17	1,053	
Theresa.....	20,015 ¹ / ₂	5,185 ¹ / ₂	242,900	1,519,969	3,942,990	3,639	3,918	1,299	1,387	687	21	2,648	
Watertown.....	17,372 ¹ / ₂	20,396	329,489	72,298	401,757	1,556	1,468	577	598	416	17	1,239	
Wilna.....	3,981	21,835 ¹ / ₂	66,690	3,350	70,040	238	236	95	103	90	6	177	
Total.....	465,222	251,291	15,047,972	3,145,192	16,192,864	32,992	32,428	11,975	12,629	9,063	375	25,757	

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							Domestic Manufactures in Yards.
	Horses.	Working oxen and calves.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	BUSSH. OF GRAIN.		Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.		
						Winter.	Spring.				Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	
Adams.....	822	1,457	1,827	2,452	1,068	12,496 ¹ / ₂	82,304 ¹ / ₂	3,492 ¹ / ₂	15,707	17,392	99,756	369,109	1,789
Alexandria.....	779	1,561	2,290	2,689	1,622	7,838	51,926	5,055 ¹ / ₂	7,518	932	183,200	48,366	3,905 ¹ / ₂
Antwerp.....	1,085	1,753	4,293	2,290	1,446	1,844	86,271 ¹ / ₂	7,798	12,246	1,492	379,109	186,215	958 ¹ / ₂
Brownville.....	1,000	1,476	2,752	3,582	1,366	14,178	121,892 ¹ / ₂	5,096	9,993	10,490	267,182	118,655	2,382
Cape Vincent.....	899	1,593	2,054	2,650	1,280	7,892	88,427	4,736 ¹ / ₂	13,167	9,419	159,146	24,800	2,877 ¹ / ₂
Champion.....	649	1,032	1,941	1,082	736	4,670	48,511	2,949	23,440	10,262	160,596	148,718	1,126
Clayton.....	978	1,997	3,011	2,801	1,782	15,018	91,930	7,503	13,816	2,770	206,851	179,475	2,796
Ellisburgh.....	1,472	3,312	3,761	4,266	2,445	23,170 ¹ / ₂	214,699	6,386 ¹ / ₂	34,662	50,656	201,311	342,465	4,154
Henderson.....	776	1,621	1,398	3,975	838	7,350	71,899	3,219 ¹ / ₂	12,016	24,532	136,948	36,967	1,561
Hounsfield.....	908	1,227	1,842	4,021	959	17,680 ¹ / ₂	84,472 ¹ / ₂	3,982	12,588	10,147	148,966	60,118	1,877 ¹ / ₂
Le Ray.....	998	1,528	3,258	17,787	1,530	11,999	87,962 ¹ / ₂	6,242	16,759	7,322	249,898	257,182	4,312
Lorraine.....	395	849	1,001	1,379	592	587	57,375 ¹ / ₂	3,437	13,381	9,489	94,923	211,822	1,368
Lyme.....	837	1,370	1,716	2,379	982	5,396	126,350 ¹ / ₂	4,731	6,870	4,475	120,497	91,516	2,289
Orleans.....	909	1,806	2,662	2,269	1,262	12,874	100,261 ¹ / ₂	5,488	7,331	1,681	212,575	8,320	3,047
Pamela.....	584	1,066	1,990	1,687	891	8,885	61,079	4,729	7,789	1,829	151,117	192,427	1,626
Philadelphia.....	564	848	1,729	1,181	534	218 ¹ / ₂	50,541	2,994	5,762	83	152,784	90,790	681
Rodman.....	540	1,200	2,149	2,830	896	2,018	68,289	3,972	11,964	12,716	181,235	121,325	2,179
Rutland.....	568	926	2,443	966	928	5,623	42,055 ¹ / ₂	4,206	16,862	13,943	234,063	247,331	1,815
Rutland.....	486	1,065	1,808	861	859	2,437	40,090	4,173 ¹ / ₂	5,067	640	163,775	95,780	2,324
Theresa.....	955	983	2,808	1,499	1,078	8,024 ¹ / ₂	53,329	4,395 ¹ / ₂	11,566	25,122	222,247	111,249	817
Watertown.....	645	731	1,654	1,322	713	1,797 ¹ / ₂	35,604 ¹ / ₂	3,668 ¹ / ₂	24,983	318	142,220	47,850	1,476 ¹ / ₂
Wilna.....	169	245	465	169	120		11,790 ¹ / ₂	1,016	5,583	111	22,298	59,818	586
Total.....	17,659	29,777	49,472	63,401	23,327	169,991	1,672,866 ¹ / ₂	98,575	289,031	215,431	3,949,668	2,819,459	45,955 ¹ / ₂

KINGS COUNTY.



This county was organized with its present limits, Nov. 1, 1683.¹ It lies upon the w. end of Long Island, adjacent to New York Harbor, and embraces several small islands adjacent to the coast. It is centrally distant 140 mi. from Albany, and contains 72 sq. mi. The surface is generally level or gently undulating. A broad range of drift hills, 50 to 300 feet above tide, extends from the shore of the bay in the s. w. corner in a n. e. direction through the co. From their summits the surface gradually declines both to the e. and s., and terminates upon the shores in extensive salt meadows. The portion lying n. of the hills is moderately uneven, being occasionally broken by low, isolated drift hills. The shores are deeply indented by bays, which for the most part are shallow, and very

irregular in outline. The principal of these are Halletts Cove, Newtown Creek,² Wallabout, Gowanus, and Gravesend Bays on the w., and Sheeps Head Bay on the s. Jamaica Bay, a large, shallow, landlocked bay upon the s. shore, is partially in this co. It incloses a large number of low, marshy islands separated by narrow and irregular tidal currents. Wide salt marshes extend along the shores of the bays, and far inland along the courses of the small creeks.³ The soil is mostly a light, sandy loam. A strip immediately surrounding the marshes and embracing a large share of the w. extremity is fertile, and capable of producing almost any crop adapted to the climate. Its close proximity to New York, the great commercial center of the country, renders it favorably situated for the development of manufactures and commerce; and both of these pursuits are largely carried on at the centers of population. The agriculture of the co. is mostly confined to gardening for the N. Y. market. All of the business of the co.—manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural—are so intimately connected with the interests of New York that the co. may be considered as a suburb of the great city.⁴

The county seat is located at the city of Brooklyn.⁵ The courts are accommodated at the City Hall, which belongs exclusively to the city. The jail, located upon Raymond St., is closely surrounded by other buildings, and its ventilation is very imperfect. The average number of inmates is 80, supported at a weekly cost of \$2.10 each.⁶ The Kings Co. Penitentiary is located upon a farm of 38 acres near the s. line of Brooklyn. The buildings, now nearly completed, are of stone, and sufficiently spacious for the accommodation and care of all the prisoners of the co. The main building is 490 feet long by 86 feet broad, with two wings of 50 feet each. The total cost up to January 1, 1857 was \$190,414.35. The institution is designed to be self supporting. The county clerk's office is kept at the City Hall.⁷ The Kings County Almshouse is located upon a farm of 70 acres in Flatbush, about three miles s. of the City Hall of Brooklyn. This institution consists of four large brick buildings,—the almshouse proper, hospital, nursery, and lunatic asylum. These buildings are spacious and well arranged, but poorly ventilated. A school is maintained through the year, and religious instruction is given upon the Sabbath.

¹ From 1665 to 1683 this co. formed a part of the "West Riding of Yorkshshire," England. See p. 344.

² This creek is a tidal current, receiving several small fresh water streams, and is properly a narrow bay.

³ Upon the beach the General Government has established 2 lifeboat stations. In Jan. 1821, the bay and the Narrows between the w. extremity of Long Island and Staten Island was frozen so that persons crossed on the ice.

⁴ For more minute description of the business of the co., see town descriptions.

⁵ The courts were originally held at Gravesend; but, by an act of the General Assembly, passed Nov. 7, 1685, they were removed to Flatbush, and a courthouse was built there the succeeding year. This building was used until 1758, when a new combined courthouse and jail was erected. By an act passed April 6, 1784, a tax of £200 was authorized to be raised to repair the injuries which had been done to the courthouse and jail by the Britis-h. The repairs were expended under the direction of Philip Wagel and Jeremyus Vanderbilt. By an act of March

10, 1791, the courthouse and jail were directed to be rebuilt under the direction of Johannes E. Lott, John Vanderbilt, and Chas. Doughty, and £1,200 was appropriated for that purpose. During the next year £300 additional was raised to build the buildings. These buildings were burned Nov. 3, 1852; and by act of Feb. 27, 1854, the co. seat was removed to Brooklyn. The first co. officers after the Revolution were Nicholas Covodover, *First Judge*; Jacob Sharp, jr., *Clerk*; Wm. Boerum, *Sheriff*; and Johannes E. Lott, *Sergeant*.

⁶ Up to June 1, 1858, 23,090 prisoners had been confined in this jail.

⁷ By an act of May 1, 1828, a fragment of co. clerk's office was directed to be built in Brooklyn. A more spacious one was built in 1837, which was used until the office was removed to its present location in the City Hall. By an act passed in 1852, an office of Register was created; and by a later act, discretionary powers have been granted to a Board of Commissioners for the better preservation of the public records.

Children are bound out at the age of 12 years. The average number of inmates is 1,800, supported at a weekly cost of about \$2.00 each. The farm yields a revenue of \$3,500.

The Brooklyn & Jamaica R. R. extends from the s. ferry of Brooklyn eastward through near the center of the co. The Flushing R. R. extends from Hunters Point. (Queens co.) n. of Brooklyn, to the village of Flushing, a distance of 8 mi. In the city of Brooklyn are several local rail roads; and from the city lines of stages extend to every village in the co.

The Long Island Intelligencer, the first newspaper in the co., was published some time before 1807.

Four newspapers—three daily and one weekly—are now published in the co.¹

The first settlements of this co. were made mostly by the Dutch, about 1625. In 1640, a colony of Mass. Quakers, in quest of religious freedom, settled at Gravesend under the protection of the Dutch Government. Long previous to the English conquest of 1664, settlements had been made, mills erected, and churches and schools established in every town in the co. The settlers were so exclusively Dutch that the Dutch language and customs prevailed until within a comparatively recent period. Bushwick, Brooklyn, Flatbush, Flatlands, and New Utrecht were known under the English Government as the "Five Dutch Towns;" and they were associated, for certain purposes, until 1690.² The Five Towns also formed an ecclesiastical society, and joined in the support of their minister until the final separation of the American church from the Classis of Holland, in 1772.

Few events of interest occurred within the limits of this co. during the colonial period. Its Revolutionary annals belong to the general history of the country. During its occupation by the British, from 1776 to 1782, the people were subjected to a series of disgraceful and oppressive acts.³ Many of the inhabitants left the co. from fear of hostile visits during the War of 1812-15; and at times much alarm was felt,—although no hostile visit actually took place. It has shared in the growth of New York City, and is closely identified with it in business. This co. is included in the "Metropolitan Police District" created by act of April 15, 1857, and in the Board of Police Commissioners it is represented by the Mayor of Brooklyn and one other member. Vast schemes of speculation have from time to time arisen, most of which have resulted in loss, and several of them, devised upon a magnificent scale, have seriously retarded the progress of needful improvement.

From 1850 to 1853 about 40 building associations were organized in this co., ostensibly to enable those of humble means to acquire a home, but practically to form contributions to a fund which was loaned to those members who would allow the highest premium. The rates submitted to were often extremely ruinous, and the speculation had but a brief existence.

¹ **The Long Island Star** was started in June, 1809, by Thos. Kirk. In 1811 it was bought by Alden Spooner, and has been continued by him and his sons until the present time.

The Brooklyn Daily Evening Star was begun by Alden Spooner & Sons, Jan. 4, 1841. It is still issued, by Edwin B. Spooner. A semi-weekly edition was issued from The Star office in 1824.

The Long Island Patriot was started at Brooklyn in 1820 by Geo. L. Breck. In 1833 it was changed to

The Brooklyn Advocate, and was issued by James A. Bennett. In 1835-36 it was changed to

The Brooklyn Advocate and Nassau Gazette.

The Williamsburgh Gazette was started in 1825 by Francis G. Fish. It was afterward changed to

The Williamsburgh Daily Gazette, and was issued a short time. *The American Native Citizen and Brooklyn Evening Advertiser*, &c., was published in 1836 by F. G. Fish.

The Mechanics' Advocate was issued a short time in 1840 at East New York.

The Real Estate Gazette, also started at East New York, had an ephemeral existence.

The Williamsburgh Democrat was commenced June 3, 1840, by Thomas A. Deyr.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle was commenced in 1841 by Isaac Van Anden, and is still published. From the same office was issued

The Brooklyn Weekly Eagle, which was changed in 1855 to

The Saturday Evening Miscellany.

The Brooklyn Daily News was started in 1841 by Worthall & Watts, and was continued until Nov. 1843.

The Brooklyn News and Times was issued in 1843 by J. S. Noble. *The Arg* was started at Williamsburgh in Dec. 1844, and was continued a short time.

The Democratic Advocate was published at Williamsburgh in 1841 by J. G. Wallace.

The Brooklyn Daily Advertiser was started in 1844 by H. A. Lees and W. Foulkes, and was continued about 8 years.

The American Champion was published at Brooklyn a short time in 1844.

The Daily Long Islander was started at Williamsburgh in 1845 by Bishop & Kelley.

The Williamsburgh Morning Post was published in 1847 by Deyr & Taylor.

The Saturday Evening Bee was issued a short time in 1848 at Brooklyn.

The Orbit was issued at South Brooklyn in 1848.

The Kings County Patriot was started at Williamsburgh in 1848 by Geo. Thompson and S. R. Hasbrouk.

The Williamsburgh Times was started in 1848 by Bennet Smith & Co. Soon after the consolidation of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn its name was changed to

The Brooklyn Daily Times, under which title it is now published.

The Eccelesior was commenced in 1848 at South Brooklyn, and was issued a short time.

The Brooklyn Daily Freeman was published in 1849.

The Daily Independent Press was commenced July 16, 1850, at Williamsburgh, by W. G. Bishop and J. A. F. Kelley, and was continued until 1855.

The Brooklyn Morning Journal was established in 1851 by Hogan & Highway.

The Union Ark, a temperance mo., was published at Brooklyn in 18— by J. Schmebly.

The Long Island Anzeiger (German) was started at Brooklyn, Sept. 2, 1854, by Edward Bohr.

The Triangle (German semi mo.) was started at Brooklyn, April 7, 1855, by Edward Bohr.

The Kings Co. Advertiser and Village Guardian (semi mo.) was started at East New York in May, 1857, by C. Warren Hamilton.

The Green Point Advertiser was published a short time in 1847 by L. Musquerier.

² A Secretary or Register was especially commissioned by the Governor to take the proof of wills, of marriage settlements, the acknowledgment of "transcripts" or other conveyance, and such important contracts and agreements as required to be recorded.

³ By an act of March 6, 1784, Kings co. was taxed \$13,000 to repay Revolutionary expenses.



BROOKLYN¹—was incorp. by patent, with the usual privileges of townships, under Gov. Lovelace, Oct. 18, 1667, and its rights were confirmed by Gov. Dongan, May 13, 1686. It was recognized as a town under the State Government March 7, 1788. The village of Brooklyn was incorp. as a fire district April 2, 1801, and as a village April 12, 1816, and both town and village were incorp. as a city April 8, 1831. The city of Williamsburgh and town of Bushwick were annexed April 17, 1854.² The city extends along New York Bay and East River to Newtown Creek, occupying the s. part of the co. Its exterior line is 22 mi., and it contains an area of 16,000 acres. The s. and e. borders are occupied by a broad range of low hills,

which extend e. into Queens co. Along the shore opposite the lower point of New York is an irregular bluff known as "Brooklyn Heights." A considerable portion of the s. part of the city is low and level. Newtown Creek, forming the n. boundary, is an irregular arm of the sea, receiving several small fresh water streams. Wallabout Bay is a deep indentation lying between the old cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn. Gowanus Bay extends into the s. part of the city.³ The land that borders upon these bays is flat and marshy.

Within the limits of Brooklyn are several districts known by the names which they bore when they were distinct localities, before the city was incorporated. These will eventually all be lost in the growth and consolidation of the business of the city. **Brooklyn** (p. o.) includes the old settled parts of the city s. of Wallabout Bay. Upon East River, in this district, are several large manufactories. The water front is entirely occupied by wharves and warehouses. **Williamsburgh** (p. o.) includes the thickly settled portions n. of Wallabout Bay. It contains a large number of manufacturing establishments, and its entire water front is devoted to commercial purposes. **Green Point**, (p. o.) comprising the 17th ward, lies between Bushwick and Newtown Creeks, and occupies the extreme n. w. part of the city. It contains extensive shipyards, and manufactories of porcelain, coal oil, lifeboats, and many other articles. **Wallabout** (sometimes called East Brooklyn) lies e. of Wallabout Bay. **Bedford** and **New Brooklyn** are localities on the R. R., in the e. part of the city. **Bushwick Cross Roads** and **Bushwick Green** are villages e. of Williamsburgh. **Gowanus** is a village near the head of Gowanus Bay. **South Brooklyn** comprises the portion of the city lying s. of Atlantic St. It has an extensive water front; and along the shore immense works have been constructed to facilitate commerce.⁴ It contains extensive wood, coal, stone, and lumber yards, and numerous planing mills, distilleries, breweries, plaster mills, foundries, and machine shops. The city is connected with New York by 11 steam ferries, all supplied with excellent boats, which perform regular and frequent trips.⁵ From the Atlantic St. Ferry the Brooklyn & Jamaica R. R. extends e. to the e. bounds of the co.⁶

From the principal ferries lines of city railroads extend through the principal avenues and radiate to nearly every part of the city, affording easy, rapid, and cheap means of communication.⁷ The commerce of Brooklyn is extensive, though it scarce has an independent existence, from its intimate relations with that of New York. The docks and piers at South Brooklyn are among the most extensive and commodious in the country. Ship and boat building and repairing are extensively carried on at Williamsburgh and Green Point. The whole water front of the city is occupied by ferries, piers, slips, and boat and ship yards; and the aggregate amount of business

¹ The name is derived from the Dutch "*Broeck-landt*," (broken land). The patent for the township was issued to Jan Everts, Jan Duman, Albert Corneliser, Paulus Verbeek, Michael Fiegle, Thos. Lamberts, Tenuis Gilbert and Bogart and Jovis Jacobsen. The annual quitrent under this patent was 20 bush. of wheat.

² Bushwick—signifying wood town—was invested with certain powers of government March 14, 1661. Another patent was granted Oct. 25, 1667; but it remained associated with other towns until Aug. 12, 1708. Williamsburgh Village, in this town, was incorp. April 13, 1827, and the town of Williamsburgh was formed March 16, 1840. The village and town were united and incorp. as the City of Williamsburgh April 7, 1851, and the city and town of Bushwick were annexed to Brooklyn April 17, 1854. Bushwick now constitutes the 17th and 18th wards, and Williamsburgh the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and a part of the 19th wards.

³ Acts have been passed authorizing a canal, with basins, wharves, and slips, to be constructed along the creek that flows

into this bay. The mouth of the creek has been improved for a short distance.

⁴ The Atlantic Dock contains an area of 40 acres, and has sufficient depth of water for any vessel. An outside pier is 2,000 feet long. The warehouses upon the piers are of granite. The Erie Basin and other extensive docks along the bay have been projected and work upon them has commenced. These docks afford perfect security to vessels while loading and unloading, and security to goods against theft. It is estimated that \$1,000,000 worth of goods are annually stored in the wharves and slips at New York and Brooklyn.

⁵ These several ferries are all chartered by the Corporation of N. Y. City. The boats average 600 tons, and are noted for the regularity with which they perform their trips. See page 128.

⁶ This road is leased to the Long Island R. R. during the term of its charter. A tunnel 2,700 feet long is extending and a portion of Atlantic St., commencing near the ferry. It was finished in Dec. 1841 at a cost of \$96,000.

⁷ In 1855 the city authorized the granting of charters for the

transacted there forms an important item in the commerce of the State. In the extent and variety of its manufactures Brooklyn ranks among the first cities in the country. Located near the great commercial center, it has become the seat of an immense manufacturing interest.¹

The U. S. Navy Yard is located upon Wallabout Bay.² The premises connected with it occupy an area of 45 acres, and are inclosed on the land side by a high wall. Within the inclosure are various mechanic shops necessary in building and repairing vessels, a large and costly dry dock,³ two large buildings to cover ships of war while in process of building, extensive lumber warehouses, several marine railways, and a large amount of balls, cannon, and other munitions of war. The Naval Lyceum is filled with curiosities sent home by naval officers. Upon a gentle rise, a little n. of the Navy Yard, is a U. S. Marine Hospital⁴ for the care of sick and infirm seamen belonging to the navy. Near it is an extensive laboratory for the manufacture of medicines for the navy.⁵ The grounds belonging to these establishments occupy an area of 35 acres. A little s. of the Navy Yard, upon Park Avenue, are extensive Marine Barracks.

The city is well supplied with pure, soft water, derived from Hempstead Hook, Valley, and Spring-

city railroads to the parties who should offer to carry passengers on lines, without regard to distance, is 5 cents. The following is a list of these several railroads:—

LINE OF RAILROADS.	Routes.	Length in Mds.	When Opened.
Fulton Ferry to Washington Av.	Fulton Av.	2.31	July, 1854.
Washington Av. to Brooklyn Av.	.....	1.12	Sept. "
Fulton St. to Nostrand Av.	Myrtle Av.	2.04	July, "
Nostrand Av. to Division Av.	.....	.87	Nov. "
Flushing St. to Third Av.	Flushing St.	2.57	July, "
Third Av. to Division Av.	.....	.34	April, 1855.
Kent Av. to Bushwick Av.	.....	2.08	Oct. 1854.
Bushwick Creek to Kent St.	.....	.49	Oct. 1855.
Kent St. to Freeman St.	.....	.26	Dec. "
Fulton St. to Gowanus Creek.	Greenwood.	1.56	Aug. 1854.
Gowanus Creek to Thirty-Sixth St.	.....	1.88	Nov. "
Thirty-Sixth St. to City Lane.	.....	1.17	July, 1855.
City Line to Yellow Hook Lane.	.....	.56	July, 1856.
Court St. to Ferry.	Hamilton Av.	.93	May, 1855.

¹The following table, derived from the State Census of 1855, shows the amount and kinds of manufactures.

NAMES OF MANUFACTORIES.	No.	Amount of Manufactures.	Men.	NAMES OF MANUFACTORIES.	No.	Amount of Manufactures.	Men.
Agricultural Implements.....	1	\$28,000	22	Lamp and Lanterns.....	2	55,000	36
AX and Edge Tools.....	31	55,000	6	Liquorice.....	1	49,540	35
Bakers.....	9	92,535	49	Machine Shops.....	11	275,000	294
Black.....	2	70,000	58	Malt.....	1	90,000	12
Brown.....	12	157,255	52	Maple.....	6	88,100	190
Cabinet.....	16	251,324	149	Oil Cloth.....	6	170,250	94
Comb.....	3	1,570,000	85	Oil Mills.....	2	285,000	26
Corn Mill.....	2	224,100	64	Paint and Oil Cr.....	2	50,000	16
Chair, Wry and Sapp.....	4	329,000	42	Patent Leather.....	2	14,000	47
Chemical Laborat.....	6	70,250	86	Planing Mills.....	6	475,600	153
Coach and Wagon.....	11	48,640	25	Powder.....	2	90,000	128
Coffee, Spice and Mustard.....	2	70,000	67	Rap.....	10	2,265,153	677
Curtain Making.....	1	100,000	2	Rosin Oil.....	5*	161,300	46
Dentist's Gold.....	7	2,190,000	215	Sales.....	2	115,000	60
Distilleries.....	2	173,000	19	Sash and Blind.....	11	192,178	69
Fish and White Oil.....	2	590,000	98	Ship.....	6	945,000	540
Flax Dressing.....	3	114,700	30	Silver Ware.....	2	54,000	12
Furnaces.....	15	990,000	600	Stemboat Finishing.....	1	150,000	64
Gas.....	3	278,000	278	Steam Pump.....	1	60,000	76
Glass.....	2	222,000	282	Stone Cutting.....	14	256,300	334
Gilt.....	1	150,000	7	Tin and Sheet Iron.....	4	150,000	95
Gold and Silver Refining.....	1	225,000	7	Tobacco and Cigar.....	9	205,620	139
Gold Pen.....	1	112,000	41	White Lead.....	1	800,000	195
Groceries.....	3	635,000	48	Whiting.....	1	60,000	17
Hat and Cap.....	2	980,000	600	Window Shades.....	1	50,000	19
House Building.....	11	254,000	151	Minor Manufactories.....	59	700,440	865
Ivory Black and Bone Manure.....	4	100,000	49				
Japanned Cloth.....	1	189,000	64				
				Total.....	296	\$18,494,351	7,368

²The land occupied by the Navy Yard was ceded to the General Government by the State in 1807.

³The site for the dry dock was fixed by Col. Baldwin in 1826; but efficient work was not commenced until 1841. It was subsequently prosecuted under the charge of several engineers, as follows:—

Prof. Edward H. Courtenay; Aug. 3, 1841, to Aug. 1, 1842.....	\$ 5,264.25
Gen. William Gibbs McNeil; Oct. 10, 1841, to April 1, 1843.....	114,751.83
W. P. S. Sauer; April 1, 1845, to June 23, 1846.....	115,944.81
Win. J. McAlpine; June 23, 1846, to Oct. 1, 1849.....	1,111,311.99
Gen. Chas. B. Stuart; Oct. 1, 1849, to Aug. 30, 1851.....	7,12,974.03
Total cost.....	\$233,175.91

The work was suspended from Aug. 1842, till Oct. 1844. The main chamber is 280 feet long by 35 feet wide at the bottom, and 307 feet long by 98 feet wide at the top. Depth, 30 feet. The masonry foundations are 400 by 120 feet, upon piles driven 40 feet into the earth. It is emptied by steam pumps in 44 hours—Stuart's *Naval Dry Dock of the U. S.*

⁴This building is faced with white marble and presents a fine architectural appearance. The average number of inmates is about 50.

⁵This laboratory has been gradually formed within the last 10 years, and is said to be the only institution of the kind owned by any Government. The chemical and mechanical arrangements are extremely well adapted to their use.

field Creeks. It is brought $7\frac{2}{3}$ mi. in an open canal and $4\frac{1}{2}$ mi. in a brick conduit, thence pumped into a reservoir on Cypress Hill, 170 ft. above tide, and thence distributed in iron pipes throughout the city. The conduit has a capacity of 40,000,000 gallons per day, and the pumps can raise 10,000,000 gal. per day. The reservoir is 20 feet deep, and has a capacity of 167,000,000 gals. The whole cost of the work is estimated at \$4,200,000.¹ The Fire Departments of the Eastern and Western Districts are separately organized under special acts. The city is supplied with gas by 3 companies.

The *City Park*, between Park and Flushing Avenues and Navy and Park Sts., contains 7 acres; *Washington Park*, between Myrtle and De Kalb Avenues and Cumberland and Canton Sts., contains 33 acres. It occupies the site of Fort Green of the Revolution. In the newly surveyed sections several sites for parks have been reserved by the city.

The *City Armory*, at the corner of Henry and Cranberry Sts., was erected in 1858, at a cost of \$14,000. A *State Arsenal*, on Clinton St., was built in 1856, at a cost of \$40,000.

The *City Hall*, situated at the junction of Fulton and Court Sts., is a fine building, faced with white marble.² Besides these, there are in the city 9 banks of discount, 5 savings' banks, and 10 stock fire insurance companies.

The *Public Schools* are under the charge of a board of education, consisting of 45 members. The city contains 32 school districts; and in 1857 there were employed 320 teachers,—27 males and 293 females. The whole number of children between 4 and 21 years of age is 46,000, of whom 35,817, or 78 per cent., attended school during some portion of the year. The total expenses of the schools for 1857 was \$231,474.61. A normal school for the professional instruction of teachers has been established.

The *Packer Collegiate Institute*, for girls, occupies an elegant building upon Joroblinon St., w. of the City Hall. It was incorp. May 8, 1845, as the "*Brooklyn Female Academy*." Its name was changed March 19, 1853, in honor of Mrs. Wm. S. Packer, who endowed the institution with \$65,000. An astronomical observatory is connected with it.

The *Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute*, for boys, on Livingston St., was incorp. April 7, 1854. It was established by a stock company, with a capital of \$75,000, and has accommodations for 150 pupils. Besides these, there are in the city 100 private schools and seminaries, several of which are large institutions, with corps of professors and with permanent investments. The aggregate number of pupils in attendance at the schools is 2,600.

The *Brooklyn Institute* was incorp. Nov. 20, 1824. It occupies a commodious building on Washington St., the gift of Augustus Graham. It has a free library, provides free lectures and lessons in drawing and painting for apprentices, and its rooms are depositories for books, maps, models, and drawing apparatus.

The *Brooklyn Athenæum and Reading Room*, on the corner of Atlantic and Clinton Sts., was incorp. Jan. 28, 1852. It occupies a large three-story edifice, erected at a cost of \$60,000. The first story is used for mercantile purposes, the second for a library and reading room, and the third for public lectures.

The *Law Library* in Brooklyn, incorp. Jan. 8, 1850, is located at 311 Fulton St.

The *Naval Lyceum*, within the Navy Yard, was established in 1833 by officers of the navy. It has a fine library and museum.

The *Kings County Lodge Library Association*, at Williamsburgh, was incorp. Feb. 7, 1847.

Among the societies for intellectual improvement are the *Hamilton Library Association*, founded in 1830; the *Franklin Debating Association*, in 1852; the *Young Men's Association*, in 1853; the *St. Charles Institute*, in 1851; the *Evelston Literary Association*, in 1854; and the *Columbia Literary Association*, in 1855. The *Great Northwestern Zephyr Association*, designed to encourage native talent in music, painting, and sculpture, was organized in 1838. The *Philharmonic Society*

¹This great work is just completed. Until a very recent date the city has depended upon wells and cisterns for its supply of water. There were 122 public cisterns in the city; but all the supplies were entirely inadequate to the demand for water. The first agitation for a better supply of water commenced in 1835; but nothing was accomplished until 1847, when a report was made recommending the building of reservoirs to be supplied from wells. In 1849, W. J. McAlpine submitted a plan for obtaining a supply from the streams flowing into Jamaica Bay. The question of prosecuting this work at public expense was repeatedly voted down. Several private companies used surveys to be made, and one of them acquired titles to the streams in question; and June 4, 1850, the Common Council subscribed \$1,300,000 to the stock of the Nassau Water Company. The work was commenced July 31, 1856, under the charge of James

P. Kirkwood, Chief Engineer. Feb. 11, 1857, the rights of the Nassau Company were vested in the city. The work was completed in May, 1859. It is contemplated to erect another reservoir upon Prospect Hill.

²The Fire Department of the Western District, under the care of 5 commissioners, has 7 hook and ladder companies, 4 hook and ladder companies, 7 hose companies, and 13 alarm bells. The Fire Department of the Eastern District has 6 fire districts, 33 engines, 3 hook and ladder companies, 14 hose companies, and 2 alarm bells.

³This building contains the city and most of the county offices. It was commenced in 1836; but work was suspended in 1837 and was not resumed until 1840. It was completed in 1848, in a style much less costly than that of the original design.

of Brooklyn, for the encouragement of music, was incorp. May 6, 1857. The *Brooklyn Horticultural Society* was incorp. April 9, 1854, and holds annual fairs. The *Hunt Horticultural and Botanical Garden* was incorporated April 9, 1855, with a capital of \$150,000. It has a garden of 16 acres.

The *Brooklyn City Hospital*, on Raymond St. near De Kalb Avenue, was incorp. May 8, 1845. Its present buildings were opened April 28, 1852. It is supported by voluntary contributions and legislative appropriations. The *Brooklyn City Dispensary*, located at 109 Pineapple St., was incorp. March 5, 1850. It is supported in the same manner as the hospital. The *Brooklyn Dispensary*, (Homeopathic,) 83 Court St., was incorp. Dec. 3, 1852. It is supported by private subscriptions. The *Williamsburg Dispensary*, on the corner of 5th and South Sts., was incorp. March 4, 1851; 2,221 persons received medical treatment at the institution in 1857. It is supported by private contributions. The *Brooklyn Central Dispensary*, 473 Fulton St., was incorp. Dec. 11, 1855. The *Brooklyn German General Dispensary* is located at 145 Court St. The *Brooklyn Eye and Ear Infirmary*, 109 Pineapple St., was incorp. March 27, 1851.

The *Orphan Asylum Society* was incorp. May 6, 1834. The institution is situated upon a fine site on Cumberland St. near Myrtle Avenue.

The *Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum* of Brooklyn was incorp. May 6, 1834. The asylum for boys is located at the corner of Clinton and Congress Sts., and the asylum for girls upon Congress St. near Clinton. The former has 120 inmates, and the latter 250. The girls are under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. The support of these institutions is principally derived from the income of a large property bequeathed by Cornelius Heeney and under the charge of the Brooklyn Benevolent Society.¹

The *Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor* was formed March 26, 1844. It numbers about 180 visitors, whose duty it is to investigate the condition of the poor in every part of the city, afford such temporary relief in the way of food and clothing as the cases may warrant, and to refer the needy to the appropriate sources for permanent relief. This association distributes \$6,000 to \$7,000 per year. The *Brooklyn Benevolent Society*, founded upon a bequest of Cornelius Heeney, was incorp. in May, 1845. It is managed by 11 trustees, of whom the Archbishop of N. Y. and the Mayor of Brooklyn are *ex officio* members. Its funds are principally devoted to the support of various Catholic charities. The *Brooklyn Society for the Relief of Respectable and Indigent Females*, incorp. in 1851, was founded by John B. Graham, who erected a fine edifice, corner of Washington and De Kalb Sts., as a home for the unfortunates named in the title. It derives its support from private subscriptions. The *Children's Aid Society* was organized in Feb. 1854, as an industrial school. The *Brooklyn Industrial School Association*, under the management of ladies of the several churches, was incorp. April 4, 1854. It has established schools in different parts of the city for girls who do not attend the public schools, and who are entirely deprived of moral training. The *Brooklyn Female Employment Society*, an association of ladies to furnish employment to respectable females who may be reduced to want, was incorp. April 19, 1854. Its office and salesroom is at 65 Court St. The *Church Charity Association* for the relief of the aged, sick, and indigent was incorp. in March, 1851. It is under the patronage of the Prot. E. Church.

The churches of Brooklyn are justly celebrated for their general elegance and beauty of architectural design. Large numbers of people doing business in New York reside in Brooklyn; and this has led to the erection of so great a number of churches that the city has been denominated the "city of churches." In 1858 there were 139 churches in the city.² Connected with these churches are various religious and charitable societies.³ The Freemasons, Odd Fellows, and Sons of Tem-

¹ The other benevolent Catholic societies in the city are as follows:—*St. James's School*, Jay St., with 500 pupils under the Brothers of Christian Schools, and 150 pupils under the Sisters of Mercy; *St. Paul's Female School*, with 100 pupils, under the Sisters of Charity; *St. Peter's and Paul's School*, with 200 girls, under the Sisters of St. Joseph; *St. Mary Star of the Sea*, with 300 girls, under the Sisters of Charity; *Convent and Female School* attached to the Church of the Holy Trinity; *Convent and Academy of the Visitation*; *St. Francis of Assisi's Convent of Sisters of Mercy and Nuns of the Order of St. Dominic*. The *R. C. Benevolent Society of St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church* was incorp. June 15, 1858, to sustain a Sunday school and library, and support the sick and bury the dead. *Free schools* are connected with all the churches except that of St. Charles.

² 25 Prot. E., 22 M. E., 17 Presb., 15 Ref. Prot. D., 15 R. C., 15 Bap., 10 Cong., and 20 consisting of Covenanters, Assoc. Presb., Assoc. Ref. Presb., Unitn., Univ. Ger. Evang., Moravian, Friends, Ind. Cong., Ind. Meth., and Jew.

³ The following is a list of the principal of these societies, with the dates of their formation:—

The Brooklyn City Tract Society.....	1829
The Brooklyn Bible Society.....	1841
The Prot. Benevolent and Library Association.....	1844
The Williamsburgh Bible Society.....	1845
The Navy Mission S. S. Association.....	June 16, 1849
The Brooklyn Female Bible Society.....	1850
The Benev. Asso. of the Ch. of the Holy Trinity.....	May 10, 1850
The Warren Street Mission.....	Feb. 3, 1853
The Williamsburgh City Mission Society.....	March, 1853
The Brooklyn V. M. Chris. Association.....	1853
The Mount Prospect Mission Society.....	Jan. 23, 1854
The Hope Mission School.....	Mar. 16, 1854
The Brooklyn Sunday School Union.....	Sept. 12, 1854
The Brotherhood of the Prot. E. Churches.....	Sept. 21, 1854
The Howard Benev. Society (Unitn.).....	Dec. —, 1854
The Convocation for Prot. E. Extension (Prot. E.).....	June 25, 1854
The Vanderbilt Av. Mission S. S.....	Mar. 16, 1858

perance all have helges in the city; and besides these are numerous societies for mutual relief and protection.¹

Greenwood Cemetery, upon the s. line, is mostly within the limits of the city. It is owned by a joint stock company, incorp. April 18, 1838. It comprises an area of 400 acres, beautifully located upon the elevated and broken ground of Gowanus Bay. The grounds were purchased and opened for burial in 1842; and up to Aug. 1878, 61,000 burials had been made. It is one of the oldest and most beautiful of the rural cemeteries connected with the great cities in this country. The grounds are laid out with taste and many of the sculptured monuments are artistically and beautiful specimens of art.

The *Cemetery of the Evergreens* upon the n. line, is partly in Queens Co. It is beautifully located upon a bluff affording fine views of New York, the bay, the ocean, and the surrounding country. It was opened for interment in 1840.

The *French Cemetery* lies near the city line, s. of Greenwood. It has a fine location; but, in accordance with the principles of the sect, ornamental monuments are all void to be erected in it.

The *Catholic Union Cemetery*, incorp. in 1851, contains an area of 20 acres. The trustees allow the burial of persons of color and of the poor for no charge except that of opening and closing the ground.

The first settlements were made under the Dutch Government, in 1625, by several families of French Protestants from near the river Waal, in Netherlands, who located near Wallabout Bay. They named their settlement "Wallobaul" and the bay "Wallobaens Bight," from which is derived its present name Wallabout. Little progress was made in settlement for many years; and no governmental organization was effected under the Dutch. Up to the commencement of the present century the population was principally confined to several little hamlets scattered over the territory now embraced in the city. Since 1840 the increase of population and the growth of the city have been very rapid, scarcely paralleled by the magical growth of the cities of the West.² Albany, possessing a separate municipal government, in all its business and interests it forms an integral part of the city of New York. In the summer of 1776, New York and vicinity became the theatre of stirring military events. After the British had evacuated Boston, Washington marched immediately to New York, believing that the enemy would make this the next point of attack. Every effort was made to construct and strengthen the military defenses of the place. Strong works were erected in Brooklyn and other points upon Long Island, and large bodies of troops were posted there to defend them. The British arrived, and landed their troops upon Staten Island July 3; and on the 22d of Aug. they passed over to Long Island, to the number of 19,000 strong. They landed in New Utrecht, whence three roads led over the hills to where the Americans were encamped. One of these roads passed near the Narrows, the next led from Flatbush and the third far to the right by the route of Flatlands. It was the design of Gen. Putnam, who commanded the American forces, to arrest the enemy upon the heights; and the appearance of a large body of troops early on the morning of the 27th on the middle road led to the belief that the main attack was to be made at that point. While intent upon this movement, it was found that the main army of the enemy were approaching from the direction of Bedford, and that there was imminent danger of being surrounded by them. Attacked in front and rear, the Americans fought with bravery; but a part only succeeded in gaining their entrenchments. The loss of the Americans was more than 3,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners; and of the enemy, less than 400. Gen. Sullivan, Sterling, and Woodhull were taken prisoners,—the last named of whom died from wounds inflicted after his surrender. The Americans withdrew to New York early on the 29th, under the personal direction of Gen. Washington.³ The American prisoners taken at this battle, and those taken afterward during the war, were confined in the hulks of old ships anchored in Wallabout Bay,

¹ The following is a list of these societies:—

The Irish Friendly Benefic Society, incorporated, Feb. 14, 1845.
The General Benefic Society, incorporated, Dec. 11, 1842.
The Friend Benefic Society, incorporated, May 8, 1848.
The School for the Blind, incorporated, May 20, 1848.
The Ladies Union Benefic Society of Wallaboutburgh, April 17, 1859.
The Ladies Union Benefic Society, incorporated, June 11, 1861.
Wallaboutburgh Mutual Benefic Society, incorporated, Mas. 10, 1871.
The Ladies Union Benefic Society, incorporated, May 10, 1874.
Operative Plasterers Benefic Society, incorporated, Dec. 27, 1874.
Society for Visiting the Sick and Buried 24th, Dec. 22, 1875.
At 115, corner of Hibernians incorporated, July 18, 1876.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, August 2, 1876.
Washington Stock Supply Association, incorporated, Feb. 17, 1878.
² Among these settlements were families named D. Rippe, Le Bessy, Duray, Le Siffre, Le Siffre, Le Siffre, and Mars, &c.—*Ben's Monthly*, p. 18. Sarah Rippe—born here on the 6th

of June 1721—was married with 10 children, on the 2d of 1751. She died 27th of June, 1763, and was buried in the church of St. Peter's, in the cemetery. A full and full account of her life was given at her funeral by an anonymous person.

³ The following table shows the result of population of the whole city of New York, and shows the increase of the population of the city since 1770. The population of the city in 1770 was 17,000; and in 1870 it was 1,000,000. The increase of the population of the city since 1770 is 983,000. The population of the city in 1770 was 17,000; and in 1870 it was 1,000,000. The increase of the population of the city since 1770 is 983,000.

A large and very respectable number of the population of the city were of the Irish race, and they were the main body of the American army which passed over to Staten Island. The Irish were the main body of the American army which passed over to Staten Island.

where they perished by hundreds and thousands from violence, cold, foul air, and stunted food.¹ During the War of 1812 a considerable amount of voluntary labor was expended in erecting a line of fortifications around the city, and bodies of troops were stationed there to protect the people.

FLATBUSH²—was chartered by Gov. Stuyvesant in 1652, and its rights were confirmed by Gov. Nicoll, Oct. 11, 1667, and by Gov. Dongan, Nov. 20, 1685.³ It was recognized by the State Government March 7, 1788. New Lots was taken off in 1852. It is the central town in the co., lying immediately s. of Brooklyn. A low, broad range of hills extends along the s. border, occupying nearly one-fourth of its surface. The remainder of the town is level. The soil is light and sandy, but productive. **Flatbush** (p. v.) is a long, scattered village, extending through the center of the town. It contains 4 churches,⁴ the Erasmus Hall Academy,⁵ and many elegant dwellings. **Greenfield** is a thinly settled village plat in the s. w. corner of the town. A part of Greenwood Cemetery lies in the s. w. corner. Galilee Cemetery lies e. of the village. The first settlement was made by the Dutch at an early period.

FLATLANDS⁶—was incorp. by patent under Gov. Nicoll, Oct. 4, 1667, confirmed by Gov. Dongan, March 11, 1685,⁷ and recognized by the State Government March 7, 1788. It is the s. e. town in the co. The surface is very flat, as indicated by the name; and a considerable portion consists of salt marshes bordering upon Jamaica Bay.⁸ Several small, marshy islands belong to the town.⁹ **Flatlands** (p. o.) is a farming settlement. **Canarsie**¹⁰ (p. o.) is a hamlet, upon the road leading to the bay. The first settlement was made by the Dutch, in 1636. Ex-Gov. Wouter Van Twiller had a tobacco farm in this town while it was under Dutch rule. There are 3 churches in town; 2 M. E. and Ref. Prot. D.

GRAVESEND¹¹—was granted to English settlers, by patent under Gov. Keift, Dec. 19, 1645, and confirmed by Gov. Nicoll, Aug. 13, 1667, and by Gov. Dongan, Sept. 10, 1686.¹² It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It is the most southerly town in the co. The surface is generally very level. A beach and ridge of sand hills extend along the coast, and in the rear of these are extensive salt meadows. Coney Island is separated from the mainland by a narrow tidal current flowing through the marshes.¹³ **Gravesend**, (p. v.,) near the center, is compactly built, and was formerly fortified with palisades. It was the county seat prior to 1686.¹⁴ **Unionville** is a small settlement on the bay, near the w. line. **The Cove** is a settlement on Sheeps Head Bay. This town was settled before 1640, by English Quakers, from Mass. Lady Deborah Moody—a woman of rank, education, and wealth—was a prominent person in this enterprise. The liberal terms of their first grant were not fully regarded by the Dutch; but the prudence and firmness of Lady Moody eventually secured a good degree of respect and a more indulgent policy toward them. In 1655 the settlement was saved from destruction by North River Indians by a guard from the city. In 1656 the people petitioned for and obtained 3 big guns for their protection. In 1659 the town agreed to give Henry Brazier 500 gilders for building a mill, and

¹ The first prison ship was the *Whitly*; but this and another were burned, and, in April, 1778, the *Jersey* became the receiving ship for prisoners. The *Hope* and the *Falmouth*, anchored near by, were the hospital ships; and upon these most of the deaths occurred. It is reported that 11,600 prisoners died upon these ships during the war. The persistent barbarity and cold-hearted inhumanity practiced by the British toward these prisoners finds no parallel in the history of civilized nations; and the horrible sufferings of the prisoners in their foul dungeons, reeking with filth, disease, and the air of the charnel house carried through months and years, completely cast into the shade the lesser horrors of the Middle Passage, or of the Black Hole of Calcutta. The graves of these martyrs of freedom were uncovered while grading for the Navy Yard, in 1808. Twenty hogsheds of bones were collected, deposited in 13 casks,—representing the 13 original States,—and, May 26, 1808, they were buried upon Hudson Avenue, near the Navy Yard, under the auspices of the Tammany Society. The land upon which they were interred was given for that purpose by John Jackson. Several years since, Benj. Romane inclosed the remains in a vault; and, April 11, 1851, an association was incorp. for collecting funds to build a monument.

² Named "*Mulwout*" (Ml) wood) by the Dutch.

³ In the first patent, Jan Suedador, Arent Van Hatten, Johannes Megassolens, and others, were named as grantees; and in the second, Rev. J. Megassolens, Cornelius Van Ruyten, J. P. Adrien Hezeman, Jan Suedador, Jan Stryker, Frans Barents, (pastor,) Jacob Stryker, and Cornelius Jansse Bougart were patentees.—*Patents*, IV, 48, 51.

⁴ Ref. Prot. D., (formed in 1654,) M. E., Prot. E., and R. C.

⁵ This institution, incorp. Nov. 17, 1787, was the first one chartered by the regents.

⁶ Called "*New Amersfort*" by the Dutch, from a place in Holland.

⁷ The patentees named in the first instrument were Elbert Elberts, Govert Lockermans, Koehille Martens, Pieter Claes, Wm. Gerrits, Thos. Hillebrants, Stephen Coertsen, and Coert Stevens; and those in the second were E. Elberts, R. Martens, Pieter Claes, Wm. Garretsen, Coert Stevens, Lucas Stevenson, and John Tenussen. The annual quitrent was 14 bushels of wheat.

⁸ These marshes and flat lands produce large quantities of hay.

⁹ The principal of these are Bergen Island, on the bay, and Barren Island, upon the coast. Upon the latter island is a large bone-boiling establishment, to which place are removed all the dead animals from New York. The business is very extensive, and large quantities of hides, fat, bones, hair, and manure are annually produced.

¹⁰ Named from a tribe of Indians that formerly occupied this region.

¹¹ Named from the English town of this name, or from the deep sounds on the shore.—*Tompson's Hist.*, II, 169.

¹² The grantees named in the first patent were Lady Deborah Moody, Sir Henry Moody, Bart., Ensign Geo. Baxter, and Surg. James Hubbard; those in the second were Thos. Delvall, Jas. Hubbard, Wm. Bond, sr., Wm. Goulding, and John Tilton; and those in the third were James Hubbard, John Tilton, jr., Wm. Goulder, Nicholas Stillwell, and Jerham Gullock. The quitrent was 6 bushels of wheat.

¹³ "*Coney Island*," from a family of that name. It is a favorite summer resort. A fine shell road and bridge connect it with the mainland. It embraces 60 acres of arable land, and about half a dozen families winter there.

¹⁴ The village plat embraced 10 acres, subdivided into 39 lots for houses and gardens. A street surrounded this plat. The land around was laid out in lots diverging from the central nucleus.

every man a day's work, with a team, or 2 days without, in building a dam. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed in 1655. Besides this, there are in town 2 M. E. churches.

NEW LOTS—was formed from Flatbush, Feb. 12, 1852. It lies in the extreme e. part of the co. Its surface is generally level, the s. half being occupied by extensive salt meadows. **East New York** (p. v.) is a prospective city of "magnificent distances" near the s. line.¹ It contains a newspaper office, 4 churches, a manufacture of dyestuffs and colors, several shoe manufactories, and 1,000 inhabitants. **Cypress Hills** is a newly surveyed village near the s. e. corner. The Cypress Hills Cemetery, Cemetery of the Evergreens, and Cemetery of the Congregation of Emanuel (Jewish) are partly in this town. The first settlement was made by about 20 families from Holland and a few Palatines, in 1654. In 1660 the portions of lands previously held in common were divided into lots and assigned to individuals. During the same year a horse-mill was erected. For many years the deacons of the church were chosen overseers of the poor, and from 1799 to 1812 the schools were under the direction of church officers. A detachment of 1,200 militia was stationed here in the War of 1812, in anticipation of an attack from the British. There are 5 churches in town.²

NEW UTRECHT—was incorp. by Gov. Stuyvesant in 1662, by Gov. Nicoll, Aug. 15, 1668, and by Gov. Dongan, May 13, 1686.³ It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It lies upon the Narrows, in the w. part of the co. A range of low hills extends across the s. border, and the remaining part of the surface is level. The soil is a light, sandy loam, but for the most part is highly cultivated. **New Utrecht**, (p. v.) in the s. part, is a small, compact village. In ancient times it was inclosed by a palisade as a defense against Indians and pirates. **Fort Hamilton**, (p. v.) near the U. S. grounds, is a fine village, chiefly inhabited by persons doing business in New York. **Bath** is a place of summer resort on Gravesend Bay. **Bay Ridge** is a suburban village adjoining Brooklyn. Fort Hamilton is a U. S. fortification upon the bluff commanding the passage of the Narrows.⁴ Fort La Fayette is a strong water battery built upon Hendricks Reef, 200 yards from the shore.⁵ There are 6 churches in town.⁶

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Kings County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.				POPULATION.				SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.		No. of their Children taught.
Brooklyn	1,6524	1,1964	\$88,139,781	\$10,338,494	\$98,478,275	97,129	168,421	22,573	41,438	10,887	50	37,760
Flatbush	2,616	179	1,124,142	510,690	1,634,832	1,559	1,721	216	398	124		178
Flatlands	3,235½	1,950	563,351	150,525	713,876	579	490	432	228	173		203
Gravesend	2,509	695	841,241	124,850	966,091	694	592	290	226	157		287
New Lots	1,862	982½	749,915	182,800	932,715	1,181	1,089	335	411	285		817
New Utrecht	3,999	591	1,573,067	301,400	1,874,467	1,435	1,266	314	430	239	4	819
Total	15,871¼	5,594¼	92,988,497	11,908,009	104,296,506	102,847	113,208	23,579	43,133	11,852	54	37,722

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.				AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Wheat.	Speltz.	Tons of Hay.	Becks of Potatoes.	Becks of Apples.	Dairy Products.	Pounds Cheese.	Domestic Chickens in yards.
Brooklyn	4,750	14	1,731	1,808	1,828	31,324	400	28,465	60			
Flatbush	364	24	218	350	2,560	13,462	1,667	84,822				
Flatlands	320	52	258	577	4,979	11,380	1,789	103,750				
Gravesend	300	126	223	378	4,182	9,037	683	70,595				
New Lots	268	84	188	316	4,186	10,647	571	30,136	11,630		11,630	
New Utrecht	315	70	216	529	4,911	14,115	1,343	50,325	4		4	
Total	6,314	370	2,834	2	3,664	22,946	90,095	6,182	30,824	74	17,120	

¹This part of Flatbush was called by the Dutch "O'ronant," East Woods. A patent was granted to 19 of the principal inhabitants, March 25, 1677, by Gov. Andross.

²This city was laid out during the speculative days of 1835-36 as a rival of New York. A ship canal, extending to Jamaica Bay, was to make the place a port of entry.

³Ref. Prot. D., Prot. E., Gov. Evans, Lath., M. E., and R. C.

⁴The grounds in the patent of Gov. Nicoll were Neasius de Sille, Jacques Cantillon, Francis Browne, Edm. Jacobson, and Jacob Swart.—*Edm. N. J.*, 52; and those in the patent of Gov. Dongan were Jacques Gardell-sur, Bath Goussin, John Van derkerke, Hendrick Mathysse, John Kiersey, John Van Dyck, Gilbert Thoen, Carol Van Dyck, Jan Van Cloet, Crisp. Janson, Mechtelt Coerten, John Hansen, Bouwert Joosten, Thomas Van Pelt, Hen-

drick Van Pelt, Lawrence Jans, Gerrit Cornelissen, Park Van Stutshon, Thomas Thilsson, G. H. T. S. G. Van Pelt, Thysen, Anthony Van Pelt, Anthony Du Ronde, Jan Van derwater, and Cornelis Wyckert. The annual colonial debt of Flatbush, of 200 guilders when it, payable at the city of New York, Mar. 15.—*Patent*, V., 497.

⁵The battery was commenced in 1821 and completed in 1832. The total cost of the structure in 1832 was \$2,320,000. It mounts 60 heavy guns, of which 145 lie upon the battery.
⁶Formerly a field of 200 acres. It was commenced in 1812 and in 1831 it had cost \$21,041. It mounts 70 heavy guns. The schools were located and planned by Gen. Bernard, a French engineer.
⁷2 Prot. E., 2 Ref. Prot. D., M. E., and R. C.

LEWIS COUNTY.



This county was formed from Oneida, March 28, 1805, and named in honor of Gov. Morgan Lewis. Slight changes were made in the boundary on the erection of Pinckney, in 1808, and of Wilna, in 1813. It lies mostly within the valley of Black River, s. of the center of the State. It is centrally distant 116 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,288 sq. mi. Its surface consists of the broad intervals which extend along the course of Black River, and uplands which rise upon the e. and w. The eastern half rises gradually to the e. border of the co., where it attains an elevation of about 1400 feet above tide. This part of the co. forms a portion of the great wilderness of Northern N. Y. The surface in many places is broken by low ridges or isolated masses of naked gneiss. The streams

generally flow over rocky beds, and in places through wild ravines. The soil is a light, yellow, sandy loam and unprofitable for cultivation. In the eastern forests are great numbers of picturesque lakes, many of which are scarcely known except to hunters and fishermen. The streams flowing from the plateau are generally rapid, furnishing an abundance of water power.¹ Magnetic iron ore has been found inter-stratified with gneiss and red specular ore on the s. e. border of the co., and along the margins of the streams is an abundance of iron sand. At the junction of the gneiss and white limestone in Diana are a great number of interesting minerals.²

The w. side rises from the valley of Black River by a series of terraces to near the center of the w. half of the co., whence it spreads out toward Lake Ontario. These terraces are occasionally broken by oblique valleys from the s. w. The summit is 1500 to 1700 feet above tide. The interval along the river, and the banks which immediately border upon it, are underlaid by Black River limestone. Next above this, in an irregular terrace, rises the Trenton limestone, 300 feet thick in the s. part of the co. and gradually diminishing toward the s. This limestone is very compact and strongly resists the action of the elements. In many places it presents the face of steep declivities approaching the perpendicular, and the streams from the w. plateau generally flow over this formation in a single perpendicular fall. This rock underlies an extremely fertile and nearly level tract of 1 to 3 mi. wide. Above it, on the w., the strata of the Utica slate and Lorraine shales rise about 500 feet higher, and from the summit the surface spreads out into a nearly level region, with its waters flowing both toward the e. and w.³ This range in Lewis co. is known as Tug Hill. The soil in the limestone region is sometimes thin, but is everywhere productive. Near the foot of Tug Hill is a strip of stiff clay a few rods wide, extending the whole length of the co., and marked by a line of springs and swamps. The soil upon the slate is deep and well adapted to grazing, but, from its great elevation, it is liable to late and early frosts. Upon the summit of the slate table lands are extensive swamps, which give rise to streams flowing into Black River, Lake Ontario, Oneida Lake, and the Mohawk. Drift deposits are scattered promiscuously, and sometimes lie at a great depth, more particularly upon the northerly sides of the oblique valleys before mentioned.

The streams which rise on the summit of Tug Hill in many places flow through ancient beaver meadows, and upon the brow of the hill they have invariably worn deep ravines into the slates and shales, in some instances 3 or 4 mi. in length and 100 to 300 feet deep. Chimney Point and Whetstone Gulf, in Martinsburgh, are localities of this kind. There are but few ravines in the limestone terraces, though the Deer River Falls, near Copenhagen, are in a gorge worn in this rock. A thin layer of Potsdam sandstone rests immediately upon the gneiss in Martinsburgh. Waterlime of excellent quality has been made from the lower strata of Black River limestone, and veins of lead ore have been worked in the upper part of the Trenton limestone in Martinsburgh and Lowville.⁴ The outline of the hills readily indicates the character of the underlying rocks.⁵

¹ The water of these streams is discolored by organic matter, manganese, and iron, and imparts to Black River the color which has given it its name.

² Zueco, sphene, tabular spar, pyroxene, nuttallite, blue calcite, leucht-crystallized iron pyrites, Rensselaerite, and coesalite are found near the Natural Bridge.

³ The highest part of this range is said to be on Lot 50, in High Market, and is 1700 feet above tide. On a clear day the hills of Madison co. can be seen from this place.

⁴ About the year 1828 a silver mine was announced as discovered near Lowville; and in 1837 a lead mine was somewhat extensively wrought 1 mi. s. w. of Martinsburgh Village, and several tons of lead were made at a great loss. More recently a company of speculators have bought the premises; but work has not been resumed, and probably will not be. Black oxide of manganese has been found in swamps upon the summit of Tug Hill, in the s. w. part of Martinsburgh.

⁵ In the primary region the upheavals retain their original

The s. w. part of the co. is drained by Fish Creek and its branches, and the headwaters of the Mohawk. Salmon River rises upon the w. border, and the Oswegatchie and Indian Rivers take their rise in the s. e. The principal tributaries of Black River are Moose¹ and Beaver Rivers,² Otter,³ Independence, and Fish Creeks, and Fall Brook, on the n.; and Sugar River, Mill, Houses, and Whetstone Creeks, Roaring Brook, Lowville Creek, and Deer River⁴ upon the w. Several mineral springs are found within the co.⁵ Spring grains are readily cultivated; but this co. is particularly adapted to pasturage, dairying forming the principal pursuit of the people. Droughts seldom occur; but the uplands are noted for their deep snows. Within a few years, several extensive establishments have been erected upon Black, Moose, Beaver, and Deer Rivers, for the manufacture of leather, paper, lumber, and articles of wood. Two furnaces for the manufacture of iron from the ore are located near the s. border.

The county seat is located at Martinsburgh. A wooden courthouse and jail were built here in 1840-11, upon a site given by Gen. Martin.⁷ The present clerk's office was erected by citizens of Martinsburgh in 1847. Active efforts were made at an early day, and renewed in 1852, to obtain the removal of the co. seat to Lowville, and a fine edifice was built at that place for the courts, in the hope of securing their removal. The co. poorhouse is located upon a farm of 59 acres 1 mi. w. of Lowville. The average number of inmates is about 90. The institution is well managed in regard to economy, neatness, and the health of the inmates. The only internal improvement in the co. is the Black River Canal, connecting Black River below Lyons Falls with the Erie Canal at Rome.⁸ From Lyons Falls the river is navigated to Carthage, a distance of 42½ mi., by small steamers. Three newspapers are now published in the co.⁹

This co. is entirely within Macomb's Purchase, and includes a part of Great Tract No. 1V.,¹⁰ most of the Chassanis Purchase,¹¹ Watson's West Tract,¹² the Brantingham Tract,¹³ and a small part of John Brown's Tract,¹⁴ on the e. side of the river; and 4 of the "Eleven Towns,"¹⁵ 5 of the Thirteen Towns of the Boylston Tract,¹⁶ Constable's Five Towns,¹⁷ and Inman's Triangle¹⁸ on the w.

The first settlers came from New England and settled at Leyden in 1791. The fame of the

forms without change; the limestone terraces rise by steep slopes to their level summit; and the slate and shale hills exhibit the yielding character of the rocks which compose them, by their rounded outline and the gorges which every spring torrent has worn upon their sides.

¹ Called by the Indians Ojé-shauck, Nut River.

² Indian name Te-ka-lung-shan-to, clearing an opening.

³ Indian name Ne-la-ess-hue, crossing on a stick of timber.

⁴ Indian name De-wen-net, the otter.

⁵ Indian name Gan-ne-go-to-do, corn powder.

⁶ The biggest of these arises from the limestone in Lowville, near the line of Harrisburgh. Others rise from the slate upon Tug Hill. All of them emit sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and some have been used for medicinal purposes.

⁷ The co. seat was located by the same commissioners that were appointed for Jefferson co. Benj. Van Alcock, Daniel Kelly, and Jonathan Collins, by act of 1811, were appointed to superintend the completion of these buildings. The first co. officers were Daniel Kelly, *First Judge*; Jonathan Collins, Judah Barnes, and Solomon King, *Judges*; Lewis Graves, and Asa Braxton, *Act. Justices*; Asa Lord, *Coverer*; Chillus Doty, *Sherriff*; Richard Cox, *Clerk*; and Isaac W. Bestwick, *Surveyor*.

The Black River & Utica R. R., now finished to Romeville, will probably be extended through the Black River Valley.

⁹ The *Black River Gazette* was established at Martinsburgh, March 10, 1867, by James B. Robbins, and was removed to Watertown the following year. This was the first paper published in the State S. of Utica.

The *Lewis Co. Sentinel* was started at Martinsburgh, Oct. 12, 1824, by Charles Nichols, and continued 1 year.

The *Martinsburgh Sentinel* was commenced in 1828 by — Pearson and continued until March, 1830.

The *Lewis County Republican* was established at Martinsburgh, in 1821 or '32, by James Wheeler, who - died in Daniel S. Bailey, its present publisher, in 1837. It was removed to Lowville in 1844, but has since been removed to Martinsburgh.

The *Lewis Co. Gazette* was started at Lowville, in the spring of 1821, by Lewis G. Hoffman, and continued 2 years.

The *Black River Gazette* was issued at Lowville, Oct. 19, 1825, by Wm. L. Faston. It was sold in 1830 to J. M. Farr, by whom it was continued a year or more.

The *Lewis Pioneer* was started at Lowville, March 25, 1834, by Le. G. and Burlington, and continued 1 year.

The *Northern Journal* was commenced at Lowville, Feb. 14, 1828, by A. W. Clark. It has frequently changed owners, and is now published by Henry A. Phillips.

The *Lewis County Banner* was started at Lowville, Sept. 2, 1836, by N. B. Sylvester, and is now published by Henry Algeoer.

The *Lewis Co. Democrat* was commenced Sept. 22, 1846, at Turin,

by H. R. Lahr. It was removed to Martinsburgh in 1849 and discontinued a few weeks after.

The *Dollar Weekly Southern Blade* was started at Constableville in 1854. It was changed to

The *News Register* in April, 1857, by Merrill A. Cook, its publisher, and was afterward removed to Carthage.

¹⁰ This tract was bought by the Antwerp Company, and embraced an area of 4,029,000 acres. See p. 133.

¹¹ This tract was purchased by Pierre Chassanis in 1752, and was supposed to contain 600,000 acres. Upon a survey being made, it was found that the tract fell far short of this, and a new agreement was made, April 2, 1763, for 210,000 acres. A narrow strip of this tract extended along the s. side of the river to High Falls. The settlers of this tract were principally refugees of the French Revolution. Many of them were wealthy, titled, and highly educated, and, in consequence, were poorly fitted for the hardships of pioneer life. Large sums of money were expended to render the settlement successful, but the settlers soon after returned to France and the enterprise was abandoned. Rodolph Teller was the first agent; and in 1800 he was superseded by Gouverneur Morris, who appointed Richard Cox his agent. The first buildings were erected near the present residence of Francis Seger.

¹² James Watson purchased 61,433 acres, in 2 tracts, connected by a narrow isthmus. The eastern tract is mostly in Herkimer co.

¹³ So called from Thomas H. Branting, ham of the city of Philadelphia, who at one time held the title. It is mostly in Otsego, and contains 74,400 acres.

¹⁴ This tract, which is popularly regarded as the whole northern wilderness of New York, included 210,000 acres sold by Constable to John Julius Angersham, and afterward conveyed to John Brown, of Providence, R. I. It was divided into 8 townships, as follows:—

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Industry, | 5. Frugality, |
| 2. Enterprise, | 6. Sobriety, |
| 3. Perseverance, | 7. Economy, |
| 4. Unanimity, | 8. Industry. |

It has been said that all these social virtues are needed for the settlement of this region. The first 4 townships are partly in Lewis co.

¹⁵ Numbers 5, 9, 10, and 11,—now Denmark, Pinkney, Harrisburgh, and Lowville.

¹⁶ Named from Thos. Boylston, of Boston, who held the title a few days. Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, and 13, now Mendon, Otsego, and parts of Martinsburgh and High Market, are in Lewis co. The whole tract included 87,133 acres.

¹⁷ These towns were Newfulton, Flaxton, in part, Benning and Pater, and now form parts of Lewis, High Market, and Martinsburgh, and the whole of Inman and West Turin.

¹⁸ Leyden as it existed before Lewis was created. It included 26,250 acres, forming a perfect triangle.

"Black River country" spread through Mass. and Conn., and within the next ten years the country between Tug Hill and the river rapidly filled up with a laborious, intelligent, and enterprising population. A romantic project of settlement formed by refugees of the French Revolution, in which Arcadian dreams of rural felicity were to be realized, was abandoned after a short experience of the real hardships of pioneer life. Except an expensive but ineffectual attempt by Brown to settle his tract, toward the close of the last century, little improvement was made e. of the river until about 1820; and this section has at present less than one-fourth of the population, and a still less proportion of the wealth, of the co. A systematic effort at settlement of the extreme w. part was first made in 1840-46, under Seymour Green and Diadate Pease, agents of the Pierrepont estate. Much of this region is still a wilderness.

CROGHAN¹—was formed from Watson and Diana, April 5, 1841, and a part of New Bremen was taken off in 1848. It lies e. of Black River, in the s. part of the co. The surface has an inclination toward the w. and s., and in the central and e. parts it is broken and hilly. Oswegatchie and Indian Rivers rise in the town and flow northerly into Diana; and Beaver River forms a portion of its s. boundary. In the e. part of the town are several lakes. The soil is light and sandy, and along the river intervals it is moderately fertile. The town is thinly settled along Black and Beaver Rivers, but in the s. and e. it is still a wilderness. **Croghan**, (p. o.) on Beaver River, and **Nanmburg**,² (p. o.) in the w. part of the town, are small villages. **Indian River**, (p. o.) s. of the center of the town, and **Belfort**, on Beaver River, are hamlets. Settlement commenced before 1830, under P. S. Stewart, agent for Le Ray. Many of the settlers are French and Germans. There are 5 churches in town.³

DENMARK⁴—was formed from Harrisburgh, April 3, 1807. It lies w. of Black River, on the s. border of the co. Its surface descends to Black River on the e. by a succession of irregular terraces. Deer River flows through the town, and upon its course are several falls, affording an abundant water power. The High Falls, one mi. below Copenhagen, descend 160 feet, at an angle of about 80°, and are celebrated for their picturesque beauty. Kings Fall, 2 mi. below, has a descent of about 40 feet. The e. part of the town is covered with deep deposits of drift. Near the mouth of Deer River are extensive flats; and Black River is bordered by a cedar swamp. The soil is very fertile. **Copenhagen**,⁵ (p. v.) on Deer River, in the w. part, contains 3 churches and several manufactories.⁶ Pop. 505. **Denmark**, (p. v.) in the e. part, contains about 50 houses; and **Deer River**, (p. v.) on the river of the same name, 2 mi. from its mouth, 35.⁷ The first settlement was made in 1800, by Jesse Blodget.⁸ The census reports 6 churches in town.⁹

DIANA—was formed from Watson, April 16, 1830, and a part of Croghan was taken off in 1841. This is the extreme s. e. town in the co. Its surface is level, or gently rolling. In the e. part are 2 isolated hills, 300 to 500 feet above the surrounding surface. The principal streams are Oswegatchie and Indian Rivers and their branches. Bonaparte¹⁰ and Indian Lakes, in the s. part, and Cranberry, Legiers, and Sweets Lakes, in the e., are the principal bodies of water. The greater part of this town is yet a wilderness. The soil is light and sandy. Iron ore is found in the s. and e. parts, and coarse, crystalline marble, of a sky-blue tint, on the banks of Indian River, near Natural Bridge. **Sterlingbush**,¹¹ (p. v.) in the w. part, contains 15 houses; and **Harrisville** 12. **Blanchards Settlement** (Diana Center p. o.) is in the s. part. **Diana** is a p. o., and **Alpina**¹² is a hamlet. There are 2 churches in town, (Bap. and M. E.) but no church edifice.

GREIG¹³—was formed from Watson, April 5, 1828, as "*Brantingham*." Its name was changed Feb. 20, 1832. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is rolling in the w., but it is broken, rocky, and in some places hilly, in the e. The principal streams, all tributaries of Black River, are Moose River, Otter, Stony, and Fish Creeks, and Cole and Fall Brooks. The scenery

¹ Named in honor of Col. Gen. Croghan. It is locally pronounced "C'ghan"; its proper pronunciation is "Crawn."

² Locally known as the "*Peussian Settlement*."

³ Exan. Assoc. or Germ. Meth. Ref. Prot. D. M. F., and 2 R. C.

⁴ This town embraces Township No. 5, or Mantua, of the Eleven Towns.

⁵ Originally called "*Mungers Mills*," from Nathan Munger, one of the early settlers.

⁶ About 1830 the manufacture of cordage was commenced here on an extensive scale; but it has recently been abandoned.

⁷ Abel French was the first settler at this place, and it was originally known as "*Frenchs Mills*."

⁸ Among the early settlers were Freedom Wright, Major J.

Crary, Robert Howe, Asa Piore, Ichabod Parsons, Lewis Graves, Jonathan Barker, J. Bush, and Andrew Mills.

⁹ Bap., organized in 1830, Cong., M. E., Unit., and 2 Union.

¹⁰ Bonaparte Lake was so called in honor of Joseph Bonaparte, who built a log house upon its banks for the accommodation of himself and friends while upon hunting and fishing excursions, during his stay at his summer residence at Natural Bridge.

¹¹ Formerly called "*Lansburg*." It owes its origin to an iron furnace built here in 1833.

¹² An iron furnace was built here in 1847 by Sutherland Farvanger, Swiss capitalist, and the place has grown up at and H.

¹³ Named from the late John Greig, of Canandaigua, who owned large tracts of land in the town.

along Moose River is celebrated for its wildness and beauty. The greater part of the town is yet a wilderness. In the e. part are several small lakes, which constitute some of the favorite resorts of fishermen. The soil is principally a light, sandy loam. Iron ore and ochre are found, and near Brauntingham Lake is a sulphur spring. Lumber, leather, and paper are made, and on Otter Creek is an extensive match box factory. **Lyonsdale**,¹ on Moose River, 3 mi. from its mouth, and **Greig** and **Brauntingham**, near Black River, are p. offices. In 1792 the French, under Rodolph Tillier, settled on the Chassanis Tract, near Black River, below the High Falls.² The only church in town (Presb.) was formed in 1807.

HARRISBURGH³—was formed from Lowville, Champion, (Jefferson co.) and Mexico, (Oswego co.) Feb. 22, 1803. Denmark was taken off in 1807, and a part of Pinckney in 1808. It lies upon the slate hills and limestone terraces s. w. of the center of the co. Its general inclination is toward the s. e., its s. w. corner being 300 to 500 feet above Black River. Its surface is generally rolling, but in the s. w. it is moderately hilly. Deer River and its tributaries are the principal streams. The soil is generally a rich loam largely intermixed with disintegrated limestone and slate. **Harrisburgh**, in the s. e. part, and **South Harrisburgh**, in the s., are p. offices. Settlement commenced a short time previous to the War of 1812.⁴ The first religious services were conducted by Elder Amasa Dodge, a Free Will Baptist minister. There are 4 churches in town.⁵

HIGH MARKET⁶—was formed from West Turin, Nov. 11, 1852. It lies upon the elevated slate region w. of Black River, a little s. of the center of the co. Its general inclination is toward the s. e. Its surface is rolling in the s., but broken and moderately hilly in the s. and w. Its streams are Fish Creek and its branches, the principal of which are Big and Little Alder Creeks. The soil is a loam mixed with disintegrated slate, and is best adapted to pasturage. **High Market** (p. o.) is in the s. e. part of the town. Most of the town is still unsettled. Among the first settlers were Alfred Hovey, L. Fairchild, John Felslaw, Sol. Wells, and Benj. Martin.⁷ A large proportion of the people are of Irish nativity.⁸ There are no churches in town.

LEWIS⁹—was formed from West Turin and Leyden, Nov. 11, 1852. It lies upon the elevated plateau in the s. angle of the co. Its surface is generally rolling, but in the w. part it is broken and hilly. Its entire surface is 700 to 1200 feet above the valley of Black River. The principal streams are Fish Creek, the w. branch of the Mohawk, and the w. branch of Salmon River. Most of the town is yet an uninhabited wilderness. The soil is generally a sandy loam, moderately fertile and best adapted to grazing. Owing to the elevation of the town, spring is late, autumn early, and snows deep. **West Leyden**, (p. v.), situated on the headwaters of the Mohawk, in the e. part of the town, contains about 20 houses. Settlement was commenced about 1800; but the present inhabitants of the town are mostly new comers, of German nativity.¹⁰ The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1826. There are now 4 churches in town.¹¹

LEYDEX¹²—was formed from Steuben, (Oneida co.) March 10, 1797. Brownville (Jefferson co.) was taken off in 1802, Boonville (Oneida co.) in 1805, a part of Wilna (Jefferson co.) in 1819, Watson in 1821, and a part of Lewis in 1852. It lies on the w. bank of Black River, upon the s. border of the co. Its inclination is toward the e., the w. border being about 500 feet above the river. Its surface is undulating. Its principal streams are Sugar River and Moose Creek.¹³ The soil is a fertile loam mixed with disintegrated slate and limestone. **Port Leyden**, (p. v.) on Black River, has a population of 192; **Talcottville**, (Leyden p. o.) in the center of the town, of 50; and **Leyden Hill**, in the s. part, of 40. Settlement began in 1794,¹⁴ under the owners

¹ The first settlement was made in this place by Caleb Lyon, in 1819. He died in 1836, the year before his long cherished project of a State canal to the Black River was authorized by law. His son, Caleb Lyon of Lyonsdale, has at this place a Gothic villa, located in the midst of picturesque scenery and adorned with elegant collections of art.

² See page 375.

³ Named from Richard Harrison, of N. Y., one of the early proprietors. The town embraces No. 10, or Platina, of the Eleven Towns. See page 355.

⁴ Among the early settlers were John and Silas Bush, Amos Buck, Geo. Stoddard, and Thomas and Gilbert Morrills.

⁵ Bap., Free Will Bap., M. E., and R. C.

⁶ This town embraces Township No. 9, or Penelope, of the Boylston Tract, and parts of Nos. 2 and 3, or Flora and Lucretia, of Constable's Towns.

⁷ S. C. Thompson kept the first store and inn and built the first gristmill; and James McVickar erected the first sawmill. The first school was taught by Ada Higby.

⁸ They settled in town soon after the suspension of the public works in 1842.

⁹ Named from the co.

¹⁰ Among the earliest settlers were John Barnes, Madal Dewey, Joel Jenks, Matthew Potter, C. and J. Putnam, and Augustus Kent.

¹¹ Presb., Bap., M. E., and R. C.

¹² This town, with that part of Lewis which was set off from it, forms the tract known as "Human's Triangle."

¹³ Upon Sugar River is a beautiful cascade of about 60 feet fall in the space of 200 feet; and upon Black River, a little below Port Leyden, are a series of rapids, known as "The Narrows," where the banks are so contracted that a person can jump across the stream during the dry season.

¹⁴ Among the first settlers were Wm. Tapping, — Butterfield, Brainard and David Miller, Hezekiah Taber, Asa Ford, Wm. Bingham, Theo. Obstedt, — Adams, Allen Anger, J. Hinman, L. Hart, and Benj. Starr. The first birth was that of Jonathan Tapping, in 1791, and the first death, that of Calvin Miller, March 22, 1797. The second mill in the co. was built at Port Leyden, about 1800, by Ebenezer Kelsey and Peter W. Aldrich.

of the Triangle. A Cong. church was formed at a very early period, by Rev. — Ely, and a Bap. church in 1798. There are now 6 churches in town.¹

LOWVILLE²—was formed from Mexico, (Oswego co.), March 14, 1800, and a part of Harrisburgh was taken off in 1803. It lies upon the w. bank of Black River, a little s. of the center of the co. Its w. border is about 400 feet above the river. Its surface is gently rolling. A wide intervale, the s. part of which is swampy, extends along the course of the river. The soil is a deep, fertile loam intermixed with dis-integrated limestone.³ A mineral spring is found near the s. border of the town. **Lowville**, (p.v.) incorp. under the act of 1847,⁴ is situated near the s. border of the town. It contains 5 churches, an academy,⁵ 2 printing offices, and a bank. Pop. 908. **West Lowville**, (p.o.) in the w. part of the town, **Stows Square**, about 3 mi. s. of Lowville, and **Smiths Landing**, on Black River, are hamlets. Settlement was commenced about 1797, under Silas Stow, agent for N. Low, and the town was rapidly filled with immigrants from New England.⁶ The first church (M. E.) was founded in 1804. There are now 6 churches in town.⁷

MARTINSBURGH⁸—was formed from Turin, Feb. 22, 1803, and a part of Turin was annexed in 1823. It lies upon the w. bank of Black River, near the center of the co. It has an easterly inclination, its w. border being nearly 1000 feet above the river valley. Its surface is rolling, with a wide, level intervale bordering upon the river. The principal streams are Martins and Whetstone Creeks.⁹ The soil is a deep, fertile loam, except along the river, where it is sandy. Near the head of Whetstone Gulf is a sulphur spring. **Martinsburgh** (p.v.) is situated on Martins Creek, near the center of the town. It contains the co. buildings, 3 churches, and a newspaper office. Pop. 210. **West Martinsburgh**, (p.v.) in the s. part of the town, has a pop. of 164. **Glensdale**, (p.o.) in the s. e. part, is a hamlet of about 12 dwellings. Settlement was begun by Gen. Walter Martin, at Martinsburgh, in 1801.¹⁰ The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1804, by Rev. — Norton. There are 7 churches in town.¹¹

MONTAGUE¹² (Mon-ta-gu) —was formed from West Turin, Nov. 14, 1850. It lies near the center of the w. border of the co. Its inclination is toward the s. w., and its elevation is 1200 to 1600 ft. above tide. Its surface is generally rolling, but in some places it is broken and hilly. It is watered by numerous small streams, flowing into Deer River. The s. branch of Salmon River flows through the s. w. corner. Upon lot 22, in the s. w. part, is a sulphur spring. The soil is a moderately fertile, sandy and gravelly loam. **Gardners Corners** (Montague p. o.) is in the s. part of the town. Settlement commenced in 1846, under the agency of Diadate Pease, agent of the Pierrepont estate. There are 2 churches in town; M. E. and Bap.

NEW BREMEN—was formed from Watson and Croghan, March 31, 1818. It lies upon the e. bank of Black River, s. of the center of the co. Its surface is level in the w., but rolling, broken, and rocky in the e. It is watered by several tributaries of Black River, the largest of which is Beaver River, on the s. boundary. The e. part is sparsely settled. The soil is a light, sandy loam. **Dayansville**¹³ (New Bremen p. o.) is in the w. part of the town. Pop. 200. Settlement was commenced in 1798, by Samuel Hingsworth and some French families.¹⁴ In the w. part is a settlement of Germans, and in the s. one of French. There are 4 churches in town.¹⁵

OSCEOLA¹⁶—was formed from West Turin, Feb. 28, 1844. It lies upon the high region in

¹ 2 Cong. Bap. M. E. Calv. Meth. Univ.

² This town embraces No. 11 of the Eleven Towns. It was named from Nicholas Low, of N. Y., the early proprietor.

³ In the Trenton lime stone are veins of the sulphurates of lead and iron, intermixed with caliche and fluor spar.

⁴ The charter was confirmed Feb. 27, 1858. In 1852-53 active efforts were made to secure the location of the seat in this village; and a fine brick building, now used as a town hall, was erected in anticipation of its removal.

⁵ The Lowville Academy has from the first maintained a high rank. Its 50th anniversary was celebrated July 22, 1858.

⁶ Among the early settlers were Jonathan Rogers, Elud Stephens, Moses Waters, A. Wilcox, B. Hillman, Daniel Kelley, Isaac Perry, J. H. and S. Leonard, John Schull, Wm. Barrow, Jas. Boley, John Bush, A. F. and J. Snell, David and Emy Rice, and Ebenezer Hills. The first birth was that of Harriet Stephens. The first man was kept by Capt. Rogers, and the first store by Fortunatus Layer. The first mill was built by D. Kelley.

⁷ 2 Bap. Cong. Friends M. E. and Prof. E.

⁸ This town embraces Township No. 4, or Cornelia of the Boylston Tract, and Portia and a part of Lucretia, of Constable's Towns.

⁹ Martins Creek was formerly called "Flowing Brook." At Chimney Pond, near the center of the town, this str. on has worn a channel through the shale and T. o. slate, for 2 mi. to the

depth of 200 to 250 feet. This remarkable chasm above the "Chimney" is tortuous, with precipitous sides, and in many places is so narrow that the stream occupies the entire space between the ledges. Whetstone Gulf, upon Whetstone Creek, in the s. part of the town, is a similar ravine.

¹⁰ Among the first settlers were Elijah Baldwin, Mrs. Richard Arthur and sons, Reuben Fisher and sons, S. Cheney, Th. Rogers, Elud Stephens, Gains Alexander, Stephen Scaris, Joseph Sheldon, Chubbis Day, A. Conkey, D. Ashley, S. Gowdy, C. and B. Shumway, and Orrin Moore. W. Martin built the first mills, and in 1807 a paper mill.

¹¹ 2 M. E., 2 Union, Bap., Presb., and Second Advent.

¹² This town embraces Township No. 3, or Shakspeare, of the Boylston Tract. It was named from the daughter of H. B. Pierrepont, the proprietor.

¹³ This place was laid out in 1826, by Charles Dayan.

¹⁴ Several of the French company located at the head of Beaver River, where they designed to build a city. A sawmill was built, a half dozen houses were erected, and the place received the name of "Osceola." Jacob Oberier and Godolph Tiller were engaged in this project.

¹⁵ Bap. M. E., 1 van. Epth., and R. C.

¹⁶ This town embraces Townships 13 and S., or Emerald and Hilda, of the Boylston Tract. It was named from the celebrated S. minute chief.

the s. w. corner of the co. Its general inclination is toward the s. w. Its surface is undulating, and the highest points are 1500 to 1600 ft. above tide. The streams are branches of Fish Creek and Salmon River. The soil is a moderately fertile, sandy loam. Nearly all the town is yet a wilderness. **Osceola** is a p. o. in the s. part. Settlement was commenced about 1818, by Seymour Green, agent for Pierrepont. There are 2 churches in town, M. E. and Ind.

PICKNEY¹—was formed from Harrisburgh and "*Harrison*," (now Rohman, Jefferson co.) Feb. 12, 1808. It lies upon the highlands in the s. w. corner of the co., and has an average elevation of 1300 ft. above tide. It forms the watershed between Deer River and Sandy Creek, the head branches of which constitute the principal streams. A series of swamps extend along the e. border. In the town are several mineral springs, one of which has acquired considerable local notoriety for its medicinal qualities. The soil is a light, slaty loam upon the hills, and a deep, black loam in the valleys. **Pickney, New Boston, Barnes Corners,** and **Cronks Corners** are p. offices. Settlement was commenced in 1804, under Abel French, agent of Mr. Henderson.² The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1810. There are now 4 churches in town.

TURIN—was formed from Mexico, (Oswego co.,) March 14, 1800. Martinsburgh was taken off in 1802, another portion was annexed to Martinsburgh in 1823, and West Turin was taken off in 1830. It lies upon the w. bank of Black River, s. of the center of the co. Its w. boundary is 800 to 1000 ft. above the river, giving to the town an easterly inclination. The surface is level, except near the w. border, where it ascends to the slate hills, and in the n., where it descends to the river intervals. The soil is generally a deep, fertile loam mixed with disintegrated slate and limestone. **Turin**, (p. o.,) situated in the s. part, contains 3 churches and several manufactories.³ Pop. 438. **Houseville**,⁴ (p. o.,) in the s. part, has a pop. of 90. The first settlement was made about 1798, by Nathaniel Shaler, of Middletown, agent of Wm. Constable and part owner, and the town was rapidly settled by immigrants from New England.⁵ The first church (Presb.) was organized Sept. 19, 1802, by Rev. John Taylor. There are 6 churches in town.

WATSON⁶—was formed from Leyden, March 30, 1821. "*Brantingham*" (now Greig) was taken off in 1828, Diana in 1830, a part of Croghan in 1841, and a part of New Bremen in 1848. It lies upon the e. bank of Black River, and extends from near the center of the co. to its e. border. Its surface is level or gently rolling in the w. part, but in the central and e. parts it is more hilly and broken. It is watered by Beaver River, Independence Creek, and several smaller branches of Black River. The central and e. parts are yet covered with unbroken forests; and a large tract upon the extreme e. border, constitutes a portion of the far famed "*John Brown's Tract*." In the recesses of these forests are numerous beautiful lakes that are scarcely known except to hunters. Chases Lake, on the s. border, is noted for its beautiful scenery and is much visited by tourists. The soil is light and sandy. **Watson**,⁷ (p. o.,) situated on Black River, in the w. part of the town, is a hamlet. The early settlers located along the river, and settlements were not made in the interior until about 1815.⁸ The first church (M. E.) was organized in 1820. There are 3 churches and 1 church edifice (M. E.) in town.⁹

WEST TURIN—was formed from Turin, March 25, 1830. Osceola was taken off in 1844, Montague in 1850, and High Market and a part of Lewis in 1852. It lies upon the w. bank of Black River, s. of the center of the co. Its inclination is toward the n., its surface rising by successive terraces from the intervals of Black River to the hills 800 feet above. Its streams are Sugar River, which flows easterly through near the center of the town, and numerous smaller creeks and brooks. Lyons Falls, upon Black River, plunge over a ledge of gneiss rock 63 feet in height, at an angle of about 60°.¹⁰ These falls form an excellent water power but little used.

¹ By the act organizing this town, Township No. 9, or Handel, of the Eleven Towns, was annexed to Lewis co. The town was named in honor of Charles C. Pickney, a statesman of S. C.

² Among the early settlers were J. Bonington, Phineas Woodworth, N. E. Moody, Stephen and James Hart, and Stephen Armstrong. French succeeded in 1805 by Jesse Hopkins, and by J. W. Eastwick, a few years after. Owing to its great elevation, the town is liable to deep snows, and, in consequence, its settlement was retarded until a recent date. Since the introduction of slaughtering, it has become an important town for the production of the staple products of the county,—butter and cheese.

³ Ep., M. E., Cong., and R. C. The only church edifice belongs to the M. E. society.

⁴ There are 3 grist-mills upon Mill Creek, near Turin, and a wooden factory 1 mi. to the village.

⁵ Named from its founder, Ebenezer House.

⁶ Among the early settlers were, French, J. Ineson, Zac Jones and John, Hugh, Levi, Hugh Justice, and Benjamin W. Swarth, Thos. Killam, Ezra Clapp, P. Whitson, Ebenezer, Z. Bush, and W. and J. Shepleck. The first marriages that took place were Clapp and the last marriage, that of Levi Coates and Mary Bush.

⁷ 3 M. E., 2 Presb., and O. S. Ep.

⁸ Named from James Watson, of N. Y., farmer and proprietor.

⁹ Among the first settlers were, Elijah, Ebenezer, Isaac and Jabez Fuller, Jonathan Bishop, David Durity, George Bush, J. Beach, and R. Stone.

¹⁰ A bridge was built over the river, at this place, in 1828. It has recently been rebuilt at the same expense of the State and town.

¹¹ Ep., Seventh Day Rep., and M. E.

¹² Formerly called "*High Falls*." The rock is 100 ft. in height, but the river, which flows into it, is only 50 ft. in depth.

The soil is a deep, fertile loam upon the river valley, and a slaty loam upon the w. hills. **Constableville**¹ (p. v.) is situated upon Sugar River, at the foot of the Slate Hills, near the center of the town. Pop. 472. **Collinsville**,² (p. v.) in the E. part of the town, contains 2 churches and a population of about 200. **Lyons Falls**,³ (p. o.) on Black River, is a hamlet. The first settlement was made at Constableville, in 1796, by Nathaniel Shaler.⁴ There are 9 churches in town.⁵

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Drillings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Lewis County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.			SCHOOLS.			
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate	Personal Property	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Drillings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	No. of Instructors.	Children taught.
Croghan	3524	100,591	\$715,295	50,389	2,195,495	829	792	354	390	296	11	734
Denmark	21,951	9,997	483,161	93,918	576,119	1,162	1,219	490	489	459	12	859
Diana	5,747	84,934	86,147	2,908	88,525	530	647	221	227	199	9	461
Greig	4,874	81,181	154,688	3,990	1,824,866	660	642	241	245	192	8	468
Harrishburgh	12,410	10,264	198,993	22,500	221,496	661	579	239	243	113	11	511
High Market	7,718	28,996	96,822	500	67,322	593	532	181	182	189	7	690
Lewis	4,999	14,538	774,21	49.0	82,529	600	557	212	225	219	8	578
Leyden	153,792	5,937	351,466	52,000	494,000	926	900	369	369	277	14	707
Lowville	16,230	6,724	471,237	1,09,025	622,582	1,048	1,096	358	421	342	12	682
Martinsburgh	22,924	20,716	451,718	49,700	591,458	1,164	1,225	452	429	393	23	1,053
Montague	15,559	9,999	28,387	2.0	28,587	312	259	116	118	120	7	228
New Bremen	8,030	25,885	110,564	35,270	175,774	864	783	395	313	300	19	693
Oseola	1,929	61,994	68,087	290	68,257	261	252	104	110	107	6	255
Pinekey	11,253	16,159	179,113	10,100	189,213	546	493	123	232	207	10	550
Turnin	13,750	1,542	252,568	39,150	283,648	841	967	344	349	287	12	740
Watson	4,793	8,545	113,913	14,035	127,018	598	422	173	183	185	9	381
West Turnin	15,404	8,593	315,995	74,500	390,195	1,235	1,183	424	462	251	10	798
Total	184,340	497,147	3,577,173	595,815	4,174,988	12,800	12,429	4,507	4,927	4,098	179	10,358

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.						AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.				Dairy Products.	Domestic Cloths, in Yards.	
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Winters.	Spring.	Tons of Hay.	Barrels of Potatoes.	Barrels of Apples.			Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.
Croghan	120	389	256	170	354	5,573	12,096	1,460	14,353	40	13,212	237,796	239
Denmark	648	1,034	2,160	1,791	727	1,257	41,573	5,487	16,940	5,571	182,849	237,796	989
Diana	179	401	387	317	227	148	14,421	836	9,538	78	39,900	524	839
Greig	223	319	425	188	230	1,022	29,424	1,147	16,953	253	41,240	60,600	381
Harrishburgh	363	931	1,220	684	484	181	28,148	4,984	11,029	3,227	139,111	147,598	881
High Market	153	608	763	468	277	141	19,124	2,334	17,830	55	54,761	24,290	1,794
Lewis	117	249	595	88	189	43	11,724	1,926	8,011	210	34,824	53,109	104
Leyden	448	799	2,164	944	873	2,299	52,134	5,565	23,139	7,140	178,296	294,000	750
Lowville	491	1,611	2,577	429	807	974	72,123	6,947	28,896	18,959	1,23,103	497,514	759
Martinsburgh	712	1,167	2,427	1,265	978	31	8,092	4,911	7,599	16,088	164,556	332,327	1,428
Montague	15	177	169	17	61	31	184,50	15,271	112	68,437	7,209	643	437
New Bremen	177	425	442	403	491	349	7,319	730	4,829	183	16,099	163	163
Oseola	40	52	167	160	131	40	5,219	828	1,292	109,180	67,180	1,055	1,055
Pinekey	223	410	1,144	584	465	269	38,218	4,117	15,626	1,292	109,180	67,180	1,055
Turnin	411	823	1,784	1,127	833	47	4,673	4,493	11,394	11,993	158,731	124,845	190
Watson	164	282	192	292	280	1,569	17,139	1,633	8,974	164	439,990	2,999	718
West Turnin	149	1,144	2,066	1,068	951	38	58,719	6,183	29,679	4,391	189,920	113,157	1,408
Total	5,097	16,976	40,141	10,056	8,333	15,224	559,549	51,892	213,841	72,198	1,575,515	1,896,741	12,801

has gradually dissolved, and the precipitous banks at and below the falls are so denuded by it that they seem to have been painted by art; hence they are called the "Painted Rocks."

¹ Named from William Constable, son of the original proprietor.

² Named from Homer Collins.

³ Named from Cade R. Lyon, first resident agent and proprietor of the Brantingham Tract.

⁴ Among the early settlers were John Ives, Levi Dough, H. Scamton, Willard Allen, Horatio G. Hough, ——— Rockwell, and Jonathan Collins. ——— Ex Bishop I. S. Ives is a son of Levi Ives, formerly of this town. ⁵ 3 Union, 3 R. C., 2 M. E., Prot. E.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.



This county was formed from Genesee and Ontario, Feb. 23, 1821. A portion of Allegany was annexed in 1846, and another portion in 1856. It occupies a nearly central position in the w. half of the State. It is centrally distant 205 mi. from Albany, and contains 655 sq. mi. Its surface is an upland, rolling in the n. and hilly in the s. The hills upon the s. border are 1,000 to 1,200 ft. above the valleys and 2,000 to 2,200 ft. above tide. From their summits the surface declines toward the n., the extreme n. border being 500 to 800 ft. above tide. The slopes are usually smooth and gradual, except along the banks of the streams; and nearly every acre of land in the co. is arable.

The streams generally flow in deep ravines. They are usually bordered by steep, and sometimes precipitous, hillsides. The principal stream is Genesee River, flowing n. e. through the w. part of the co. In the s. its course is between steep and often precipitous banks, but further n. it is bordered by broad and beautiful intervals.¹ Its tributaries are Conesus Creek, Fall Brook, and Canaseraga Creek, from the e., and Beards, White, and several other small creeks, from the w. Coshagua Creek is a tributary of the Canaseraga. Hemlock and Honeye Outlets flow along the e. border, and a few tributaries of the Susquehanna take their rise in the s. part. Conesus Lake, near the center, and Hemlock Lake, along the e. border, occupying long, narrow valleys, are the only considerable bodies of water.

The underlying rocks, commencing upon the n. border, are the waterline of the Onondaga salt group, the Onondaga and corniferous limestones, Marcellus and Hamilton shales, Genesee slate, and Portage shales and sandstones. The limestones of the n. are extensively quarried for lime and building stone; and the sandstones of the Portage group furnish excellent building stone and flagging. The soil, derived from the disintegration of these rocks, in all the elements of fertility has no superior in the State. Until the commencement of the ravages of the midge, wheat was the staple production; but it has been principally superseded by the spring grains. Broomecorn is largely cultivated along the Genesee Flats; and considerable attention is paid to cattle and sheep growing and dairying in the s. part.

The county seat is located at the village of Geneseo. The courthouse is beautifully situated upon a fine lot in the n. part of the village.² The jail, in the rear of the courthouse, is an old building, without means of ventilation, and it is impossible properly to classify the prisoners. The clerk's office is a small fireproof building upon the courthouse lot. The co. poorhouse is located upon a farm of 118 acres about 1 mi. e. of Geneseo. Its average number of inmates is 107, supported at a weekly expense of 75 cts. each. The farm yields a revenue of \$2,000. A school is taught 9 or 10 months in the year. The house is well constructed and is very well kept.

The Genesee Valley Canal extends along the valley of the Genesee from the n. bounds of the co. to Mt. Morris; thence it turns s. e. to Coshagua Creek and up the valley of that stream to Nunda, and thence s. w. to the Genesee at Portage, where it crosses the river upon a wood aqueduct supported by stone piers. The Dansville Branch Canal extends from Mt. Morris s. e. to Dansville.³ The Canandaigua & Niagara Bridge Branch of the N. Y. Central R. R. extends through Caledonia. The Buffalo & N. Y. City R. R. extends s. e. through Portage and Nunda. The Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. extends s. e. through Caledonia, Avon, Livonia, Conesus, and Springwater. The Genesee Valley R. R. extends s. through Avon, Geneseo, and Groveland to Mt. Morris.

Five newspapers—one daily, three weekly, and one monthly—are now published in the co.⁴

¹ The Genesee is subject to an annual overflow, the water often covering the entire flats which border upon it. This frequently causes destruction of property; but it is a source of constant fertility to the soil.

² The first co. officers were Moses Hayden, *First Judge*; James Gamson, *County Clerk*; Gideon T. Jenkins, *Sheriff*; and James Rosenburgh, *Surveyor*.

³ The highest level of the Genesee Valley Canal within this co. is 622 feet above the Erie Canal at Rochester and 1,132 feet above tide.

⁴ *The Moscow Advertiser and Genesee Farmer*, the first paper published in the co., was commenced at Moscow in 1817 by Hezekiah Epley. About 1821 it passed into the

hands of James Percival, who removed it to Geneseo and changed the name to

The Livingston Register. In 1829 Anson M. Wood and Allen Warner became proprietors; and it was successively published by Warren, Percival, Elias Clark, Wm. H. Kelsey, and Richard M. Mcl. In 1835 Mcl. became sole proprietor. He was soon after succeeded by D. S. Curtis. In 1837 its publication was suspended. It was soon after revived, and published for a short time by Hugh Harding. He was succeeded by John Kempshall, who published it until 1846, when it was discontinued.

The Livingston Journal was commenced at Geneseo in 1822 by Chauncey Morse. Asaiah Harvey was subsequently

Before the advent of the whites, this co. was the seat of several of the principal villages of the Seneca Nation. Considerable advances had been made in the arts of civilization, and a large quantity of land had been cleared and was cultivated. Corn, apples, and peaches were extensively produced. The orchards were destroyed, and the whole region was laid waste, by Gen. Sullivan, in 1779. The co. was included in the Phelps and Gorham Purchase, and in the Morris Reserve.¹ The latter tract was subdivided into several tracts, generally distinguished as separate patents.

In Sept. 1797, a treaty was held with the Indians at Genesee, at which they ceded all their lands in this co. to the whites, except several small reservations.² The first settlements were made about 1790, previous to the extinguishment of the Indian title. The most prominent of the early settlers were James and Wm. Wadsworth, from Durham, Conn., who located at Genesee, June 10, 1790. They were large landowners, and by a wise and liberal policy they greatly facilitated the settlement of the surrounding region. The greater part of the early settlers were immigrants from New England. York and Caledonia were settled principally by a colony of Scotch.

AVON—was formed, as "*Hartford*," in Jan. 1789. Its name was changed in 1808. Rush was taken off in 1818. It is the center town upon the n. border of the co. Its surface is a rolling and moderately hilly upland, terminating in flats on Genesee River. Deming Hill, on Lot 192, is the highest point in town. The principal stream is Conesus Creek, or Outlet, a tributary of Genesee River. The soil upon the uplands is a sandy and gravelly loam intermixed with clay, and on the flats, a deep, rich alluvium. **Avon**, (p. v.) in the w. part, a station on the G. V., and B., N. Y. & E. R. R's., celebrated for its medicinal springs,³ was incorp. June 13, 1853. It contains 3 churches, 5 large hotels, and 879 inhabitants. **East Avon**, (p. v.) near the center, contains 2 churches and about 35 houses. **South Avon**, (p. o.) in the s. part, contains 9 houses. **Littleville**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. s. of Avon, contains a church, gristmill, furnace, and 23 houses. The first

associated with him. In 1829 Levi Hovey became proprietor; and it was successively published by Benj. Dennison, H. F. Evans, Evans & Woodruff, and Wm. J. Ticknor. Its publication was suspended in 1834 or '35. In the fall of 1835 the establishment was purchased by David Mitchell and W. H. Kelsey, who revived the paper under the name of

The Livingston Democrat. It was continued until 1837, when its publication was suspended. In the fall of that year S. P. Allen became proprietor of the press, and revived the paper under the name of

The Livingston Republican. In Sept. 1846, it passed into the hands of John M. Campbell; and was successively published by Joseph Kerslimer and Chas. E. Bronson. In 1849 James T. Norton became proprietor, and is its present publisher.

The Danville Chronicle was commenced in 1820 by David Mitchell and Benj. Dennison. Dennison soon retired, and its name was changed to

The Village Record; it was soon after discontinued.

The Western New Yorker was published at Danville a short time in 18— by A. Stevens & Son. It was succeeded by

The Danville Whig, published by Geo. W. Stevens. Chas. W. Hildre was the publisher about 1 year, when it again passed into the hands of Stevens, who in 1848 changed the name to

The Danville Courier. In 1849 or '50 it passed into the hands of H. D. Smead, who changed it to

The Danville Democrat. It subsequently passed into the hands of Geo. A. Sanders, who removed it to Genesee and changed the name to

The Genesee Democrat. In Oct. 1857, it was returned to Danville and published as

The Livingston Sentinel by H. C. Page, the present publisher.

The Livingston Courier was commenced at Genesee in 1831 by C. Dennison. In 1832 it passed into the hands of Henry F. Evans, and was discontinued in 1833 or '34.

The Livingston Courier was published at Genesee in 1832 by A. Bennett.

The Mount Morris Spectator was commenced in 1831 by Hugh Harding. In 1848 he united it with *The Livingston County Whig* and changed its name to

The Livingston Union, under which title it is still published by Hugh Harding.

The Danville Times was published in 1835 by D. C. Mitchell.

The Nunda Gazette was started in 1841 by Ira G. Wisner. It was continued about 1 year, when it was removed to Mount Morris and its name changed to

The Genesee Valley Recorder. It was discontinued about 1843. *The Danville Republican* was published in 1842 by David Fairchild.

The Livingston County Whig was started at Mount Morris in 1841 by Geo. B. Phelps. It subsequently passed into the hands of James T. Norton, and in 1848 was sold to Hugh Harding, who united it with *The Mount Morris Spectator*.

The Genesee Democrat was started at Genesee in 1843 by Gilbert

F. Shankland. It was removed to Nunda in 1847, and in 1848 to Elliottville, Cattaraugus co.

The Livingston Express, semi-mo., was published at Mount Morris in 1843 by J. G. Wisner.

The Mount Morris Daily Whig was issued from the office of *The Livingston County Whig* in June, 1846, and discontinued in August following.

The Cayleville Telegraph was started at Cayleville in 1847 by Franklin Cowdery. In 1848 it passed into the hands of Peter Lawrence, who soon after removed it.

The Danville Chronicle was started in June, 1848, by Richardson & Co., and was discontinued in 1851.

The Nunda Democrat was started at Nunda in 1848 by Mdo D. Chamberlain. It was soon discontinued.

The Danville, mo., was started at Danville in 1849 by J. R. Trendly, and continued about 2 years.

The Danville Herald was published in 1849 by H. L. & L. H. Barn. In 1857 it was merged in *The Livingston Sentinel*.

The Nunda Telegraph was started in 1850 by Chas. Atwood. It was discontinued about 1 year.

The Nunda Times was started in Jan. 1852, by N. T. Hackstaff. In July following the office was burned and the paper discontinued.

The Lima Weekly Visitor was started at Lima in 1853 by A. H. Tilton and W. C. Miller. It was subsequently published by Raymond & Graham and by S. M. Raymond, who changed its name to

The Genesee Valley Gazette. It was discontinued about 1856.

The New Era was commenced at Harts Hollow in 1851 by David B. and Merritt Gull y, boys, respectively 15 and 17 years of age. In 1853 it was removed to Nunda and its name changed to

The Young American. It was discontinued in about 1 year.

The Letter Box, mo., started at Glen Haven, Cayuga co., in 1857, by J. M. Jackson and Miss H. N. Austin, was removed to Danville in 1858, and is now published by M. W. Simons.

The Danville Daily Times was commenced in May, 1859, by W. J. Lorne, publisher. In June of the same year its title was changed to

The Danville Daily Register; and it is still published by Lorne; H. C. Page, editor.

¹ The w. boundary of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase was a line extending due N. from the Penn. line to the junction of Genesee River and Chautauque Creek, and thence northerly along Genesee River to the N. bounds of the co.

² The Indian Reservations within the limits of the co. were: Cannawagus, containing 2 sq. mi. on the w. bank of Genesee River, w. of Avon; Little Beard's Town and Pig Foot, containing 4 sq. mi. on the W. bank of the Genesee, opposite Genesee; Squake Hill, containg 2 sq. mi. on the w. bank of the Genesee, s. of Mt. Morris; and the Garlean Reservation, of 28 sq. mi., lying one-half in this co., s. of Mt. Morris. See p. 711.

³ These springs—two in number, and about one-fourth of a mile apart—are located about 1 mi. s.w. of the village. The lower spring discharges about 54 gallons of water per minute.

settlement was made in 1785.¹ The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1795; Rev. Daniel Thatcher was the first preacher. There are 6 churches in town.²

CALEDONIA—was formed, as "Southampton," March 30, 1802. Its name was changed April 4, 1806. A part of York was taken off in 1819. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. The surface is level or gently undulating, and a considerable portion of it is stony. Genesee River forms the e. boundary. Caledonia Spring, in the s. part, covers an area of about 2 acres; and the outlet forms a good water-power, a few rods s. of the spring. The soil is a clay loam, underlaid by limestone.³ In the s. part is a valuable quarry of limestone, yielding excellent lime and a fine quality of building stone. **Caledonia**, (p. v.) in the s. part, a station on the B., N. Y. & E. R. R. and C. & N. B. Branch of the N. Y. C. R. R., contains 3 churches, a grist and saw mill, a brewery, and 623 inhabitants. The first settlement was made about 1797, by — Peterson, a Dane, and — Brooks, an Englishman.⁴ The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1805; and the first settled preacher, Rev. Alexander Denon, was installed Aug. 17, 1808.⁵

CONESUS—was formed from Livonia and Groveland, as "Freeport," April 12, 1819. Its name was changed to "Brewersville," March 26, 1825, and to Conesus, April 15, 1825. It is the central town upon the e. border of the co. Hemlock Lake forms the e. and Conesus Lake a part of the w. boundary. Its surface is hilly. The Marrowback Hills in the e. part, w. of Hemlock Lake, rise to about 1,200 feet above it. A deep valley extends s. e. from near the center into Springwater, through which the B., N. Y. & E. R. R. passes. The principal stream is Mill Creek. The soil is generally a clay loam. **Conesus Center** (p. v.) contains 2 churches, a grist and saw mill, and about 40 houses. **Conesus** (p. o.) is a R. R. station. **Foots Corners** and **Union Corners** are hamlets. Settlement was commenced at the head of Conesus Lake, in 1794 or '95, by James Henderson, from Penn.⁶ The first church (Meth.) was organized in 1814.⁷

GENESEO—was formed in Jan. 1789. It is an interior town, lying s. of the center of the co. Its surface is undulating, with an abrupt declivity of 200 to 300 feet toward the river, on the w. Genesee River, forming its w. boundary, is bordered by fertile flats of an average width of about half a mi. The other principal streams are Fall Creek, and several small brooks that flow w. into the river and e. into Conesus Lake. On Fall Creek, s. of the village, is a perpendicular fall of 70 feet. The soil is clay and clay loam. **Geneseo**,⁸ (p. v.) a station on the G. V. R. R., was incorp. April 21, 1832; it contains the co. buildings, 5 churches, the Genesee Academy,⁹ 2 banks, a library, gristmill, furnace, and machine shop, and about 2,000 inhabitants. Settlement was commenced by Lem'l B. Jenkins and Capt. Noble, about 1788 or '89, near the village.¹⁰ The first church organization is supposed to have been in 1795, in the s. e. part of the town, near Lakeville.¹¹

GROVELAND—was formed Jan. 27, 1789. A part of Conesus was taken off in 1819, and a part of Sparta in 1856. It lies near the center of the co. Its surface is moderately hilly. In the w.

The quantity of water from both springs continues about the same during the year. Several large hot-beds have been erected for the accumulation of visitors; large numbers of whom visit the springs annually. The following is the analysis of a wine gallon of water from each of the springs:—

<i>Lower Spring.</i>	
Carbonate of lime	Grains, 29.33
Chloride of calcium	8.41
Sulphate of lime	57.14
Sulphate of magnesia	49.61
Sulphate of soda	13.73
Amount of solid contents	158.22
Cubic inches.	
Sulphuretted hydrogen	10.92
Nitrogen	5.42
Oxygen	56
<i>Upper or New Bath Spring.</i>	
Grains.	
Carbonate of lime	25.96
Chloride of sodium	5.48
Sulphate of lime	3.52
Sulphate of magnesia	8.08
Sulphate of soda	38.72
Amount of solid contents	82.96
Sulphuretted hydrogen	31.28

¹ Among the early settlers were Gilbert B. Bory, at the river, w. of Avon Village, and Timothy Hosmer, at Littleville, Capt. Thompson, and — Bory, in 1789. Gilbert B. Bory kept the first inn, and established the first ferry across Genesee River, in 1789. The first sawmill was built by Timothy Hosmer, at Littleville, in 1790, and the first gristmill by the Wadsworths, in 1792. The first school was kept by Podge Joiner, at Avon, in 1792.

² M. E., Prot. C., Ep., Presb., and R. C.
³ Before the ravages of the wheat midge commenced, this was one of the best wheat growing towns in the State.

⁴ David Fuller settled near the Spring, in 1798, and in that year and 1799 John McLar, a Peter Campbell, Alex. McDonald, John Cameron, and John and Donald McVean, from Scotland, settled in town. James Chamberlain was an early settler. The first death was that of John McLar, in 1800; and the first marriage, that of Hines Chamberlain and Widow McLar. The first inn was kept by — Chamberlain; David Fuller kept an inn in 1798. The first store was kept by Alex. McDonald, in 1799. The first mill was built by the Fullen y. Land Company, at the Spring, in 1801; and the first woolen factory, by Donald McKenzie, in 1822. The first school was taught near the Spring, by Jeannette McDonald, in 1804.

⁵ The census reports 3 churches; M. E., Presb., and Ref. Presb.
⁶ Hector McKay settled in 1798. Harvey May in 1800, Davenport Alger in 1808, Jos. Stead and Wm. Arnold in 1810, Thomas Young in 1811, and Andrew Arnold in 1816. The first store was kept U. A. & C. Am. H. at the center, in 1818. The first sawmill was built in 1803 or '04, on Mill Creek, near the center; and the first woolen factory in 1819, by Hosea Gilbert.

⁷ There are 2 churches in town; M. E. and Univ.
⁸ Originally called "Big Tree," from an immense pine tree that stood on the banks of the river near the village.

⁹ This institution is located on Temple Hill, in the e. part of the village. The buildings were erected in 1826. James Wadsworth was principally instrumental in starting the school. It is under the control of the Buffalo synod.

¹⁰ Wm. and James Wadsworth settled in town in 1790. They came from Durham, Conn., with a small party, and located on the present site of the village. Richard Steele kept the first inn, in 1793, and Hall & Miner the first store, in 1799.

¹¹ The census reports 5 churches; 2 Presb., M. E., Prot. E., and R. C.

part are extensive flats, occupying about one-fourth of the area of the town. The principal streams are Canaseraga and Coshaqua Creeks, which empty into Genesee River near the s. w. corner of the town. The soil upon the upland is clay loam, and upon the flats a rich alluvium. **Groveland Corners**, (Groveland p. o.,) E. of the center, contains 1 church and 14 houses. **Hunts Corners**, (East Groveland p. o.,) in the s. part, contains 1 church and 9 houses. **Groveland Center** is a p. o. in the s. w. part. The first settlement was made by Charles Williamson, agent for the Pulteney Estate, in 1792.³ In that year he built several houses in the s. w. corner of the town, and there located a small colony of Germans, and called the settlement "Williamsburgh." This colony soon after left, and the entire village disappeared. In the s. w. part, at the junction of the Dansville Branch with the G. V. Canal, is a Shaker settlement, numbering 120 persons. They own a tract of 2,000 acres. There are 2 churches in town; M. E. and Presb.

LEICESTER²—was formed, as "*Licester*," March 30, 1802. Its name was changed Feb. 9, 1805. Mount Morris was taken off in 1813, and a part of York in 1819. It is the center town on the w. border of the co. The surface is undulating, with extensive flats in the e. It is drained by Genesee River, which forms its e. and s. boundaries, and by Beards Creek³ and its tributaries. The soil is a sandy and clayey loam on the upland, and a rich alluvium on the flats. Squakie Hill and Big Tree Reservations were within the limits of this town. **Moscow**, (p. v.,) near the center, incorp. about 1850, contains 3 churches and 320 inhabitants. **Cuylerville**, (p. v.,) in the e. part, incorp. in 1848, contains a church, a distillery, and 35 inhabitants; **Gibsonville**, (p. v.,) in the s. w. part, a paper mill, sawmill, and 16 houses. Ebenezer Allen was the first settler, soon after the close of the Revolution, but left soon after. The first permanent settlement was commenced by Horatio and John H. Jones, in 1789.⁴ The census reports 4 churches in town.⁵

LIMA—was formed, as "*Charleston*," Jan. 27, 1789. Its name was changed April 6, 1808. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is undulating and hilly. It is drained chiefly by Honoye Creek, which forms the e. boundary. The soil in the s. e. is clay and clay loam, and in the s. w. sandy and gravelly loam. **Lima**, (p. v.,) near the center, was incorp. ———. It contains 4 churches, the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Genesee College,⁶ and about 1,200 inhabitants. **South Lima**, (p. v.,)—Hamiltons Station, on the B. N. Y. & E. R. R.,—in the s. w. corner, contains 13 houses. Settlement was commenced by Paul Davidson and Jonathan Gould, from Penn., in 1788.⁷ The first religious society (Presb.) was organized Oct. 1, 1795, by Rev. Daniel Thatcher.⁸

LIVONIA—was formed from "*Pittstown*," (now Richmond, Ontario co.,) Feb. 12, 1808. A part of Conesus was taken off in 1819. It lies on the e. border of the co., s. of the center. The surface in the s. part is moderately hilly, and in the n. undulating. Conesus and Hemlock Lakes lie partly within the town. Their outlets, and that of Canalice Lake, are the principal streams. The soil in the valleys is a clay loam, and on the uplands a sandy and gravelly loam. **Livonia Center**, (Livonia p. o.,) a r. r. station, contains 2 churches and 408 inhabitants; **Livonia Station**, (p. v.,) 1½ mi. w., on the B. N. Y. & E. R. R., a manufactory of agricultural implements, and 31 houses; **South Livonia** (p. v.) 1 church and 13 houses; **Hemlock Lake**, (p. v.,) in the s. e., 2 churches, 2 gristmills, 2 sawmills, and 319 inhabitants; and **Lakeville**, (p. v.,) at the foot of Conesus Lake, 4 churches, a gristmill, sawmill, and 28 houses. The first settlement was

¹ Among the early settlers were Wm. Ewins, Wm. Lemon, John Ewart, and W. Harris. The first school was taught at "Williamsburgh," by Saml Murphy, about 1793. The first mill was built by Chris. Scholl for Chris. Williamson, on Lot 58, in 1795; the first inn was kept in "Williamsburgh," by Wm. Lemon, in 1796; and the first store, in the same place, by Alexander McDonald, in 1795 or '96.

² Named from Leicester Phelps, son of Judge Oliver Phelps.

³ Named from Little Beard, an Indian chief, whose principal village, Little Beard's Town, was situated on the present site of Cuylerville. Little Beard was one of the worst specimens of his race. He was chiefly instrumental in the border warfare of Leut. Boyd in 1796. In a drunken row, in which both Indians and whites were engaged, at Stinson's Tavern, in Leicester, he was pushed out of the door, and, falling from the steps, received a fatal injury.

⁴ Among the other early settlers were Elijah Hunt, Alexander Ewing, and Maj. Wm. Lemon. J. H. G. Thomas, and Wm. Clark, from Schenectady, were also early settlers. The first child born was James Jones, May 4, 1791; and the first death, that of Mrs. H. H. H. Jones, in June, 1792. The first inn was kept by Leonard Stinson, in 1795. He also opened the first store, soon after. The first sawmill was built by Ebenezer Allen, at Gibsonville, in 1794; and the first gristmill, by Oliver L. Phelps, near Moscow, in 1799.

⁵ Presb., M. E., Ep., Ref. Presb.

⁶ These institutions are located on a beautiful eminence in the

s. w. part of the village. The seminary was founded in 1830 by the Genesee Conference of the M. E. Church. It was opened for pupils in 1832. The first building, erected at a cost of \$20,000, was destroyed by fire in May, 1842. The present building was immediately erected of brick, at a cost of about \$24,000. It has a main s. front of 135 feet, with an e. and w. front, by wings extending back each 96 feet. Between these wings is a paved court. A farm of 70 acres is attached to the institution. This seminary has sent out more students than any other institution in Western New York. The college was founded in 1849, has ——— professors, and is under the general supervision of the Genesee and East Genesee Conferences of the M. E. Church.

⁷ Almer Miles, from Mass., settled in 1789; John Miner and Asahel Burchard in 1790; Steven Tucker and Solomon Howey, from Mass., in 1791; and Col. Thomas Lee, Willard and Amasa Humphreys, Reuben and Gibson Thayer, Col. David Morgan, and Zebulon Moses, Asahel, Willard, and Daniel H. Warner, from Mass., previous to 1795. The first marriage was that of Simon Gray and Patty Alger, in 1793; the first death, that of Mrs. Abbott, mother of Mrs. Paul Davidson, in 1791. John Salam taught the first school, in 1792 and '93. Reuben Thayer kept the first inn, in 1795, and Troon & Adams the first store, in 1794. The first sawmill was built by Reuben Thayer, in 1790; and Zebulon Norton built the first gristmill, in 1794.

⁸ The census reports 6 churches in town; M. E., Presb., Bap. Univ., Christian, and R. C.

made by Solomon W. druff, from Conn., on Lot 32, in 1792.¹ There are 10 churches in town.²

MOUNT MORRIS³—was formed from Leicester, April 17, 1818. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface is rolling and moderately hilly. It is drained by Genesee River, which forms its s. and w. boundaries, Cohaqua Creek, which flows through the s. e. corner, and several small streams, its tributaries. The soil is a clay loam. A part of the Garden District was in the s. w. part of this town. **Mount Morris**,⁴ p. v., in the s. part, was incorp. May 2, 1855. It is on the G. V. Canal, and is the southern terminus of the G. V. R. R. It contains 5 churches, 2 turncocks, a printing office, bank, machine shop, 3 flouring mills, a sawmill, papermill, and 1,851 inhabitants. **Tuscarora**, p. v., in the s. e. part, contains 2 churches, saw-gristmill, and 162 inhabitants; **Brooks Grove**, p. v., in the s. part, a church and 16 houses; **Ridge**, p. v., a church and 13 houses. **River Road** River Road Forks p. v., is a hamlet. The first Am. settlement commenced, in 1784 or '85.⁵ The census reports 9 churches in town.⁶

NORTH DANSVILLE—was formed from Sparta, Feb. 27, 1849. A part of Sparta was annexed in 1849. It lies on the s. border of the co., n. of the center. Its surface is hilly, the highest summit being 600 to 800 feet above the valleys. The hills are generally made of limestone.⁷ Creek flows through the s. w. part, and Mill Creek through the s. The soil upon the hills is a clayey and gravelly loam, and in the valleys a sandy loam. In town are valuable quarries of building and flagging stone. **Dansville**, p. v., w. of the center, was incorp. May 7, 1845. It is the terminus of the Dansville Branch of the G. V. Canal. It contains 9 churches, the Dansville Seminary,⁸ 2 printing offices, a bank, a water cure, 5 flouring mills, 3 paper mills, 2 turncocks, a plaster mill, machine shop, pulp factory, sash and blind factory, distillery, 2 tanneries, and 15 breweries. Pop. 2,874. **Commonsville**, in the s. w. part, contains a sawmill, furnace, and about 25 houses. Settlement was commenced at Dansville Village, by Amariah Hammond and Cornelius McCoy, from Penn., in 1795. David and Jas. McCurdy, stepsons of McCoy, came at the same time.⁹ The first religious services were held by Rev. Andrew Grey, in 1798. The first church Presb. was formed in 1804.¹⁰

NUNDA—was formed from Angelica, Allegany co., March 11, 1858. Partage was taken off in 1827. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the center. Its surface is hilly, the highest summit, near the center, being about 1,200 feet above the canal at Nunda Village. The principal stream is Cohaqua Creek, which flows through the s. w. part. The soil is a sandy loam, interspersed with gravel and clay. On Lot 53, stone is quarried for building purposes. A small spring on the same lot emits gas. **Nunda**, p. v., in the w. part, on the G. V. Canal, was incorp. April 26, 1839. It contains 6 churches, the Nunda Literary Institute,¹¹ a gristmill, sawmill, furnace, machine shop, and tannery. Pop. 1,125. **Nunda Station**, p. v., on the B. & N. Y. C. R. R., in the s. w. part, contains about 20 houses; **Coopersville**, in the s. part, a gristmill and about 20 houses. **East Hill**, in the s. e. part, is a p. v. The first settlement was commenced near the village, by Phineas Bates and Beula Elberkin, in 1806.¹² The first church Bap. was formed in 1819; Elder Samuel Messenger was the first preacher.¹³

¹ Among the other early settlers were — Hilby and Peter Bridges, in 1794; Philip Shattuck, in 1795; David Bertman, in 1798; and George, Stephen, Jesse Black, Nathan W. druff, Sparta Henry, and Thomas, amongst many from Conn., and a lot of whom came in 1795; in 1800. The first school in town was Philip W. druff's, in 1792. Dr. 1794, the first death that of a child. — Hilby, in 1797. Dr. 1798, brought the first sawmill, in 1798, and in 1800, in W. L. Kist. The first gristmill was built by Hilby, in 1800, on the Nunda River. The first sawmill was built by Hilby, in 1802, on the first creek, near the Nunda River, by Hilby, in 1802. The first gristmill, by D. Jones, Van. in 1806.

² See P. G. M. E., 2nd Presb., Christian, Unit., and B. C.

³ N. E. 1798, in P. G. M. E., 1st.

⁴ Hilby, in 1794; John Trumbull, in 1795; John F. Galt, in 1796; Joseph, in 1797; and John, in 1798. The first school was opened in 1795, and in 1796. The first church, B. C., was formed in 1804. The first school was opened in 1795, and in 1796. The first church, B. C., was formed in 1804.

⁵ Among the early settlers were Hilby, in 1794; Peter Bridges, in 1795; Philip Shattuck, in 1795; and David Bertman, in 1798; and George, Stephen, Jesse Black, Nathan W. druff, Sparta Henry, and Thomas, amongst many from Conn., and a lot of whom came in 1795; in 1800. The first school in town was Philip W. druff's, in 1792. Dr. 1794, the first death that of a child.

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⁷ Presb., 2nd M. E., Unit. Prot., B. C., and B. C.

⁸ N. E. 1798, in P. G. M. E., 1st. The first settlement was commenced near the village, by Phineas Bates and Beula Elberkin, in 1806. The first church Bap. was formed in 1819; Elder Samuel Messenger was the first preacher.

⁹ Among the other early settlers were Hilby, in 1794; Peter Bridges, in 1795; Philip Shattuck, in 1795; and David Bertman, in 1798; and George, Stephen, Jesse Black, Nathan W. druff, Sparta Henry, and Thomas, amongst many from Conn., and a lot of whom came in 1795; in 1800. The first school in town was Philip W. druff's, in 1792. Dr. 1794, the first death that of a child.

¹⁰ Cases—magn. an Italian name, situated 2 1/2 miles N. of Dansville.

¹¹ This institution was started in 1802, and in 1818. The building and grounds cost \$25,000. It was a fine school, and was supported by the State and by the citizens.

¹² Among the other early settlers were Hilby, in 1794; Peter Bridges, in 1795; Philip Shattuck, in 1795; and David Bertman, in 1798; and George, Stephen, Jesse Black, Nathan W. druff, Sparta Henry, and Thomas, amongst many from Conn., and a lot of whom came in 1795; in 1800. The first school in town was Philip W. druff's, in 1792. Dr. 1794, the first death that of a child.

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¹⁸ Among the other early settlers were Hilby, in 1794; Peter Bridges, in 1795; Philip Shattuck, in 1795; and David Bertman, in 1798; and George, Stephen, Jesse Black, Nathan W. druff, Sparta Henry, and Thomas, amongst many from Conn., and a lot of whom came in 1795; in 1800. The first school in town was Philip W. druff's, in 1792. Dr. 1794, the first death that of a child.

OSSIAN—was formed from Angelica, (Allegany co.,) March 11, 1808. It was set off from Allegany co. in 1856. It is the center town of the co. Its surface is broken and hilly, the highest summits being 600 to 800 feet above the valleys. Sugar Creek flows s. e. through near the center. The soil in the valleys is a gravelly loam, and on the hills a sandy loam, with some clay in the e. part. In the n. w. part is a small gas spring. **Ossian Center** (Ossian p. o.) contains 2 churches and about 18 houses; and **West View** (p. v.) a sawmill and about 12 houses. The first settlement was made at the center, by Judge Richard W. Porter, and his brother, James Porter, from N. J., in 1804.¹ The first church (Presb.) was formed Sept. 29, 1818.²

PORTAGE³—was formed from Nunda, March 8, 1827. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is hilly, the highest point, near Portageville, being about 200 feet higher than the r. r. Genesee River forms the w. boundary of the town. Its banks are steep and rocky, 100 to 200 ft. high and in many places perpendicular. Coshagna Creek flows through the e. part. The soil in the e. part is a clay loam, and in the w. a sandy loam. **Oakland**, (p. v.) in the n. e. part, contains 2 churches, a grist and saw mill, woolen factory, tannery, furnace, and 35 houses; **Hunts Hollow** (p. v.) 2 churches, a tannery, and 31 houses. **Portage Station**, on the B. & N. Y. C. R. R., is on the line of Wyoming co. Settlement was commenced by Jacob Shaver, on Lot 150, in 1810.⁴ The first church (Presb.) was formed at Hunts Hollow, about 1820.⁵

SPARTA—was formed in Jan. 1789. A part of Springwater was taken off in 1816. West Sparta in 1846, and parts of North Dansville in 1846 and '49. A part of Dansville (Steuben co.) was annexed in 1822, and a part of Groveland in 1856. It lies s. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is hilly, the highest summits being 800 to 1,000 ft. high. Canaseraga Creek flows on the w. border. The soil on the hills is a gravelly loam, and in the valleys a sandy, clayey, and gravelly loam. Several small sulphur and gas springs are found near Scottsburg. **Scottsburg**,⁶ (p. v.) in the n. part, contains 2 churches, a steam saw and grist mill, a furnace, and 34 houses. **North Sparta**, (p. o.) in the n. w. corner, **Sparta**, (p. o.) in the w., and **Reeds Corners**, in the s. part, are hamlets. Settlement was commenced near Scottsburg, by Jesse Collar, from Penn., about 1794.⁷ The census reports 6 churches.⁸

SPRINGWATER—was formed from Sparta and Naples, (Ontario co.,) April 17, 1816. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is very hilly, the highest summits being 600 to 1,000 ft. above the valleys. The principal stream is the inlet of Hemlock Lake, which flows n. through the town, w. of the center. Conhocton River rises in the s. e. part and flows s. into Steuben co. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam. **Springwater**, (p. v.), a r. r. station, n. w. of the center, contains 2 churches, a sash and blind factory, a sawmill, and 62 houses. **East Springwater**, (p. o.) in the n. e., is a hamlet. The first settlement was made by Seth Knowles, from Conn., on Lot 18, about 1807.⁹ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1816.¹⁰

WEST SPARTA—was formed from Sparta, Feb. 27, 1846. It is an interior town, s. of the center. Its surface is hilly, the summits being 500 to 700 ft. above the valleys. In the n. e. is an extensive marsh, known as the Canaseraga Swamp. Canaseraga Creek flows n. along the e. border. The soil is a clay loam in the n. and a sandy loam in the s. About one-half mi. n. of Byersville, in a small stream called Butter Brook, is a perpendicular fall of about 60 ft. **Kysorville**, (p. v.) in the n. part, on the G. V. Canal, contains 79 inhabitants; **Union Corners**, (p. v.) locally known as "Brushville," on the line of Mt. Morris, 2 churches and 17 houses; **Byersville**,

¹ Among the other early settlers were Richard N. Porter, Jas. Hynes, and James Creghan, about 1806; Jacob Clendenn, in 1807; Orison Cleveland, Wm. and John Gould, and Heman Orin, about 1810. Luther Bisbee was an early settler in the n. w. corner of the town. The first child born was Abraham Porter, in 1805; the first marriage was that of John Gilson and Betsey Shay, in 1816; and the first death, that of John Turner, killed by the fall of a tree, in 1807. — Weston taught the first school, in 1813 and '14; Oliver Stacy kept the first inn, in 1817; and Daniel Canfield the first store, in 1824. The first sawmill was built by Nathaniel Porter, in 1808 or '09; and the first gristmill, by John Smith, in 1826.

² There are 2 churches in town; Presb. and M. E.

³ Name derived from the portage or carrying place around the falls of Genesee River. For description of Portage Falls and R. R. Bridge, see pp. 710.

⁴ Ephraim Kingsley and Seth Sherwood settled on Lot 169 in 1811; Joseph Dixon, above Portageville. Col. Geo. Williams, Russel Messenger, and Samuel Hunt all settled about 1814. Horace Miller taught the first school, in 1817. The first inn was kept by Prosper Adams, in 1817; and the first store, at Hunts Hollow, by Samuel Hunt, in 1818. Russel Messenger built the first sawmill, in 1816, and the first gristmill, in 1817.

⁵ There are 4 churches in town; Presb., Meth. Prot., Prot. E., and Bap.

⁶ Named from Matthew and William Scott, early settlers at this place.

⁷ Darling Havens settled at North Sparta; John Niblack, on Lot 28; John Smith, Asa Simmons, Robert Wilson, and Thomas Hovey, previous to 1798; and Peter Roberts, on Lot 27, in 1799. Samuel and James Rodman were early settlers. Most of these were from Penn. The first school was taught by Thos. Bohanan, in 1800-01. The first inn was kept by Darling Havens, at North Sparta, about 1800; and the first gristmill was built by Wm. D. McNaair, in 1810. ⁸ M. E., 2 Presb., Bap., and Evang. Ect.

⁹ Among the other early settlers were Eber Watkins, Joshua Herrick, Peter Welch, Adam Miller, and Samuel Hines, in 1808; Benben and Phineas Gilbert, from Mass., in 1810; Hugh Wilson, Henry Cole, Samuel Sparks, James Blake, Benj. Lavermore, and David Frazer. Jacob Cannon settled on the e. hill in 1812. The first death was that of Mrs. Benjamin Furnham, in 1813. James Blake taught the first school, in 1813-14. Oliver Jennings kept the first inn, about 1815. Hosen H. Grover kept the first store, in 1815. The first sawmill was built by Samuel Hines, in 1809; and the first gristmill, by Hugh Wilson, in 1815.

¹⁰ There are 1 churches in town; Presb., Bap., M. E., Christian.

(p. v.) in the s. part, 61 inhabitants. **Woodville**, in the s. e. corner, is a hamlet. Settlement was commenced in the s. part, by Jeremiah Gregory, in 1755.¹ The first church organization was Bap.

YORK—was formed from Caledonia and Leicester, March 26, 1819. A part of Covington was annexed in 1823. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface is undulating, with a general inclination to the e. Brown and Calder Creeks flow n. through the central and s. parts. The soil in the center and s. is a clay loam, and in the s. e. part a sandy and gravelly loam. **York Center** (York p. o.) contains 4 churches and 321 inhabitants; **Fowlerville**,² (Inverness p. o.) in the s. e. part, 2 churches, a machine shop,³ and 369 inhabitants; **Greigsville**, (p. v.) in the s. part, a church and 22 houses; **Piffardina**,⁵ (Piffard p. o.) in the s. e. part, on the G. V. Canal, a church and 23 houses. Settlement was commenced in the s. e. part, by several Scotch families, about the year 1800.⁶ The first church (Scotch Ref. Presb.) was formed in 1816.⁷

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Livingston County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.		POPULATION. ¹		No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	No. of Deaf and Dumb.	Schools.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Males.	Females.						
Avon.....	20,743	5,084	991,606	64,700	1,056,306	1,352	1,342	467	483	344	15	394
Caledonia.....	29,002	5,276	1,022,484	1,11,007	1,133,491	1,063	925	433	346	242	8	607
Cornwall.....	13,455	68,892	445,661	77,831	523,492	738	695	270	300	184	9	357
Crossen.....	22,390	6,979	1,122,820	637,725	1,760,545	1,471	1,412	479	505	358	11	1,062
Greeland.....	16,479	8,058	761,761	61,672	823,433	800	830	286	272	177	9	635
Leicester.....	17,399	3,418	771,277	58,599	829,876	1,026	1,050	357	330	239	43	765
Lima.....	14,102	3,342	895,029	311,595	1,206,624	1,321	1,346	641	227	181	10	934
Lyonnet.....	19,444	3,882	702,260	207,523	1,009,783	1,501	1,394	481	498	455	12	770
Mount Morris.....	22,439	5,679	1,239,812	187,507	1,427,319	1,045	1,097	563	790	536	15	1,395
North Dansville.....	23,84	1,532	492,418	614,932	1,107,350	1,168	1,223	638	741	477	9	1,284
Nunda.....	12,782	5,902	573,173	69,000	642,173	1,425	1,462	532	405	435	16	1,076
Ossian.....	10,828	12,720	296,443	6,470	302,913	711	662	234	250	175	11	327
Portage.....	10,361	5,625	392,904	25,755	418,659	787	782	392	345	430	10	623
Sparta.....	12,223	8,217	447,368	24,150	471,518	626	607	232	141	217	8	347
Springwater.....	18,751	13,333	454,436	163,844	618,280	1,206	1,185	450	482	355	17	964
West Sparta.....	12,973	7,085	456,118	39,351	495,469	774	722	286	282	192	12	636
York.....	24,723	6,093	1,109,549	112,960	1,222,509	1,434	1,348	482	587	381	13	940
Total.....	273,200	109,098	12,180,374	2,545,333	14,725,707	16,811	19,445	7,224	6,921	5,507	197	14,255

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Bush of Grain.	Tons of Hay.	Boysels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	Dairy Products.			
Avon.....	835	1,350	675	12,745	1,597	109,979	58,064	3,094	10,389	21,010	50,170	4,79	144
Caledonia.....	1,101	2,582	772	10,532	1,809	131,445	53,867	3,056	10,646	9,550	72,877	3,879	684
Cornwall.....	618	971	508	8,735	778	39,504	31,225	2,023	4,592	8,120	2,943	1,139	—
Crossen.....	616	1,277	610	8,035	1,271	88,643	64,736	3,207	6,714	25,141	43,392	5,327	70
Greeland.....	829	1,422	837	5,074	1,635	79,331	49,633	2,905	5,180	21,392	12,381	1,348	851
Leicester.....	829	1,265	700	4,487	1,079	105,624	79,436	2,128	8,694	10,899	67,711	3,00	334
Lima.....	795	856	606	8,361	1,399	75,549	77,442	2,469	8,667	16,534	78,86	16,925	—
Lyonnet.....	1,024	1,303	580	11,771	1,745	87,779	68,316	3,377	8,092	29,422	90,122	15,00	287
Mount Morris.....	1,058	1,546	1,081	6,934	1,736	85,327	72,653	3,504	9,122	11,131	95,259	2,085	894
North Dansville.....	242	143	221	1,198	398	13,821	9,580	424	1,787	3,343	16,57	—	—
Nunda.....	751	994	794	3,516	1,028	39,149	33,663	1,823	9,723	10,918	8,759	2,925	1,332
Ossian.....	385	671	440	2,643	609	15,984	18,660	1,099	4,627	2,891	3,690	1,67	214
Portage.....	474	658	486	4,155	751	39,288	36,478	1,409	12,026	11,14	34,964	3,566	1,14
Sparta.....	613	967	645	2,173	1,084	37,378	32,869	1,799	5,918	17,445	37,479	4,533	367
Springwater.....	903	1,150	831	6,246	1,169	18,330	55,475	2,539	13,711	11,690	86,892	6,17	571
West Sparta.....	570	941	655	3,992	1,000	31,708	29,991	1,590	5,226	6,845	39,290	8,744	822
York.....	1,206	1,860	964	13,698	1,517	128,551	79,000	5,233	12,529	23,899	87,707	9,734	2,22
Total.....	12,897	19,074	11,322	115,268	19,574	1,114,881	874,633	40,281	136,281	24,000	1,084,251	80,723	32,000

¹ Among the other early settlers were William Stevens, in 1756, Abel Willsey, in 1767, Benjamin Wilcox, in 1768, and Samuel McArthur, in 1804. The first inn was kept at Kysoville, by Ebenezer McMaster, about 1820; the first store, at Union Corners, by Jonathan Russell, in 1823. The first wool-carding and cloth-dressing mill was built by Benjamin Hungerford, in 1814; and the first grist-mill, by Samuel Steiner, in 1823.

² There are 4 churches in town; Presb., M. E., Bap., and Christian.

³ Named from Wells Fowler, the first settler at the village.

⁴ Manufactures all kinds of agricultural implements, and turns out \$70,000 to \$80,000 worth of goods per year.

⁵ Named from David Piffard, a prominent settler of this place.

⁶ Among the early settlers were Donald and John McKenzie, Angus McEwan, John and Alexander Leazer, Archibald Galloway, and John McCall. David Martz was an early settler. John Russ, from Ft. settled at the center, in 1807; Ralph Brown, in 1808; and John Darling, from Mt. in 1809; and James Calder in the s. part of the town. The first birth was that of Angus McKenzie. The first inn was kept by Nathan Russ, in 1817; the first store, by Chandler Parsons, in 1816. Ralph Brown built the first grist-mill, in 1818.

⁷ The census reports 9 churches in town; 2 Presb., 2 M. E., Bap., Cong., Assn. Presb., Assn. Ref. Presb., and Ref. Presb.

MADISON COUNTY.



This county was formed from Chenango, March 21, 1806, and named in honor of President Madison. That part of Stockbridge E. of Oneida Creek was annexed from Oneida in 1836. It is situated in the central part of the State, is centrally distant 98 mi. from Albany, and contains an area of 670 sq. mi. The extreme n. part is low, level, and swampy; but the central and s. parts are hilly, and constitute a portion of the general system of highlands which occupy Central New York. The hills generally have rounded outlines and steep declivities, their highest summits being 500 to 800 ft. above the valleys and 900 to 1,200 ft. above tide. The highlands are divided into separate ridges by a series of valleys extending n. and s., and they form the watershed between Susquehanna River and Oneida

Lake. The principal streams upon the n. slope are Chittenango¹ Creek, forming a part of the w. boundary of the co., Oneida Creek, forming a part of the e. boundary, and the Canaseraga,² Canastota,³ and Cowaselon Creeks; and the principal flowing s. are Unadilla River, upon the e. border, Beaver Creek, Chenango River and its branches, Otsele⁴ Creek, and Tioughnioga River. The principal bodies of water are Oneida Lake, forming the n. boundary, and Owahgena or Cazenovia Lake, near the center of the w. border. The latter, a beautiful sheet of water, 4 mi. long, is 900 ft. above tide, and is completely surrounded by gradually sloping hillsides. The lowest rocks of the co., outcropping along Oneida Lake, belong to the Clinton group. The red iron ore peculiar to this group is found to a limited extent, but not in sufficient quantities to render mining profitable. Next above this successively appear the Niagara and Onondaga groups, underlying the whole swampy region.⁵ The red shales form the surface rock s. of the swamp, and beds of gypsum extend along the base of the hills. These beds are extensively quarried in some sections, and furnish an excellent quality of plaster. Upon the n. declivities of the hills successively appear the water limestone, Pentamerus limestone, Oriskany sandstone, and Onondaga limestone. From these groups are obtained an abundance of waterlime, quicklime, and building stone, all of excellent quality. Next above appear the Marcellus and Hamilton shales, covering more than one-half of the entire surface of the co. The Tully limestone, Genesee slate, and Ithaca groups are found to a limited extent covering the tops of the southern hills. A large share of the co. is covered deep with drift deposits. The soil upon the flat lands of the n. is generally a red clay, with great quantities of muck and marl in the swampy regions. Upon the northern declivities of the hills the soil is a gravelly loam intermixed with lime and plaster, and is very productive. Farther s. the soil upon the hills is a clayey, gravelly, and shaly loam, best adapted to pasturage, and in the valleys a gravelly loam and alluvium. The people are principally engaged in stock raising and dairying. Hops are largely cultivated. Manufactures are principally confined to two or three villages.

The co. seat is located at Morrisville. The courthouse is a two story wooden building, pleasantly situated on a small park, fronting on a main street. It was built in 1849, and contains the court⁶ and jury rooms.⁷ The clerk's office is a small, brick, fire-proof building adjoining the courthouse. The jail was burned in the winter of 1858. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 135 acres near Eaton village, 5 mi. s. e. of Morrisville. The average number of inmates is 130, supported at a cost of 56 cts. per week each. A school is taught during the whole year. The farm yields a revenue of \$1,500.⁸ The principal public works in the co. are the Erie Canal and the N. Y. Central

¹ Meaning "waters divide and run n." Seaver, in "*The Life of Mary Jemison*," says it is a corruption of the Onondaga word "Chu-le-ni-ny," signifying "where the sun shines out."

² Meaning "Big Ellsborn." Seaver gives it as "Ka-nu-so-wa-ga," signifying "several strings of beads with a string lying across."

³ "Ka-ne-to-ta," signifying "pine tree standing alone."

⁴ Meaning "Capfull."

⁵ In the marsh near Canastota a brine spring is found. A boring of 100 ft. was made here; but the water obtained was not sufficiently strong to warrant the further prosecution of the work.

⁶ The first courts were held alternately at "the schoolhouse, near David Bernard's, in Sullivan, [now Lenox,] and at the

schoolhouse in the village of Hamilton." The first officers were Peter Smith, *First Judge*; Sylvanus Smalley, Edward Green, Elisha Payne, and David Cook, *Associate Judges*; Asa B. Sizer, *Clk. Clerk*; Jeremiah Whipple, *Sheriff*; and Thos. H. Hubbard, *Surrogate*. In 1810, Cazenovia was selected as the site of the co. buildings, and Col. John Luncheon and Capt. Jackson were appointed to superintend the building of a courthouse. A brick building was erected, and the first court was held in it in Dec. 1812. In 1817 the co. seat was removed to Morrisville, and the first court was held there Oct. 7, 1817.

⁷ Ellis Moss, Saml White, and Oliver Pool were appointed to superintend the erection of the courthouse.

⁸ This institution consists of three two story stone buildings; the poorhouse proper, a lunatic asylum, and a hospital.

R. R., extending through Lenox and Sullivan. Among the hills are several large artificial reservoirs, used as feeders for the canal. Cazenovia Lake is used for the same purpose.

There are seven weekly newspapers published in the co.¹

Nearly all the s. half of this co. belonged to the tract known as the "Chenango Twenty Towns." A strip lying between this tract and the Military Tract, including De Ruyter and the greater part of Cazenovia, was embraced in the Lincklaen Purchase. The Oneida Indian Reservation, originally embracing all the s. part of the co., was subsequently divided into several large tracts. The "New Petersburg Tract," or purchase of Peter Smith, includes nearly all of Smithfield and Fenner, the s. part of Cazenovia, and a strip a mile wide across the s. part of Stockbridge. The remainder of Stockbridge was included in the reservation of the Stockbridge Indians. Lenox and Sullivan constituted the s. w. portion of the Oneida Indian Reservation. The first settlements were made by squatters upon the Oneida Reservation, in 1790.³ The permanent settlements were commenced about 1795, and the co. rapidly filled up with immigrants, principally from New England.

¹ *The Madison Freeholder* was commenced at Peterboro, before or in the early part of 1808, by Jonathan Bunce & Co. It soon after appeared as *The Freeholder*, and was continued until 1813. It was then changed to *The Madison County Herald*, and was continued several years. *The Christian and Citizen* was published at Peterboro, in 1814, by Pruyn & Walker. *The Pilot* was established at Cazenovia, in Aug. 1808, by Oran E. Baker, and continued until Aug. 1824. *The Republican Monitor* was started at Cazenovia, in Sept. 1822, by L. L. Rice. It was published by John F. Fairchild from April, 1825, until Jan. 1826, by J. F. Fairchild & Son until July, 1849, and by J. F. Fairchild until March 4, 1841, when it was discontinued. *The Students' Miscellany*, semi-monthly, was published at Cazenovia, in 1831, by A. Owen and L. Kidder. *The Union Herald* was commenced in May, 1835, by L. Myrick and E. W. Clark. In 1836 Clark withdrew, and in 1840 the paper was discontinued. *The Cazenovia Democrat* was started, in Sept. 1839, by J. W. Chubbuck & Co.; it was edited by J. W. Dwinelle. In Feb. 1847, it was discontinued. *The Madison County Eagle* was commenced at Cazenovia, in Feb. 1840, by Cyrus O. Paul. In 1841 it was published by Thos. S. Myrick and W. H. Phillips. In June, 1842, Myrick withdrew; and in May, 1845, its name was changed to *The Madison County Whig*. In Aug. 1848, Phillips was succeeded by H. A. Coolidge, by whom the paper was changed to *The Madison County News*, in Oct. 1853. In May, 1854, it was again changed to *The Madison County Whig*, and in Jan. 1857, it was discontinued. *The Abolitionist* was started at Cazenovia, in 1841, by Luther Myrick, and continued 2 years. *The Madison and Oneida Abolitionist* was published in 1843, by Luther Myrick. *The Madison Republic* was commenced at Cazenovia, in Jan. 1850, by W. H. Phillips, and continued about 3 months. *The Cazenovia Gazette* was published by Baker & Dobnan, from Oct. 1851, until May, 1852. *The Progressive Christian* was established in April, 1853, by A. Irvine, and was continued 2 years. **The Cazenovia Republican** was commenced May 1, 1854, by Seneca Lake, its present publisher. *The Gazette and Madison County Advertiser* was established at Peterboro in May, 1817, by John B. Johnson and son. It is removed to Morrisville in 1819, and discontinued in 1822. *The Madison Observer* was commenced at Cazenovia, in Jan. 1821, by Rice & Hale. It was removed to Morrisville in 1822; and in 1824 Bennett Bicknell became its publisher. In 1829 it was united with *The Hamilton Recorder*, and was issued as *The Observer and Recorder*. In 1832 it passed into the hands of H. C. Bucknell and Jas. Norton, and in 1834 into those of Jas. Norton. In 1825 it was changed to **The Madison Observer**. In 1829 J. and E. Norton became its publishers, and in 1896 Edward Norton, by whom it is still published. *The Hamilton Recorder* was started in 1817, by John G. Storer and P. B. Stevens. In 1819 it passed into the hands of Storer & Williams, and afterward into those of John P. Van Sice. In 1829 it was removed to Morrisville and united with *The Observer*. *The Madison Pioneer* was published at Hamilton, in 1828, by Nathaniel King. *The Courier* was started July 27, 1830, by Laurin Dewey. In Feb. 1831, it passed into the hands of Lewisson Fairchild, and in Nov. 1831, it was discontinued. *The Hamilton Courier* was commenced by G. E. Waldron, in Feb. 1834, and the following year it appeared as *The Hamilton Courier and Madison Co. Advertiser*. It was continued until 1838.

The Hamilton Palladium was started in 1838, by John Atwood, and continued 6 years, a part of the time by J. A. D. Atwood. *The Hamilton Eagle* was published in 1839, by G. E. Waldron. *The Liberty Visitor* was published at Hamilton about 1840, by G. E. Waldron, in 1842, by Dennis Rodman. *The Democratic Reformer* was started at Hamilton by G. E. Waldron, in 1842, and published by Waldron & Co. from 1843 until 1854, and 2 years by Waldron alone, when it was united with *The Madison County Eagle*, and appeared as **The Democratic Republican**. It is now published by Waldron & James. *The Madison County Journal* was commenced in Sept. 1849, by E. F. & C. B. Gould, W. W. Chubbuck, F. B. Fisher, and T. L. Jones, who afterwards interested in its publication; and in 1850 it was united with *The Oneida Republican*. *The Mill Boy* () were published during the campaign of 1844, and () the former at the Palladium and the latter at *The Bell* for office. *The Lumber Work* was published as a campaign paper in 1850. *The New York State Radiant* was removed from Fort Plain, Montgomery co., in 1854, by L. S. Jenkins, and continued about 18 months, when it was returned to Fort Plain. **The Democratic Union** was commenced at Hamilton, in 1856, by Levi S. Barkus, and in 1857 it passed into the hands of W. H. Baber, its present publisher. *The Grant & Reister* was published in 1859, by S. S. Judd and H. E. Mattison, and in 1861 by H. S. Merritt. *The Courier & Times* was commenced in 1857, by Geo. H. Maynard, and was discontinued the following year. **The Canastota Eagle** was started Nov. 4, 1859, by J. E. S. Barkus, its present publisher. *The Chateaugay Herald* was established in 1862, by Isaac Lyon, and was published successively as *The Chateaugay Independent*, *The Phoenix*, and *The Democratic Gazette*, until 1866, when it was discontinued. *The De Ruyter Herald* was published in 1854, by A. C. W. Mason. *The Protestant Sentinel* was brought from Schenectady by De Ruyter in Nov. 1836, and was published by J. A. C. H. Maxon until the fall of 1857. It then passed into the hands of Wm. D. Cochran, by whom it was renamed *The Protestant Sentinel and Seventh Day Baptist*, &c., &c. In Feb. 1849, J. A. Green became its publisher, and continued it to *The Seventh Day Baptist Register*. In 1841 it passed into the hands of James Bailey, by whom it was continued until 1845. *The National Brainer* was commenced at De Ruyter in Oct. 1847, by A. C. Hill, and continued 2 years. *The Central New Yorker* was published at De Ruyter, by E. F. A. C. B. Gould, from Sept. 1848, until May, 1851. *The Brainer of the Times* was started at De Ruyter, by Wm. E. & Hill, and continued until 1857. *The Oneida Reporter* was commenced at Oneida, in Oct. 1851, by D. H. East. In June 1854 it passed into the hands of John Crawford, and was changed to **The Oneida Sacker**, under which name it is still published.

The Circular was established in 1852, and is published weekly at the Oneida Community.

² The following is a list of these townships within the limits of this co.:

Nelson	.....	No. 1	Tellam	.....	No. 5
Paton	.....	" 2	Green	.....	" 6
Madison	.....	" 3	John Hill	.....	" 7
Hamilton	.....	" 4		.....	" 8

The Canastota Tract, in this county, is bounded by the school lots reserved in the Twenty Towns, but has no town-sight was sold with these lands.

³ See page 160.

BROOKFIELD—was formed from Paris, (Oneida co.) March 5, 1795; and Columbus (Chenango co.) was taken off in 1805. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valleys of Unadilla River and Beaver Creek. Unadilla River forms the e. boundary. Beaver Creek flows through near the center, and the e. branch of the Chenango through the s. w. part. Several smaller streams take their rise in the town. The soil is a gravelly loam. **Clarkville**,¹ (Brookfield p. o.) incorp. April 5, 1834, contains 2 churches, the Brookfield Academy, a hoe and fork manufactory, gristmill, and tannery. Pop. 578. **Leonardsville** (p. v.) contains 1 church, a bank, and several manufactories.² Pop. 366. **North Brookfield** (p. v.) has 275 inhabitants. **South Brookfield** (p. o.) is a hamlet, and **De Lancy**³ a p. o. The first settlement was made by Daniel Brown, in 1791.⁴ The census reports 6 churches in town.⁵

CAZENOVIA⁶—was formed from Paris and Whitestown, (Oneida co.) March 5, 1795. De Ruyter was taken off in 1798, Sullivan in 1803, Smithfield and Nelson in 1807, and a part of Fenner in 1823. It is the central town upon the w. border of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, broken by the valleys of Chittenango and Limestone Creeks. The summits of the hills are 300 to 500 feet above the valleys. Owahgena or Cazenovia Lake, in the s. part of the town, is a beautiful sheet of water about 4 mi. long. Its outlet—Chittenango Creek—forms a part of the boundary between this town and Fenner. In its course it has a fall of several hundred feet, affording a great number of valuable mill sites. At the Chittenango Fall the water plunges in a beautiful cascade perpendicularly over a ledge of limestone rock 136 feet in height. Limestone Creek flows across the s. part of the town. Hydraulic and common limestone are quarried near Chittenango Falls. The soil in the s. and central parts is a gravelly loam, and in the s. a clayey loam underlaid by hardpan. **Cazenovia**, (p. v.) incorp. Feb. 7, 1810, is beautifully situated on Chittenango Creek, at the foot of Cazenovia Lake. It contains 7 churches, an academy,⁷ a bank, and several manufactories.⁸ Pop. 1177. **New Woodstock** (p. v.) contains 2 churches and 273 inhabitants. **Chittenango Falls** is a p. o. Settlement was commenced in 1793, by John Lincklaen, from Amsterdam, Holland.⁹ The first church (Presb.) was organized May 17, 1799, with 5 members; and the Rev. Joshua Leonard was the first pastor. The census reports 9 churches in town.¹⁰

DE RUYTER¹¹—was formed from Cazenovia, March 15, 1798. Georgetown was taken off in 1815, and German (Chenango co.) in 1806. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface consists of hilly upland, broken by the valley of Tioughnioga River. The summits of the hills are 400 to 500 ft. above the valleys. The principal streams are Tioughnioga River and its tributaries. The soil is a gravelly and sandy loam on the hills and alluvium in the valleys. **De Ruyter**, (p. v.) incorp. April 15, 1833, contains 3 churches, an academy,¹² and several manufactories.¹³ Pop. 727. **Sheds Corners** is a p. o. The first settlers were Elijah and Elias Benjamin and Eli Colgrove, in 1793.¹⁴ The first church (Bap.) was formed by Elder Joel Butler, Nov. 5, 1799.¹⁵

EATON¹⁶—was formed from Hamilton, Feb. 6, 1807. It is an interior town, situated near the center of the co. The surface is a rolling upland, broken by the valley of Chenango River into two ridges, whose summits are 400 to 600 ft. in height. The Chenango flows s. through the center. The outlet of the Eaton Reservoir flows through a deep, narrow ravine, and affords a large number of valuable mill sites. Hatchs Lake and Bradley Brook Reservoir, and several smaller reservoirs, are in this town. The soil is a gravelly loam, intermixed with clay in the valleys. **Morrisville**,¹⁷ (p. v.) situated on Chenango River, was incorp. April 13, 1819. It contains 3

¹ Named from Joseph Clark, formerly State Senator.

² A fork manufactory, gristmill, sawmill, and tannery.

³ Named from John De Lancy.

⁴ John and Elias Burton, Layton Palmer, Saul H. Burdick, Saul Billings, David Means, Stephen Collins, Thos. and James Rogers, and Paul and Perry Marx settled in the town in 1792. Stephen Hoax, Simson, Nathaniel, and Eleazer Brown, Henry Clark, Robert Randall, Asa Fryck, Ethan, Oliver, and Phineis Babcock, Ira and Nathan Burdick, and Younan York were also early settlers. John Burton built the first gristmill, in 1792; and Reuben Leonard opened the first store, in 1801. The first school was taught by Asa Carrier, in the winter of 1796-97.

⁵ 2 Seventh Day Bap., 2 M. E., Bap., Univ.

⁶ Named from Theophilus Cazenovia, the first general agent of the Holland Land Company.

⁷ The Oneida Conference Seminary is a large and flourishing institution, under the care of the Methodist denomination.

⁸ In and near Cazenovia, on Chittenango Creek, are a woolen factory, paper mill, oil mill, town clock factory, furnace, machine shop, 2 gristmills, and a sawmill.

⁹ Archibald Bates, Wm. Gilbert, Wm. Miles, Benj. Pierson, Noah Taylor, Saml. S. Forman, Ira Peck, Nathan Webb, Shubael Brooks, and others named Tyler and Auger settled in the town

in 1793; and Joseph Simms, Isaac Moss, Gideon Freeman, and David Fay soon after. The first birth was that of a child of Noah Taylor, in 1794. John Lancklaen built the first saw and grist mills, in 1794.

¹⁰ 2 Bap., 2 M. E., Cong., Presb., Prot. E., Union, and Univ.

¹¹ Named from Admiral De Ruyter, of the Dutch Navy.

¹² The De Ruyter Institute is under the care of the Seventh Day Baptist denomination.

¹³ 2 tanneries, 2 sawmills, a gristmill, oil mill, furnace, and cabinetware manufactory.

¹⁴ Joseph Messenger and Sam'l Thomson settled in the town in 1793. Darius Benjamin, Justus, Jeremiah, and Eleazer Gage, and Daniel Page were also early settlers. The first birth was that of Frederick Benjamin, about 1798. Joseph Messenger opened the first inn in 1796; Samuel Bowen kept the first store; Joseph Rich built the first sawmill, in 1807, and the first gristmill, in 1809. The first school was taught by Eli Gage, in the winter of 1799.

¹⁵ There are 6 churches in town; 2 Friends, and 1 each Bap., Seventh Day Bap., M. E., and Presb.

¹⁶ Named from Gen. Wm. Eaton, commander of the U. S. military forces in the expedition to Tripoli.

¹⁷ Named from a family of early settlers in town.

churches, a newspaper office, and several manufactories.¹ Pop. 715. **Eaton**, (p. v.) commonly called "*Log City*," contains 3 churches and several manufactories.² Pop. 519. **West Eaton**, (p. v.) commonly called "*Lorville*," contains 2 churches, a woolen factory, sawmill, and about 40 houses; and **Pratts Hollow**³ (p. v.) 1 church and about 20 houses. **Pine Woods** is a p. o. Settled in 1792, by John and James Salisbury, from Vt.; but the first permanent settler was Joshua Leland, from Sherburne, Mass., in 1793.⁴ The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1805.⁵

FENNER⁶—was formed from Cazenovia and Smithfield, April 22, 1823. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland. Oneida, Canaseraga, and Chittenango Creeks have their sources in this town. The latter forms a part of its w. boundary. Extensive marl beds are found; and on the bank of Chittenango Creek calcareous tufa is quarried and burned into lime. The soil is a gravelly and clayey loam. **Perryville**, (p. v.) partly in this town, contains 2 churches and 25 houses. **Fenner** (p. o.) is a hamlet. The first settlement was made about the year 1793.⁷ The first church (Bap.) was organized Aug. 23, 1807.⁸

GEORGETOWN—was formed from De Ruyter, April 7, 1815. It lies upon the s. border of the co., w. of the center. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valley of Otsele Creek into two ridges. The summits of the hills are 500 to 600 ft. above the valleys. The principal streams are Otsele Creek and its branches. The soil upon the hills is yellow loam, and in the valleys a gravelly alluvium. **Georgetown** (p. v.) contains 3 churches, and has a population of 280. The first settlement was made by Ezra Sexton, in 1804.⁹ Lewis Anathe Muller, a French refugee, settled in this town about 1810, and remained until the restoration of Louis Philippe.¹⁰ The first religious services were conducted by Ezra Sexton, at the house of Bethel Hurd, in 1805.¹¹

HAMILTON—was formed from Paris, (Oneida co.,) March 5, 1795, and was named from Alexander Hamilton. Eaton, Lebanon, and Madison were taken off in 1807. It lies upon the s. border of the co., between Lebanon and Brookfield. Its surface is a rolling upland, broken by the valleys of Chenango River and its east branch. The soil is a gravelly loam in the valleys and a clayey loam upon the hills. **Hamilton**,¹² (p. v.) incorp. April 12, 1812, is situated on the Chenango Canal. It contains 4 churches, the Hamilton Academy, the Hamilton Female Seminary, 2 newspaper offices, and a bank. Pop. 1418. The Madison University, located at this place, under the care of the Baptist denomination, was incorp. March 26, 1846. It consists of a grammar school, a collegiate and a theological department. Nine professors are employed, and in 1857 31 theological students, 123 under-graduates, and 71 grammar school students were in attendance. The libraries connected with the university contain about 8,000 volumes.¹³ **Earlville**,¹⁴ (p. v.) on the line of Sherburne, (Chenango co.,) contains 2 churches, and has a pop. of 141, of which 233 are in this town. **Poolville** (p. v.) contains 2 churches and about 40 houses, and

¹ A silk factory, distillery, tannery, iron foundry, machine shop, gristmill, and sawmill. There were formerly several woolen factories in and near Morrisville, but they have been abandoned.

² A woolen factory, a rod factory and trap hammer, distillery, tannery, gristmill and sawmill.

³ Named from John and Matthew Pratt, early settlers.

⁴ John H. and Benj. Morris settled in the town in 1794; Benj. Morse, Daniel Abbeys, Simon Gillett, Levi Barney, and Elijah Hayden, in 1795; Joseph Moss, Wm. Mills, Lewis Wilson, Samuel Sinclair, Humphrey Palmer, and ——— McPhells, in 1796; and Rawson Harmon, in 1797. Thos. Morris, Windsor and Zeda Ceman, Constant, Robert, and Cyrus Avery, Joseph French, and Abiathur Gates were also early settlers. The first birth was that of Col. Frank Leland, Nov. 1, 1793; the first marriage, that of Lewis Wilson and Dorcas Gillett, in 1796; and the first death, that of Simon Gillett, in 1796. Joshua Leland opened the first inn, in 1794, and erected the first saw and grist mills, in 1795. David Gaston kept the first store, in 1801. The first school was taught by Dr. James Pratt, in the winter of 1797-98,—the first month at the house of Joseph Moss, the second near Morrisville, the third near Log City, and the fourth near the residence of Joshua Leland.

⁵ The census reports 5 churches in town; 3 Bap., 2 M. E., and 2 Cong.

⁶ Named from Gov. Fenner, of Rhode Island.

⁷ Among the early settlers were Alpheus Twist and James Munger, from Conn., who located a m. s. of the center, Jeremiah Munger, and ——— Page in the S. part, and Elihu Freeman, (Hudson Flower, Amos Webster and Amanda Munger in the S. part. The first birth was that of a child of Alpheus Twist; and the first death, that of the wife of Alpheus Twist. Elder Nathan Baker was the first preacher.

⁸ The census reports 5 churches; 3 M. E., Bap., and Prot. E.

⁹ Matthew Hallenbeck, Jacob Bishop, John C. Paine, and Bailey Carter settled in the town in 1804, and Mitchell Atwood, Wm. Paine, Bethel Hurd, Joseph P. Harrison, and Josiah Purdy in 1805. Ebenezer Hull, Apollus Drake, Elijah and Alfred Brown,

Jesse Jewell, Zolock Hawley, John Gibson, ——— Hunt, David Parker, Philbert Stewart, Calvin Cross, Dr. Smith, Benj. B. Cook, Capt. White, and ——— Alvord, were also early settlers. The first birth was that of Weston Paine, in 1805; and the first death, that of Mrs. Ezra Sexton, in 1807. Mitchell Atwood built the first sawmill, in 1806, and Bishop A. Hunt the first gristmill in 1807. J. C. Paine was an early milkkeeper.

¹⁰ Muller settled on the hill, about 3 m. w. of Georgetown, erected a large and spacious dwelling, had out extensive gardens, excavated an artificial pond, and planted 2000 numbers of fruit trees. He attempted the establishment of a village, by erecting 2 storehouses, several dwellings, a blacksmith shop, and a gristmill. It is supposed that he brought with him to this town less than \$50,000, and that he carried away not to exceed \$10,000. When Bonaparte abdicated, Muller returned to France, leaving his wife and children in New York. He afterwards returned to dispose of his property here. When he reached Georgetown his house was stripped of its furniture, his stock and very movable article had disappeared, woods covered the gardens, the walks, the roads, and fields; his village was forsaken, and the mill deserted. The agent in whose charge he had left his property, had sold every movable article, and deserted the place. Muller left the property and returned to France, and to this day no one knows who or what he was.

¹¹ There are 2 churches in town; Bap., Pre-Ab., and Unit. M.

¹² Formerly called "*Unionville*."

¹³ The "*Hamilton Theological Seminary*," was established in 1820, under the auspices of the Baptist Education Society of the State of New York. In 1846 a collegiate course was introduced, and the seminary assumed the name of the "*Huron University and Theological Seminary*," and in 1850 a constituent society was incorp. as the Madison University. The theological department is still under the control of the Baptist Education Society. The aggregate number of graduates of the theological department is 302, and of the collegiate department 1942.

¹⁴ Named from Louis Earl, Canal Commissioner.

Hubbardsville¹ (p. v.) 20 houses. **East Hamilton** (p. o.) is a hamlet, and **South Hamilton** a p. o. The first settlers were John Wells and Abner Nash, from Mass., and Patrick Shields and John Muir, from Scotland, but late from Oneida co. They located upon Chenango, near Earlville, in 1792.² The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1796.³

LEBANON—was formed from Hamilton, Feb. 6, 1807. It is the central town upon the s. border of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, lying between the Chenango and Otselic Rivers. The summits in the w. part are 500 to 800 ft. above the valleys. The valley of Chenango River, extending through the e. part, is about 1 mi. wide and is bordered by steep hillsides. The other streams are small brooks. The soil is a yellow loam underlaid by hardpan upon the hills and alluvium in the valleys. **Lebanon** (p. v.) contains 1 church, a sawmill, tannery, and 25 houses. **Smiths Valley**⁴ and **Middleport** are hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1792, by Enoch Stowell and Jonathan Bates, from Vt.⁵ There are 4 churches in town.⁶

LENOX—was formed from Sullivan, March 3, 1809, and a part of Stockbridge was taken off in 1836. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is level in the n. and moderately hilly in the s. Canastota and Cowaselon Creeks flow through the town. Oneida Creek forms its e. boundary, and Oneida Lake a part of its s. boundary. The Cowaselon Swamp occupies a portion of the n. part. The soil in the n. is alluvium and in the s. a gravelly and clayey loam. In the town are beds of gypsum and of red fossiliferous iron ore. Near Cowaselon Creek is a small sulphur spring; and in the marsh near Canastota is a salt spring.⁷ **Oneida** (p. v.) is the principal station between Syracuse and Rome, on the N. Y. Central R. R. It is situated on Oneida Creek, and was incorp. June 20, 1848. It contains 5 churches, the Oneida Seminary,⁸ a newspaper office, and a bank. Pop. 1713. **Canastota**, (p. v.) incorp. April 28, 1835, is a canal village and a station on the N. Y. Central R. R. It contains 3 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, and a manufactory of astronomical and optical instruments.⁹ Pop. 1081. **Wampsville**, (p. v.) a station on the N. Y. Central R. R., contains 1 church and 25 houses. **Pine Bush**, (Bennetts Corners p. o.), **Merrelsville**, (Cowaselon p. o.) and **Lenox Furnace** are hamlets. **Clockville**,¹⁰ (p. v.) contains 2 churches, a woolen factory, 2 flouring mills, and a sawmill. Pop. 279. **Quality Hill** (Lenox p. o.) is a thickly settled country street near Canastota. **Oneida Lake** (p. o.) and **South Bay** are hamlets. **Oneida Valley** (p. v.) contains 1 church and about 30 houses. **Durbanville** (p. v.) contains 1034 inhabitants, of whom 234 are in this town;¹¹ the p. office is in Oneida co. The "Oneida Community," of about 200 persons, organized upon a peculiar religious and social basis, are located upon a farm of 3900 acres on Oneida Creek, 3 mi. s. of Oneida.¹² The first settlement was made in 1792, by Conrad Klok and his sons Joseph, John, and Conrad.¹³ The census reports 14 churches in town.¹⁴

MADISON—was formed from Hamilton, Feb. 6, 1807. It lies on the e. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface is a rolling upland. The principal stream is Oriskany Creek. The Madison Reservoir and several smaller ponds of water are in this town. The soil consists of a gravelly loam in the valleys and a clayey loam upon the hills. **Madison**, (p. v.) incorp. April 17, 1816, contains 4 churches, and has a population of 315. **Bouckville**¹⁵ (p. v.) contains 1 church and 35 houses, and **Solsville** (p. v.) 17 houses. The first settlement was made in 1793.¹⁶

¹ Named from Calvin Hubbard.

² Among the other early settlers were Sam'l and Elisha Payne, who located upon the present site of Hamilton Village in 1794. Theophilus and Benj. Pierce, Jonathan Olmsted, Daniel Smith, and Nathan Foster settled in the town in 1795, and Thomas Crosby in 1796.

³ The census reports 10 churches in town; 4 M. E., 2 Bap., 2 Cong., Prot. E., and Unit.

⁴ Named from Justus Smith, a former resident.

⁵ Among the early settlers were John, Charles, James, and Isaac Campbell, Thos. Hineson, Lemt Bradley, Solomon Jones, Abram Webster, Dan'l Stowell, David Hartson. — Elder, Josh. Smith, Dea. Emory, David Shapley, Mah. Inah Hatch, Dr. Merrick, Lihon Bosworth, Benj. Howes, and Capt. Moore. — Elisha Wheeler built the first sawmill, and Daniel Wheeler the first gristmill; Isaac Thayer kept the first store. The first school was taught by Widow Nancy Campbell, a lady about 70 years of age.

⁶ Bap., Cong., M. E., and Unit.

⁷ At this spring a boring was once made 196 ft. deep. At that depth the water broke, and the work was abandoned. The strength of the water at the surface was 2½ by the instrument used, and it was increased to 9. — *Geol. N. Y.*, III, p. 273.

⁸ The school was opened Sept. 29, 1838, with about 280 pupils and 5 male and 4 female teachers.

⁹ Established by Chas. A. Spencer. The microscopes and other instruments made here have acquired merited celebrity. The equatorial telescope at Hamilton College was made here.

¹⁰ Named from Conrad Klok, who settled near this place.

¹¹ See page 470.

¹² This community was organized in 1847, under John H. Noyes, with whom their peculiar religious and social tenets mostly originated. They form a general community, holding a common interest in all things. The relation of the sexes is placed, not like that of civilized society, on the basis of law and constraint, neither on the opposite one of mere freedom, but on that of "inspiration." They are principally engaged in growing the nursery business, milling, and the manufacture of steel traps, sewing silk, traveling bags, cravats, and padded hats. *The Circular*, a weekly paper, is published by the Communists.

¹³ The Forbeses, Buysas, and Snyders were the early settlers.

¹⁴ 5 M. E., 5 Presb., 2 Bap., Cong., and R. C.

¹⁵ Named from Gov. Bouck; formerly called "A. Solsville."

¹⁶ Samuel and Francis Clements, Stephen F. Blackstone, John Niles, Seth Snow and his son Seth, Wm. and David Blair, James Collier, Daniel Perkins, Henry W. and Israel Bond, Elijah Budget, Amos and Jesse Maynard, and Joel Crawford, settled in the town in 1793; Gen. Francis Cleveland, Thos. Mellen, Abiel Hatch, Jas. McClenahan, Geo. C. Inis, and Job Peckham, Peag, Simmonds, Sylvester Woodward, Elijah Thompson, Sam'l Jones, Jas. and Alex. White, Luther, Abiel, and Ephraim Church, and Jonathan Stone, were also early settlers. The first births in town were those of Marcena Collier and Stephen Blackstone, both in 1794. Gen. Cleveland built the first gristmill and kept the first store. Henry W. Bond built the first sawmill, in 1795. Sam'l Clements was an early innkeeper.

The first church (Cong.) was organized in 1735, and the Rev. Ezra Woodworth was the first pastor.¹

NELSON—was formed from Cazenovia, March 13, 1807. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface consists of a rolling upland. The principal stream is Chittanooga Creek. The Erieville and Eaton reservoirs are in this town. The soil is generally a gravelly loam. **Erieville** (p. v.) contains 3 churches and 191 inhabitants, and **Nelson Falls** (Nelson p. o.) 2 churches and 116 inhabitants. The first settlement was made in 1791, by Asa and Jothiah Jackson.² The census reports 5 churches in town.³

SMITHFIELD—was formed from Cazenovia, March 13, 1807. Fenner was taken off in 1823, and a part of Stockbridge in 1836. It is an interior town, lying s. of the center of the co. Its surface is a hilly and rolling upland. The principal streams are Cowaselon and Oneida Creeks. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam. Limestone and gypsum are obtained in the s. e. corner. Near Siloam is a small sulphur spring. **Peterboro**,⁴ (p. v.), on Oneida Creek, near the center, contains 3 churches and the Peterboro Academy. Pop. 350. **Siloam** (p. o.) is a hamlet. The first settler was Jasper Mesworth, in 1795.⁵ Judge Greene C. Bronson resided in this town for several years; and Hon. Gerrit Smith now resides in Peterboro. In 1858, Wm. Evans, of Boston, donated to this town the sum of \$10,000, to be invested, and the proceeds devoted to the relief and support of the destitute and needy.⁶ There are 3 churches in town.⁷

STOCKBRIDGE—named from the Stockbridge Indians—was formed from Vernon and Augusta (Oneida co.) and Smithfield and Lenox, May 20, 1836. It lies upon the n. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface is a rolling upland, broken by the deep valley of Oneida Creek, which extends in a s. and s. direction through near the center of the town. The summits of the hills are 500 to 800 ft. above the valley. The falls of Oneida Creek consist of a succession of rapids and low falls, affording numerous valuable mill sites.⁸ Oriskany Creek takes its rise in the s. part. The soil is a clayey and gravelly loam. Limestone is extensively quarried from the ledges that crop out upon the hillsides. Hydraulic limestone is also quarried near the falls of Oneida Creek. Gypsum is obtained near Cooks Corners. In this town are an ancient burial place and the ruins of an old fortification.⁹ **Mummsville**,¹⁰ (p. v.), on Oneida Creek, contains 1 church and several manufactories.¹¹ Pop. 287. **Lenoxville**¹² (Stockbridge p. o.) contains 3 churches, and has a population of 138. **Cooks Corners** (p. v.) contains 1 church, a plaster mill, and about 15 houses. The first settlement was made in 1794.¹³ A mission church was erected on the Indian Reservation, near Cooks Corners, about 1800.¹⁴

SULLIVAN¹⁵—was formed from Cazenovia, Feb. 22, 1803, and Lenox was taken off in 1809. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is level in the s. and rolling in the n. The Cowaselon Swamp extends across the town from Chittanooga Creek to the line of Lenox. South of this swamp is the Vlaie, or natural meadow.¹⁶ Chittanooga Creek flows through the town and

¹ There are 6 churches in town; 2 M. E., Bap., Cong., Friends, and Univ.

² Joseph Yaw, Ebenezer Lyon, Sam'l and Chas. Swift, Jonathan Bull, Samuel Kinney, and Mitchell Smith in the town in 1791; Oliver Stone and James Humm, in 1795; Joshua Wells, David Wellington, Israel Peterson, Rich. Karley, Bart Adams, Horatio Summs, Abner Camp, and Edmund and Eldad Richardson, in 1796. The first birth was that of Palmer Wells, in 1796; and the first death, that of Mrs. Bishop, about 1801. Jothiah Jackson kept the first inn, in 1794; Jeremiah Clark built the first sawmill, about 1800; and Oliver Poel the first gristmill. Daniel Russell was the first storekeeper. Dea. Pugham was one of the earliest school-teachers.

³ 2 M. E., Bap., Cong. and Univ. A hamlet from Peter Smith, Oliver Trumbull settled in the town the same year. Peter Smith was the proprietor of the soil, and settled at Peterboro at an early day. Among the early settlers were families named Cleveland, Coon, Babcock, Taylor, Messenger, Stone, Rich, Loveland, Lecours, Merrill, Spencer, Bump, Northrup, Lathrop, Super, Shipman, Howard, Chatter, Lyth, Moody, Spring, Myers, Brown, Austin, and Wright. Peter Smith built the first saw and grist mill, Jas. Livingston kept the first store, and Lewis Cook kept the first inn. T. Otho Havens taught the first school, in 1801.

⁶ The provisions of the beneficence are, that the amount shall be loaned in sums of not over \$1000 each, upon good bond and mortgage security; and that as soon after 1862 as the accumulated interest amounts to a sufficient sum, a farm, of not less than 50 acres, shall be bought, and suitable buildings erected thereon, to be used as a home for the destitute.

⁷ Bap., Presb., and Free.

⁸ About 1/4 m. E. of Mummsville, near the center of the town, are several caves, in limestone, which have been explored but partially on account of noxious gases. In the rock that forms

the bed of the stream are depressions resembling the footprints of men, cattle, and horses.

⁹ The burial place is on the side hill, about 1/4 m. s. e. of Mummsville. A small bone fragment of a woman, iron and steel axes, gun barrels and fragments of gun locks, brass buttons, and Chinese pipes have been found. The axes were flat, but shaped, and were marked under the eye with three stars. The ruins of the fortification are in the s. w. part of the town.

¹⁰ Named from Asa Munin, the first storekeeper in the town.

¹¹ A wooden factory, a furnace, tap hammer and cogged factory, a sawmill, planing mill, and sash factory, and a water-mill.

¹² Named from Herman Knox, an early settler.

¹³ Among the early settlers were Oliver Steward, Nathan, Calvin, Barney, John, and Alfred Edson, Wm. H. Sh., and Joseph Devine, Wm. Sloan, Benjamin House, Amos Redden, Jos. Todd, Aaron, Jarrins, and Matthew Rankin, Jonathan Snow, Isaac Chadwick, Talbot Dixon, W. Adams Graves, and Daniel Thompson. These settlers all located in the s. e. part of the town. The first marriage was that of John Devine and Polly Edson, in 1793; and the first death, that of Widow Anna Hall, in 1795. The first saw and grist mills were built by the Stockbridge Indians, on their reservation, about 1794. The first school was taught by Edward Foster, in 1797.

¹⁴ The census reports 5 churches; 2 Cong., Bap., M. E. and Univ.

¹⁵ Named from Gen. John Sullivan.

¹⁶ The Vlaie is covered to the depth of several feet with muck or peat and black peat. It is a deposit of mud, and supports a rank growth of ferns and weeds. A ditch, cut by the side of the road shows vertical strips 3 feet below the surface, and then a small growth near the surface; so that it would appear that two forests have existed there. This land was originally covered with water; but it is now partially drained by a ditch dug by the State.

forms a part of its w. boundary. The Canastota and Cowaselon Creeks unite in the swamp and flow in an artificial channel to the lake. These streams afford numerous valuable mill privileges. On the Canaseraga, near Perryville, is a waterfall 130 feet in height. Black Creek is a tributary of the Chittenango. Gypsum is found in numerous localities and is extensively quarried.¹ Waterlime is also obtained in the s. part.² Marl and peat abound in the swampy regions. There are several mineral springs in town, the principal of which are the "White Sulphur Spring" and the "Yates Spring." The former—known as Chittenango Springs—is fitted up for the reception of visitors; and the waters of both are celebrated for their medicinal properties.³ The soil in the n. is a clayey loam alternating with muck and marl, and in the s. it is a gravelly loam. **Chittenango**, (p. v.) on Chittenango Creek, was incorp. March 15, 1842. It contains 3 churches, the Yates Polytechnic Institute, a bank, a woolen factory, grist-mill, and tannery. Pop. 916. **Perryville** (p. v.) is partly in this town. **Canaseraga** (Sullivan p. o.) contains 1 church and 25 houses, and **Bridgeport** (p. v.) 1 church and about 35 houses. **Lakeport** is a p. o. The first settlement was made in 1790, by squatters from the Mohawk Valley.⁵ The census reports 9 churches.⁶

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Montgomery County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.		Dwellings.		SCHOOLS.		
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	Children taught.	
Brookfield.....	300,403	12,364	\$299,120	\$183,639	\$482,759	1,891	1,879	692	758	631	27	1,339
Cazenovia.....	25,257	6,870	995,650	475,959	1,471,609	2,162	2,333	890	975	746	11	1,174
De Ruyter.....	12,491	6,829	395,659	295,659	691,318	973	948	334	379	369	18	727
Eden.....	39,825	8,616	775,285	140,800	916,085	1,074	2,047	727	799	557	19	1,227
Fenton.....	15,021	3,661	287,693	223,520	511,213	831	714	310	337	264	14	670
Georgetown.....	11,593	10,275	325,170	228,879	554,049	1,748	1,890	709	736	575	16	1,235
Hamilton.....	149,842	5,694	721,539	327,010	1,048,549	2,827	3,779	1,432	1,512	858	30	1,616
Lebanon.....	19,064	6,171	518,644	75,129	593,773	849	823	309	344	256	13	2,935
Madison.....	32,296	16,464	1,099,629	431,550	1,531,179	4,021	3,779	524	541	355	13	783
Nelson.....	17,468	4,812	419,250	123,400	542,650	1,222	1,261	262	164	333	11	624
Nelson.....	20,031	6,196	455,150	62,250	517,400	967	999	262	240	314	11	509
Smithfield.....	11,829	3,429	327,100	48,700	375,800	738	756	317	184	217	15	509
Stockbridge.....	15,542	3,647	321,010	41,850	362,860	1,015	981	217	217	298	15	265
Sullivan.....	267,994	15,767	1,433,000	343,000	1,776,000	2,764	2,489	1,026	674	26	26	1,561
Total.....	217,393	115,954	\$9,472,786	\$2,254,155	\$11,726,941	22,615	21,672	8,221	8,514	6,340	239	15,661

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheeps.	Swines.	RESH. OF GRAIN.		Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.		Domestic Cloths on Looms.
						Wheat.	Spring.				Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	
Brookfield.....	1,065	29,29	2,435	8,728	17,70	148	39,221	90,36	30,179	53,027	173,670	260,116	3,124
Cazenovia.....	1,062	1,510	2,137	4,713	1,578	1,854	120,940	5,127	20,000	49,753	186,705	196,256	638
De Ruyter.....	448	638	1,141	4,943	577		44,108	3,756	8,298	28,337	76,375	106,550	627
Eden.....	892	2,112	2,137	4,046	1,299	398	80,554	6,284	19,784	45,462	150,410	290,775	702
Fenton.....	151	1,009	974	4,388	875	642	32,585	2,929	9,342	45,740	84,740	92,795	642
Georgetown.....	311	434	812	2,867	399		35,368	3,476	7,800	9,599	70,900	69,580	731
Hamilton.....	1,692	1,679	2,022	3,700	1,208	382	72,020	5,109	15,650	30,132	118,423	186,750	886
Lebanon.....	690	17,18	2,096	6,423	1,008		72,376	6,508	11,453	31,485	137,488	161,492	844
Nelson.....	1,388	2,546	3,765	6,547	2,277	11,880	236,579	6,201	25,627	48,418	219,062	75,995	1,251
Madison.....	585	1,227	1,346	4,792	1,213		67,761	4,582	16,836	40,860	113,015	113,400	758
Nelson.....	670	1,325	1,793	4,586	1,083	47	58,848	5,594	17,397	60,894	109,978	209,207	3,008
Smithfield.....	679	836	1,243	2,149	891	778	13,973	2,423	3,950	17,830	96,114	122,078	215
Stockbridge.....	681	1,317	1,139	2,501	833	5,656	89,900	2,712	11,975	26,169	94,895	187,565	1,798
Sullivan.....	1,428	2,117	1,716	5,641	1,928	7,191	162,776	3,237	22,283	31,154	147,587	64,838	1,978
Total.....	117,63	29,857	24,067	66,467	16,794	39,797	1,300,891	68,269	224,278	351,677	1,840,298	2,087,594	17,164

¹ Gypsum is said to have been quarried here in 1800.
² To this town is a bed of waterlime, the first discovered in the State. The material was first quarried and burned for quicklime to be used on the canal; but it was found that it would not slack. Experiments were then made, and the material was discovered to be hydraulic lime.
³ Following is a statement of an analysis of a pint of water from each of these springs.

	White Sulphur Spring.	Yates Spring.
Carbonate of lime.....	1.33	0.88
Sulphate.....	8.22	12.75
Sulphate of magnesia.....	3.11	1.46
Chloride of calcium.....	trace.	0.11
Organic matter.....	trace.	trace.

⁴ See page 291.
⁵ These squatters were James and Joseph Pickard, Jacob Bayl and Hendrick Schuyler, Jacob Seebach, Garrett and Geo. Van Slyke, John Pobleby, and John Freemyer. They settled

on the Indian Reservation near Canaseraga. The Indians complained to the Governor of their intrusion, and they were ordered to remove. They neglected to do so; and in 1791, Col Colbraith, the Sheriff of Montgomery co., was sent with a posse of 10 men to dislodge them. They still refused; and then movables were taken from their dwellings and their houses burned. They then removed to the neighborhood of Chittenango and settled on lands that the State had lately acquired of the Indians, John G. Moyer, John Walcott, Capt. Timothy Brown, Solomon Joseph, and David Roche, Col. Zebulon Douglas, John Matthews, Philip Delamash, Nicholas Pickard, Cyril Weldon, Peter Daycott, John Keller, John Sower, Wm. Miles, David Burton, Timothy Freeman, and Peter Able settled in the town shortly after. The first birth was that of David S. Sawyer, in 1791; and the first death, that of a child of Paged Freemyer. John G. Moyer built the first saw and gristmill, and Jacob Schuyler kept the first inn.
⁶ 3 B. M. E. Cong. Wes. Meths. Ref. Prot. D., and Union.

MONROE COUNTY.



This county was formed from Ontario and Genesee, Feb. 23, 1821. It lies on Lake Ontario, s. w. of the center of the State. It is centrally distant 202 mi. from Albany, and contains 682 sq. mi. The surface is generally level or slightly undulating, with a general inclination toward the lake. The shore of the lake rises in height 10 to 30 ft. in height; and from its summit the surface gradually slopes upward to the lake ridge, a distance of 5 1/2 mi. from the lake. The summit of this ridge is 100 ft. above the lake; and from it the surface declines a few feet to the s., and then rises to the summit of the Mountain Ridge, a distance of 1 1/2 mi., and 110 ft. above the lake. South of this point the surface is gently rolling, the ridges extending s. and s. e. The summits of the ridges along

the s. border are about 400 ft. above the lake and 600 to 650 ft. above tide. The principal stream is Genesee River, which flows a little n. of s. through the center of the co. Its valley is 1/2 mi. to 2 mi. wide, bordered by ridges 30 to 60 ft. high. At Rochester the river flows over the solid limestone which forms the Mountain Ridge a distance of 96 ft., forming the Upper Genesee Falls, and 2 1/2 mi. below it again descends 195 ft., to near the level of the lake, forming the Lower Genesee Falls.

The principal tributaries of the Genesee are Outka and Black Creeks from the w., and Honesay Creek from the e. The other principal streams of the co. are Sandy, Little Salmon, Salmon, Buttonwood, and Long Pond Creeks, w. of the Genesee, and Irondequoit and Four Mile Creeks, e. of that river, all flowing into Lake Ontario or some of its bays. In their passage from the central part of the co. to the lake, these streams nearly all flow over the limestone ridge in a succession of falls, forming an abundance of water-power. The principal bodies of water are Lake Ontario, which forms its s. boundary, Irondequoit and Braddock's Bays, and Buck, Long, and Cranberry Ponds, all indentations from Lake Ontario and connected with it by narrow and shallow straits.¹

The lowest rock in the co. is the Medina sandstone, extending in a broad belt along the lake shore. Next above this is a thin stratum of the Clinton group, almost disappearing upon the w. border of the co.; and next above is the Niagara group, forming the abrupt terrace of the Mountain Ridge. This rock forms an excellent building material, and is extensively quarried. It also yields weak brine springs in several localities. The underlying rocks in the s. part of the co. belong to the Onondaga salt group. Lime is extensively manufactured from the Niagara limestone; and the rocks in the s. part yield gypsum and waterlime. A large part of the co. is covered with drift deposits, which mostly assume the character of ridges and rounded hills, many of them rising 50 to 100 ft. above the general surface. Tufa and marl are found in several localities, forming elements of fertility to the soil almost invaluable. A small quantity of iron is found associated with the Clinton group.

The soil is generally very fertile. Along the lake shore it consists of a red, argillaous loam, principally derived from the disintegration of the Medina sandstone. This is succeeded by a clay derived from the disintegration of the Clinton and Niagara shales. The soil in the s. part is impregnated with lime and gypsum,—two of the most important elements of wheat lands. Agriculture forms the leading pursuit. Until within a few years past, wheat has been the great staple; but since the commencement of the ravages of the wheat midge, barley, corn, and oats have become the staple productions. Most parts of the co. are well adapted to the culture of fruit, and apples and peaches are largely produced. Wood growing is extensively carried on, and stock growing and dairying are beginning to receive considerable attention. The manufactures are extensive, though mostly confined to Rochester and vicinity. They consist chiefly of flour, machinery, edge tools, cars, and almost every variety of articles of iron. Rochester is the business center of the co.; and from it a large trade is carried on with the surrounding rich agricultural regions. The canals and railroads centering at this place give it facilities for an extensive inland trade and commerce. A limited amount of commerce is carried on upon Lake Ontario.

¹The Irondequoit Bay is a narrow, deep body of water, extending to the s. border of the State. Its surface extends inland 30 to 60 mi. from the lake shore. From its s. E. end a long, narrow strait that forms a lower, formerly flowed extremely deep valley extends several mi. further s., forming through the valley.

The co. seat is located at the city of Rochester.¹ The courthouse, situated upon Buffalo St., near the center of the city, is a commodious brick edifice, with an Ionic portico supported by four massive pillars. The building is surmounted by a dome, the summit of which is 150 ft. high. It contains the usual offices and rooms for the court and co. officers, the co. clerk's office, and rooms for the city officers.² The jail is an old stone building, situated upon the bank of the Genesee, in the s. part of the city. The poorhouse establishment is located upon a farm of 131 acres in Brighton, just s. of the city line of Rochester. It consists of three large buildings, one of which is used for an insane asylum. The average number of inmates is 360, supported at a weekly cost of 68 cts. each. A school is taught throughout the year. The farm yields a revenue of \$3,500.

Four daily, 2 tri-weekly, 8 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, and 3 monthly papers are published in the co.³

¹ The first co. officers were Elisha B. Strong, *First Judge*; Timothy Barrard, *Judge*; Joseph Spencer, *Assist. Justice*; James Seymour, *Sheriff*; Nathaniel Rochester, *Clerk*; and Elisha Ely, *Sheriff-gate*.

² The first courthouse was built in 1821, soon after the organization of the co. It was run over to give place to the present structure in 1862. The present courthouse was built at a cost of \$50,000, at the joint expense of the city and co.

³ *The Rochester Gazette*, the first paper published in Monroe co., was commenced in 1816 by Augustine G. Dundy, John Sheldon and Oran Edlett were subsequently associated with him, and in 1821 the paper passed into the hands of Levi W. Sidney, publisher, with Derick \$904 as editor, and its name was changed to

The Monroe Republican. In 1825 Whittier & A. Mumford became proprietors. In July, 1827, it was purchased by Luther Tucker & Co., who changed its name to

The Rochester Republican, and continued its publication in connection with the Rochester Daily Advertiser until 1829, when the establishment passed into the hands of Thomas H. Hyatt. After passing through various hands, it is now published by Curtis, Butts & Co.; Isaac Butts, editor.

The Rochester Telegraph was commenced July 7, 1818, by Eyward Peck & Co. In 1821 Thimlow Weed became its editor, and in 1825 he and Robert Martin purchased the establishment. In 1827 they commenced

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, which in a short time was changed to

The Rochester Daily Telegraph. In 1828 Weed retired, and the papers, daily and weekly, were continued by Martin. On the 1st of Jan. 1829 the daily was united with the Rochester Daily Advertiser, and in 1830 the weekly was merged in the Rochester Republican.

The True Genesee Farmer, mo., was published a short time about 1824 by Wm. A. Welles; N. Goodsell, editor.

The Rochester Democrat was commenced in Oct. 1825 by Marshall, Spaulding & Hunt. In 1827 it was united with the Telegraph.

The Rochester Daily Advertiser, the first daily paper w. of Albany, was commenced Oct. 25, 1826, by Luther Tucker and Henry C. Frink, under the firm of Luther Tucker & Co. In 1828 the partnership was dissolved, and the publication was continued by Tucker. On the 1st of Jan. 1829 the paper was united with the Rochester Daily Telegraph and issued as

The Rochester Daily Advertiser and Telegraph, by Tucker & Martin. In 1829 Martin retired, and in 1830 Tucker dropped the subtitle of Telegraph. Henry O'Reilly, H. L. Stevens, Thomas W. Hodge and Hiram Humphrey were successively associated with Tucker in its publication as associate editors, until May 1833, when the establishment was transferred to Thomas H. Hyatt, who became editor and proprietor. After passing through several hands, the paper was united with the Rochester Daily Union, Sept. 1, 1836, and is now published as

The Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser, Isaac Butts, editor, Curtis, Butts & Co., proprietors.

The Rochester Mercury was commenced in Jan. 1827, by Luther Tucker & Co. It was issued weekly in connection with the Daily Advertiser, and was merged in the Rochester Republican when that paper passed into the hands of the Daily Advertiser.

The Rochester Observer was commenced in 1827, Luther Tucker & Co., printers; Bev. G. G. Still, editor; Joseph Lass, Jr., proprietor. After several successive changes of editors and publishers, it was united with the New York Evening Post in 1852.

The Rochester Balance was commenced in Jan. 1828, by D. D. Stephenson. It soon passed into the hands of Thimlow Weed and Samuel Henson, who changed its name to

The Anti-Monroe Inquirer. D. N. Sprague succeeded Henson, and Weed retired in 1830. In 1831 Elizabeth Shepard united the Western Spectator of Palmyra with it. In 1832 Alva Strong became connected with Shepard in the publication and in 1834 the paper was merged in the National Republican.

The Craftsman (Masonic) was commenced at Rochester in 1823 by E. J. Roberts. It was published about a year and a half and then removed to Albany.

The Western Wanderer was commenced at Rochester in 1828 by Peter Cherry. It soon passed into the hands of Edwin Scrantom, who changed its name to

The Rochester for 6m., It subsequently passed into the hands of Strong & Dawson, and was discontinued in 1843.

The Spirit of the Age, semi-mo., was published in Rochester in 1830 by Ames & Barnum.

The Rochester Morning Courier was published in 1830 by E. J. Roberts.

The Genesee Farmer was commenced in Rochester in Jan. 1831, by Tucker & Stevens, with N. Goodsell as nominal editor. It was continued by Tucker until the close of 1833, when it was united with the Cultivator, at Albany.

The National Republican was commenced at Rochester in the spring of 1831 by Sidney Smith. In 1833 a daily edition, entitled

The Morning Advertiser, was issued from the same office. It was soon after changed to

The Evening Advertiser, and in 1834 Smith sold the establishment to Shepard & Strong, who united the Republican with the Inquirer and changed the name to

The Monroe Democrat, and the name of the daily to

The Rochester Daily Democrat. In 1836 George Dawson became interested in the establishment, and acted as editor until 1839. In 1846 Alva Strong, Samuel P. Allen, and Henry Cook were editors and proprietors. In Dec. 1857, the paper was united with the Daily and Weekly American, and the daily is now issued as

The Daily Democrat and American, and the weekly as

The Monroe Democrat, by Strong, Allen & Huntington, proprietors, and S. P. Allen, editor.

The Tri-Weekly Democrat is issued from the same office.

The Rochester Mirror was published in 1832 by Scrantom & Holston.

The Age was published at Rochester in 1833.

The American Revivalist and Rochester Observer was published in 1833 by N. C. Saxton.

Goodsell's Genesee Farmer was commenced at Rochester in 1833 by Naham Goodsell, and continued a short time.

The Rights of Man was published at Rochester in 1834 by the Anti-Slavery Society.

The Equality Journal and Christian Philanthropist was published at Rochester in 1834 by W. R. Van Brunt.

The Monthly Genesee Farmer was commenced in 1836 by Luther Tucker. It was made up from the Weekly Genesee Farmer, and with that paper, was united with the Cultivator in 1839.

The Watchman was published at Rochester in 1838 by Delazon Smith.

McKenzie's Gazette was published at Rochester in 1838 and '39 by Alexander McKenzie.

The New Genesee Farmer, mo., was commenced in 1840. M. B. Bostman, editor. Its name was afterward changed to

The Genesee Farmer. It was successively edited by Henry Coleman, Daniel Lee, D. D. Moore, and James Vick, and is now edited and published by Joseph Harris.

The Working Man's Advocate, daily, was commenced in Rochester, Oct. 19, 1839, by the Typographical Association, Henry C. Frink, editor. They also issued a weekly edition. In April, 1849, it was purchased by James Nick and George P. Frost, who changed its name to

The Evening Advocate. In 1841 it passed into the hands of John J. Reilly & Co., who changed its name to

The Evening Post, and published it in connection with a weekly paper called

The Western New Yorker. On the 1st of April, 1843, Erastus Sheppard became proprietor, and in November following the two papers were discontinued.

The Rochester Daily Whig, a campaign paper, was published in 1840 by Wm. A. Welles.

The Erie Canal extends e. and w. through the co. It crosses the Iron-quoit Valley upon the highest embankment upon the whole canal line. At Rochester it crosses Genesee River upon an aqueduct built of solid blocks of Onondaga limestone. The Genesee Valley Canal intersects the Erie Canal at Rochester, affording water communication s. to near the Penn. line, and opening into Allegany River at Olean. The New York Central R. R. extends through the co., several of its branches radiating from Rochester. The direct branch E. extends along the line of the Erie Canal, through Brighton, Pittsford, and Perinton, to Syracuse. The Auburn Branch extends s. e. through Brighton and Pittsford to Auburn and Syracuse. The Buffalo Branch extends s. w. through Gates, Chili, and Riga; and the Niagara Falls Branch extends w. through Gates, Greece, Ogdon, and Sweden. The Genesee Valley R. R. extends s. from Rochester through Brighton, Henrietta, and Rush; the Canandaigua & Niagara Bridge Branch of the N. Y. C. R. R. extends through Rush and Mendon; and the Rochester & Charlotte Branch of the N. Y. C. R. R. extends from Rochester s. to the lake shore.

The territory now forming Monroe co. formerly constituted a portion of the hunting grounds of the Seneca Nation, although it contained none of their principal villages. The region was frequently visited by the French; but no permanent settlement was made till after the Revolution.

The Daily Sun was published in Rochester a few months in 1840 by Alfred Oakley.

The American Citizen was published at Rochester and Perry Wyoming co. in 1841 by W. L. Chaplin.

The Jeffersonian, daily, was published in Rochester a short time about 1842 by Thomas L. Nichols.

The Christian Guardian was published a short time in 1842 by Rev. J. Whitney.

The M. A. A. Advocate was published a short time in 1843.

The Rochester Daily American was commenced Dec. 23, 1844, by Leonard Jerome & J. M. Fetterton; Alexander Mann, editor. A tri-weekly and a weekly edition were also issued. In July, 1845, Lawrence K. Jerome became a partner, and in 1846 the establishment passed to the hands of Leonard & Lawrence K. Jerome. In 1846 Dr. Daniel Lee was associated as assistant editor, and in 1847 Reuben D. Jones was assistant. Dec. 1, 1857, the paper was united with the Rochester Daily Democrat and issued as the Democrat and American.

The Rochester Herald, daily, was published in 1841 by E. S. Watson.

The Voice of Truth and Glad Tidings of the Kingdom of Heaven, (several Advents) was commenced at Rochester in 1844 by Elder Joseph Marsh. In 1848 it was changed to

The Advent Herald, and in 1849 to

The Advent Herald and Bible Advocate. It was subsequently changed to

The Prophetic Expositor and Bible Advocate, under which title it is still issued by the original proprietor.

The Rochester Temperance Journal was commenced in 1846, and continued a short time.

The Genesee Evangelist was commenced at Rochester in 1846 by Levi John E. Foley. It is at present issued semi-monthly by R. W. Hill.

The Christianian was published at Rochester a short time in 1847 by S. B. Shaw.

The Daily Pioneer was published a short time by Erastus Phelps.

The Genesee Observer, semi-weekly, was published in Rochester in 1847 by Franklin Cowdery.

The North Star was published at Rochester in 1847 and 48.

Opinion was published at Rochester in 1848.

Frederick Douglass's Paper was commenced at Rochester in 1848 by Frederick Douglass, editor and proprietor, and is still published by him.

The Westminsterian was published at Rochester in 1848 by C. H. Sedgwick.

The Rochester Germania was published in 1849.

The Georgian, (several) was commenced in 1849, and continued a few months.

The Christian Standard was commenced in 1849, and continued a short time.

Brookport's Intimate Reporter was published in 1849 by H. A. Brewster.

The Rochester Daily Magnet was published in 1849 by Lawrence & Warrants—C. H. McDonald & Co., proprietors. It was discontinued in 1850.

The Weed, Grass and Stock Reporter, mo., was commenced in July, 1849. While in the hands of T. C. Peters, as editor, and D. D. T. Moore, it was merged in the Rural New Yorker.

The Iron Age was published a short time in 1850.

The Medical Truth Teller was published a few months in 18— by Dr. J. Gates.

The Announcer was published in 1850.

The Organ was published in 1850 by the Young Men's Temperance Association.

The Flag of Freedom was published in 1850 by Calvin H. Chaso.

The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald, semi-weekly, was commenced in Nov. 1850 by Jones White. It continued until it was discontinued.

The Youth's Instructor.

Moore's Rural New Yorker was commenced in 1851 by D. D. T. Moore, its present publisher.

The Western Evangelist was commenced at Rochester by Rev. G. M. Cooke. It was afterwards removed to Canandaigua.

The Rochester Daily Record was commenced in 1851 by F. K. Fulkner, editor. In a few months it passed into the hands of Geo. G. Cooper, who changed its name to

The Rochester Daily Times, G. Hodgson, editor. It was discontinued in 1850.

Anzeiger des Nordens, w. and tri-w., was commenced in 1852 by Kramer & Felix—Louis Hertz, editor, and is still published.

The Youth's Temperance Advocate, mo., was published a short time in 18— by a committee of the Temperance Society.

The Evening News was issued about 3 months in 18— by E. Chamberlain & Co.

The National Reformer was published a short time about 1852.

Beochester and Genesee was commenced in 1852 by Adolphe Nellie, its present editor and proprietor.

The Rochester Daily Union was commenced Aug. 16, 1852, by Charles & Buffs; O. Turner, editor. In Dec. following, Isaac Butts became editor. In Sept. 1853, it was united with the Rochester Daily Advertiser. A weekly and a tri-weekly edition were issued from its office.

The Rochester Daily Tribune was issued in 1853, by Snow & Angell.

The Rochester Daily Free Press, a campaign paper, was issued in 1853 by John N. Dagross.

The Mercantile Journal was issued for 6 months in 1853 by C. H. McDonald.

The Evening Journal, a campaign paper, was issued in 1853, by S. G. Germanus, editor.

The Rochester Daily Times was commenced Jan. 24, 1854, by Charles W. Herald, editor and proprietor. It was discontinued in April following, and revived in 1855.

The Daily Express, by C. W. Herald & Co., by whom it is still published.

The Journal of the Home, commenced with the Home for the Friendless, was published in Rochester, Mrs. N. S. Harris, editress.

The Brookport Recorder was commenced in 1854 by Abner M. Harris; it was published about 2 years.

The Brookport Free Press was published in 1854 by Harris & Hyatt, and in 1852 by Thos. H. Hyatt.

The Western Star was published at Brookport in 1852 by Justin Carpenter.

The Monroe Chronicle and Brookport Advertiser was published in 1853.

The Atlas was published at Brookport in 1857 by D. D. Wait.

The Brookport Wide Awake was published in 1857 by T. B. Devoe.

The Brookport Weekly Journal was commenced in 1857 by Wm. Gardiner & Co. It was published about 1 year.

The Brookport Gazette was commenced in 1857 by Wm. Baskell, and continued about 6 months.

The Daily Advertiser was commenced in Oct. 1, 1857, by Wm. H. Smith. It is a weekly and obtains its support from a large circle.

The Brookport Republican was commenced in Jan. 1857. H. W. Felt, its editor, is still published.

The Jeffersonian was published in Charlestown in 1850 by

Feld.

The Honey Standard was published at Honeywell Falls in 1859

by Garry A. Hunt and others; it is still published.

The School Visitor, mo., is published by S. M. Merrill.

The first settler was Ebenezer Allen, a tory, who located upon the Genesee, near the present site of Rochester, in 1788. He soon after removed to Canada. The first permanent settlements were made in 1789, in Wheatland and near the head of Irondequoit Bay. During the next five years settlements sprung up in various parts of the co., though the general growth was greatly retarded by the difficulty of access, the dense forests, and the unhealthiness of the climate when the lands were first cleared. The unsettled condition of Indian affairs also had the effect to retard settlement; and the War of 1812 almost put an end to improvement. At the close of the war, settlers came in more rapidly, and a great business began to develop itself at Rochester. The construction of the Erie Canal gave an impetus to business, and speedily pushed settlements into every portion of the co. From that time the progress of the co. has been rapid and continuous. The co. was contained in the Phelps and Gorham Purchase. The three western towns belonged to the Triangle Tract, and the remainder of the co. w. of the Genesee constitutes a portion of the celebrated "Mill Yard Tract."¹

BRIGHTON²—was formed from "Smallwood,"³ March 25, 1814. A part of Rochester was taken off in 1834, and Irondequoit in 1839. It is an interior town, lying upon the e. bank of the Genesee, a little s. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is gently rolling, with a slight inclination toward the s. The deep valley of Irondequoit Bay is on the e. border. Its streams are small brooks, tributaries of the Genesee and Irondequoit. The soil is a sandy loam in the e. and a clay loam upon the river. Near the center are gypsum beds, formerly extensively worked. The people are largely engaged in raising vegetables for the Rochester market. There are several extensive nurseries in town. **Brighton**, (p. v.), in the s. e. part, contains a church and about 30 dwellings. It is a canal village and a station upon the N. Y. C. R. R., where the two branches from the e. unite. A large brick and tile manufactory is located about 2 mi. s. of the village; and the Genesee Model School⁴ is situated upon a beautiful site 2 mi. s. e. **West Brighton**, (p. v.), near the Genesee, s. of the line of Rochester, contains about 15 dwellings. In its immediate vicinity are the co. workhouse, poorhouse, and insane hospital, the Mount Hope Rural Cemetery, the Monroe co. almshouses, an extensive glue factory, and several other manufactories. The first settlement was made in 1790, by John Lusk and Oran Stone, who located about 4 mi. e. of the river.⁵ Rev. Solomon Allen, from Northampton, Mass., preached the first sermon and was the first settled minister. There is but one church (Cong.) in town.

CHILI—was formed from Riga, Feb. 22, 1822. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is level or gently rolling, with a slight inclination to the e. Genesee River forms the e. boundary; and Black Creek, a sluggish stream, flows e. through near the center. The soil is a clay loam, mixed with sand. South of Black Creek are several peculiar gravelly knolls, the principal of which is Dumpling Hill, near the river. **Chili**, (p. v.), in the s. part, contains a church and 15 houses; **North Chili**, (p. v.), a r. r. station in the s. w. corner, contains a church and 25 houses; **Clifton**, (p. v.), in the s. w. part, contains 1 church, a saw and grist mill, plaster mill, furnace, and 201 inhabitants; **South Chili** is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in the e. part, by Joseph Morgan, in 1792.⁶ There are 5 churches in town.⁷

CLARKSON⁸—was formed from Murray, (Orleans co.) April 2, 1819. Union was taken off in 1852. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface is level, with slight un-

¹ In his treaty with the Indians, Mr. Phelps wished to obtain a tract w. of the Genesee; but the Indians were only willing to cede the lands e. of that river. A compromise was finally effected by which a tract 24 mi. long by 12 mi. wide was granted to Phelps and Gorham for a mill yard. It is said that the Indians were much astonished when they came to see the mill and knew how much land was really required for a yard. The Mill Yard Tract was bounded e. by the Genesee, w. by a line parallel to and 12 mi. w. of it, and it extended 24 mi. s. from Lake Ontario.

² This town embraces Township 3 of Range 7 of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase. It was originally purchased by Gen. Hyde, Prosper Polley, Enos Stone, Col. Gilbert, and Joseph Chaplin, from Lenox, Mass.

³ The original town, "*Boyle*," was organized April 6, 1806, and embraced the six s. towns e. of the river. Penfield was taken off in 1810, and Perinton in 1812. Some time in 1812 or '13 the name was changed to "*Smallwood*," and March 25, 1814, it was divided into two parts, one taking the name of Brighton and the other of Pittsford.

⁴ This institution was widely known as the "Clover Street Seminary," under the care of Mrs. Brewster, the author of Blosser's Ancient History.

⁵ John Lusk owned 1,500 acres at the head of Irondequoit Bay. Among the other early settlers were Joel Scudder, Clau-

ncy and Calvin Hyde, Samuel Shaffer, Enos Blossom, Timothy Alyn, and Oliver Culyer,—the last named from Orwell, Vt. In 1800, most of the business upon the lake was done at Irondequoit Landing. In 1798, Judge John Tryon laid out a village 3 mi. above the head of the bay, and built a large warehouse. The place was called "*Troyon's Town*." Asa Dayton kept an inn at this place, in 1801. A tannery and distillery were afterward built, and the place became quite a lively little village; but it is now entirely deserted. — Turner taught the first school; Ira West kept the first store; and Solomon Hatch and Oliver Culyer built the first mill, on Alyn's Creek, in 1806.

⁶ Among the early settlers were Andrew Wortman, in 1794; Stephen Peabody, Col. Josiah Fish and his son Libanus, from Vt., who located at the mouth of Black Creek, in 1795. — Widener and his sons, Jacob, Abraham, William, and Peter; — Suttle and family, Joseph Cary, Lemuel and Joseph Wood, Samuel Scott, Joshua Howell, Benj. Bowen, John Kimball, — Dillman, — Franklin and family, all settled previous to 1800. The first birth was that of a child of Joseph Wood, in 1799. The first death occurred in the family of Joseph Morgan. James Chapman kept the first store, in 1807; and Joseph Cary built the first mill.

⁷ 2 M. E., 2 Bap., and Presb.

⁸ Named from Gen. — Clarkson, an extensive landholder, who gave 100 acres to the town.

ulations in the s. It is drained to the s. e. by the head branches of Salmon and Little Salmon Creeks. The soil is a sandy loam, mixed with clay. **Clarkson**, (p. v.) in the s. part, contains 2 churches, a brewery, and 325 inhabitants. It is the residence of Ex-Lieut. Gov. Henry R. Selden. Salt was manufactured to a limited extent by the early settlers. **East Clarkson**, (p. v.) in the s. e. corner, contains a church and 20 houses; **West Clarkson**, in the w. part, 30 houses. The first settlement commenced in 1809, by James Sayres, Moody Truman, and Elijah Blodgett¹. There are 3 churches in town; 2 M. E. and Cong.

GATES²—was formed March 30, 1802, as "*Northampton*." Its name was changed June 10, 1812. Parma and Riga were taken off in 1808, and Greece in 1822. It is near the geographical center of the co. Its surface is undulating, with a gentle inclination toward the s. Genesee River forms a small portion of the e. boundary on the s. e. corner. It is drained by small streams. The soil is a fine quality of calcareous loam, intermixed with clay. The people are largely engaged in raising vegetables for the Rochester market. **Gates** (p. o.) is 1 mi. s. of Gates Center. **Gates Center** and **West Gates** are hamlets; and **Coldwater** is a station upon the Buffalo Branch of the N. Y. C. R. R. The first settlement was made in 1809, by Isaac Dean, from Vt.³ The census reports 2 churches in town; M. E. and Presb.

GREECE—was formed from Gates, March 22, 1822. It lies near the center, on the s. border of the co. Genesee River and Lake Ontario form its e. and s. boundaries. Its surface is rolling, with a general inclination toward the lake. It is drained by several streams that flow into the small bays that indent the lake shore. These bays, six in number, beginning at the w., are respectively Braddocks Bay and Cranberry, Long, Buck, Round, and Little Ponds. The shifting sand bars at their mouths destroy their commercial utility. The soil is a clay loam, with large tracts of drift sand along the lake shore. **Charlotte**,⁴ (p. v.) in the s. e. corner, near the mouth of Genesee River, is a U. S. port of entry in the Genesee District, and the lake port for Rochester, 7 mi. above. It contains 2 churches, a lighthouse, 3 shipyards, a steam sawmill, 2 grain elevators, planing mill, and lumber yard. Pop. 400. Six schooners are owned in the place; and the lake steamers touch here daily during navigation. **West Greece**, (p. v.) on the line of Parma, contains 2 churches and 30 houses; **North Greece** (p. v.) a church and 20 houses; **South Greece**, (p. v.) in the s. w. corner, 25 houses; and **Greece** (p. v.) a church and 20 houses. **Hanfords Landing**, (p. v.) in the s. e. corner, at the head of navigation on Genesee River from the lake, contains 20 houses. **Greece Center** and **Reeds Corners** are hamlets. The first settlement was made at the mouth of the Genesee, in 1792,⁵ by Wm. Hencher and family. The census reports 7 churches in town.⁶

HENRIETTA⁷—was formed from Pittsford, March 27, 1818. It is an interior town, lying s. of the center of the co. Its surface is rolling, Genesee River forming its w. boundary. The streams are small, and usually dry in summer. The soil is a fertile, argillaceous loam. **East Henrietta**, (Henrietta p. o.) e. of the center, contains 2 churches, the Monroe Academy, and 181 inhabitants. **West Henrietta**, (p. v.) s. w. of the center, contains a church, a steam mill, furnace, extensive carriage shops, and 40 houses. The first settlement was commenced by Jesse Pangburn, in 1806.⁸ The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1811.⁹

¹ The first settlement was made at Clarkson; and among the early settlers at that point were David Forsyth and Dea. Joel Palmer, from Conn. Eldridge, John, and Isaac Farwell came in 1810, and located w. of Clarkson Village. Dr. Abiel Baldwin, from Saratoga, came in 1811. The first male child born was a son of Mrs. Clarkson; the first female birth was that of Betsey Palmer, in 1812. Charlotte Cummings taught the first school, in 1812. Henry McCall kept the first store, about 1810.

² Named in honor of Gen. Horatio Gates.

³ Among the early settlers who arrived in 1809 were John Nickles and Augustus B. Shaw. In 1817, Ezra Mason, — Hanford, and Richard, Paul, Philip, Lisle, and Lowell Thomas, located at w. William Williams came in 1819. The first child born was a daughter of Ezra Mason, in 1818. Ira West kept the first store, and Isaac Dean built the first mill.

⁴ In June, 1813, the British fleet, under Sir James Yeo, landed at Charlotte and seized a quantity of provisions and whiskey. In Sept. of the same year the fleet again made its appearance at the mouth of the Genesee, and commenced a heavy fire upon the place; but the American fleet made its appearance, relieved the place, and the British escaped with considerable difficulty. In May, 1814, the British came once more, and, under cover of a flag of truce, a demand was made to deliver up the public stores at Rochester. The few militiamen who were present passed into and out of the woods in sight of the British, giving the appearance of a great number;

and the enemy, suspecting an ambush, retired, after having furiously bombarded the woods for an hour.

⁵ Among the other early settlers were John Love, in 1793, at the mouth of the river; Zadoc Granger and Gideon King, at the Lower Genesee Falls, now Hanfords Landing, in 1790; and, in the winter of 1796 and '97, Eli Granger, Thomas King, Simon King, Elijah Kent, Frederic Eastwell, and Samuel Latta located in town. Eli Granger and Abner Muggis built a schooner at Hanfords (then Kings) Landing, in 1799. This was the first merchant vessel built by Americans on Lake Ontario. The first marriage was that of Thomas Lee and a daughter of Wm. Hencher. Frederic Hanford kept the first store, in 1809; and Nathaniel Jones built the first sawmill.

⁶ 2 M. E. Presb., Bap., Cong., Union, and R. C.

⁷ Named from Henrietta Laura, Countess of Bath, daughter of Sir Wm. Pulteney.

⁸ Maj. Isaac Scott received for military services 900 acres in the s. w. part of the town, and attempted a settlement in 1790, but abandoned it in 1792. In 1800, Charles Rice, Wm. Thompson, Thomas Sparks, Moses Goodall, Geo. Dickinson, Sash Reed, and Gideon Griswood settled in the w. part. In 1807, Ira Hat h, Jonathan Russell, Benjamin Hale, and the Baldwin family settled on what was called the Wadsworth Road. In 1809, the Spring family settled near the center. Sarah Loggett taught the first school, in 1809; James Smith kept the first store; and Jonathan Smith built the first sawmill.

⁹ The census reports 5 churches; 2 M. E., 2 Bap., and Cong.

IRONDEQUOIT¹—was formed from Brighton, March 27, 1839. It lies on the s. border of the co., e. of the center. Lake Ontario forms the s., Irondequoit Bay the e., and Genesee River the w. boundary. Its surface is rolling, with an inclination in the s. part toward the lake and the deep valley of Irondequoit Bay on the e. The streams are small and flow s. and e. into the lake and bay. The soil in the s. part is sandy, and in the s. clay loam. **Irondequoit**, (p. v.) near the center, contains 15 houses. A suburb of Rochester, in the s. w. corner, contains 50 houses. The first settlement was made by Wm. Walker, in 1791.² There is no church in town.

MENDON—was formed from Bloomfield, (Ontario co.) May 26, 1812. It lies on the s. border of the co., e. of the center. Its surface in the s. and e. is rolling, and in the s. w. moderately hilly. Homeoye Creek flows through the s. w. corner, and the headwaters of Irondequoit Creek through near the center. There are three small ponds in the s. w. part. The soil is a clayey, calcareous loam. **Homeoye Falls**,³ (p. v.) near the s. w. corner, incorp. April 12, 1833, contains 4 churches, 3 flouring mills, 1 gristmill, a sawmill, 2 woolen factories, a plaster mill, a manufactory of agricultural implements, and a stone quarry. It is a station on the Canandaigua & Niagara Falls Branch of the N. Y. C. R. R. Pop. about 1,100. **Mendon**, (p. v.) in the e. part, contains 2 churches, a steam flouring mill, a steam sawmill, a foundery, and 20 houses; and **Mendon Center** (p. v.) a grist and saw mill and 15 houses. **Sibleyville**, in the s. w., is a hamlet. The first settlement was made at Homeoye Falls, by Zebulon Norton, from Vt., in 1790.⁴ The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1809.⁵ Rev. Jesse Brayman was the first settled minister.

OGDEN⁶—was formed from Parma, Jan. 27, 1817. It is an interior town, lying w. of the center of the co. The surface is level or gently undulating, with a slight inclination toward the s. The streams are small brooks forming head branches of Sandy, Salmon, and Little Black Creeks. The soil is a fine quality of calcareous and clayey loam. It is one of the best wheat growing towns in the co. **Spencerport**,⁷ (p. v.) a canal village and r. r. station, in the s. e. part of the town, contains 4 churches, a furnace, tannery, gristmill, and sawmill. Pop. 578. **Adams Basin**, (p. v.) is a canal village and r. r. station of 30 houses, in the s. w. part of the town. **Ogden Center** contains a church and 35 houses. **Ogden** is a p. o. Settlement was commenced in 1802, by George W. Willey, from East Haddam, Conn.⁸ The first preacher was Rev. Daniel Brown, in 1807; and the first church (Presb.) was formed in 1811.⁹

PARMA¹⁰—was formed from "Northampton," now Gates, April 8, 1808. Ogden was taken off in 1817. It lies upon Lake Ontario, w. of the center of the co. The surface is level in the s., and gently rolling in the s., with a slight inclination toward the s. Its streams are Salmon, Little Salmon, Buttonwood, and Long Pond Creeks. The soil is principally a gravelly loam, intermixed in places with sand and clay. Weak brine springs are found s. of Unionville. **Parma Corners**, (Parma p. o.) upon the ridge, in the s. part, contains a church, the Parma Institute, a pump factory, and 116 inhabitants. **Parma Center** (p. v.) contains 2 churches, a machine shop, and 109 inhabitants. **Unionville**, s. of the center, contains 2 churches, a furnace, machine shop, and 145 inhabitants. **North Parma** is a p. o. The first settlement was made in the s. e. part, in 1794, by Rozaleet Atchinson and his sons Stephen and John, from Tolland, Conn.¹¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed May 27, 1809.¹²

¹ Named from the Iroq. Called by the Indians Noodinondiquit, signifying a bay.

² Walker was a tinner. He settled at the mouth of Genesee River, but shortly after removed to the w. side of the river, into the present town of Greece, Amer. the other early settlers were — Park, — Dunsat, Elisha Sandler, Dr. Hoosmer, Luman Reynolds, Jesse Case, and Adolph Green, from Vt. The first death was that of Elijah Brown in 1806.

³ Long known as "North Mills," from the first mills, erected by Zebulon Norton.

⁴ Capt. Ball and Peter Shes, from Conn., came in with Mr. Norton. Among the other early settlers were Daniel Williams, Capt. Treat, Elisha Park, Ebenezer Bathbun, Benj. Parks, Wm. Beck, s., Aaron Wait, and Reuben Hill, from Mass., in 1793. These all settled in the e. part of the town. — Sterling, Jacon Cross, — Moore, and Calvin Perrine settled at Homeoye Falls, in 1794; John Parks, Jonas Allen, and Joseph Hill, in 1795; Clark, Fort, and Samuel Lane, in 1797. The first birth was that of Wm. E. Sterling, in 1799; the first marriage, that of Jason Cross and Mary Mason, in 1796; and the first death, that of John Mason, in 1801. Welcome Goodfield and J. M. S. Dunsat, in the first year. African Parish kept the first inn; and J. M. S. Dunsat, in the first store.

⁵ The census reports 7 churches in town; 2 Presb., 2 Union, Prot. E., M. E., Bap., Cong., and Christian.

⁶ Named from Wm. Ogden, a son-in-law of John Murray, original proprietor. The town embraces a portion of "Mill Yard Tract."

⁷ Named from Wm. H. Spencer, the pioneer settler.

⁸ Among the other early settlers were Ephraim, Abraham, Timothy, and Isaac Colby, and Wm. H. Spencer, in 1802; Joseph Mather, Jonathan Brown, Henry Hahn, Daniel Wandle, Benjamin Willey, John Webster, Benj. Freeman, and Daniel Spencer, in 1801; Judge William B. Brown and David Arnold, in 1805; and Austin Spencer, in 1808. These early settlers were all from Conn. The first child born was John Colby, in 1805; and the first death was that of Mrs. G. W. Willey, in 1803. Miss — Willey taught the first school, in 1807. George Dunsley kept the first inn; Charles Church the first store; and Wm. H. Spencer built the first sawmill.

⁹ The census reports 7 churches in town; Bap., Cong., M. E., Meth. Prot., Presb., R. C., and Union.

¹⁰ This town embraces the s. w. portion of the Mill Yard Tract.

¹¹ Among the other early settlers were Michael Beach, Silas Leonard, Geo. Goodhue, and Timothy Madden, in 1802; Jonathan Underwood, Gideon Jewell, Geo. Huntley, Almer Busek-way, jr., Jas. Light, and Jonathan Ogden, in 1805; Hope and Elisha Downs, in 1807; Augustus Mather, Eendell Curtiss, Sam'l Castle, and Kimmeene Roberts, in 1810; and Joshua Whitney, in 1811. The first marriage was that of Capt. Jonathan Leonard and a daughter of Wm. Humeher. Alpheus Madden taught the first school in 1804; J. Thompson kept the first store; Hope and Elisha Downs the first inn; and Jonathan Whitney built the first saw and grist mill.

¹² The census reports 9 churches in town; 2 Bap., 2 M. E., 2 Presb., F. W. Bap., Christian, and Cong.

PENFIELD¹—was formed from "Boyle," March 30, 1810. Webster was taken off in 1840. It lies on the e. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface is rolling, and in the w. it is much broken. Irondequoit Bay enters the s. w. corner, Irondequoit Creek flows through the s. w. corner and forms a part of the w. boundary. It falls about 90 ft. in the village of Penfield. The other streams are small brooks. The soil is drift sand over argillaceous loam. **Penfield**, (p. v.) in the s. w. part, on Irondequoit Creek, contains 3 churches, 2 gristmills, 2 sawmills, a woolen factory, a foundery, and a manufactory of agricultural implements. Pop. 560. **Lovetts Corners** (East Penfield p. o.) contains 20 houses; **Penfield Center** contains 15 houses. The first permanent settlement was made by Lebbeus Ross and Calvin Clark, in 1801.² There are 4 churches in town.³

PERINTON⁴—was formed from "Boyle," May 26, 1812. It is the s. town on the e. line of the co. Its surface is uneven, a ridge from the s. e. terminating near the center. Turk Hill, in the s. part, is the highest point in the co. The town is drained by the headwaters of Irondequoit Creek and its branches. The soil is a sandy loam. **Fairport**, (p. v.) s. w. of the center, a canal and n. r. station, contains 5 churches, 3 flouring mills, 2 sawmills, a plaster mill, 2 planing mills, a saleratus factory, machine shops, and carriage shops. Pop. 685. **Bushnells Basin**, (p. v.) in the w. part, on the canal, contains a church and 252 inhabitants; and **Egypt**, (p. v.) s. e. of the center, a church and 30 houses. **Pullans Basin** is a hamlet, on the canal. The first settlement commenced in 1790, but was mostly abandoned soon after. Glover Perrin was the first permanent settler, in 1793.⁵ Rev. — Crane preached the first sermon. There are 8 churches in town.⁶

PITTSFORD—was formed from "Smullwool," March 25, 1814. Henrietta was taken off in 1818. It is an interior town, lying e. of the center of the co. Its surface is undulating, with a gentle inclination toward the s. Irondequoit Creek flows through the s. e. part, and Allens Creek through the w. part. The soil is sandy in the s., and clayey and gravelly in the s. **Pittsford**, (p. v.) near the center, a canal and n. r. station, was incorp. April 7, 1827. It contains 4 churches, a union school, and a flouring mill. Pop. 702. **Cartersville**, in the e. part, on the canal, contains a distillery and 12 houses. The first settlement was commenced in 1789, by Israel and Simon Stone.⁷ The first church (Cong.) was organized in 1809.⁸

RIGA—was formed from "Northampton," now Gates, April 8, 1808. Chili was taken off in 1822. It lies on the w. border of the co., near the s. w. corner. Its surface is level or gently undulating. Black Creek, a dull, sluggish stream, flows e. in a tortuous course through near the center. The soil is a clayey loam. **Churchville**,⁹ (p. v.) s. w. of the center, on Black Creek, is a n. r. station, and contains 4 churches, a saw and flouring mill, foundery, and machine shop. Pop. 450. **Riga Center**, (Riga p. o.) near the center, contains a church, the Riga Academy, and 25 houses. The first settlement was commenced in 1805, under the auspices of James Wadsworth.¹⁰ The first church (Cong.) was formed in the fall of 1806;¹¹ Rev. Allen Hollister was the first pastor.

¹ Named from Daniel Penfield, an extensive landholder during the early settlement.

² Asa Carpenter had previously settled, but did not remain, Gen. Jonathan Fassett, of Vt., Caleb Hopkins, — Maybee, and four others, made a settlement, but soon after abandoned it on account of sickness. Hopkins and Maybee remained. As early as 1804, Josiah J. Kellogg, Dan'l Stilwell, Benj. Minor, Jonathan and David Baker, Isaac Beatty, and Henry Padlock, moved in. Daniel Penfield came in 1810. The first birth was that of a child of Mrs. Fiske; and the first death was that of Benj. Stilwell, in 1804. Jos. Babch taught the first school; Daniel Stilwell kept the first inn, in 1800; and Wm. McKinstor the first store. The first mills were built by Daniel Penfield.

³ Bapt., F. W. Bapt., M. E., and Presb.

⁴ Named from Glover Perrin, the first permanent settler.

⁵ Among the early settlers were Jesse Perrin, in 1794, Abner Wright, in 1795, Caleb Walker, in 1796, and Asa and Edward Terrin, Levi Treadwell, Mad. Norton, John Scott, John Peters, and Gidd. Ramsdell, soon after. The first birth was that of Asa Wright, in 1797. Glover Perrin kept the first inn; Gregory W. Dean the first store; and Richard Lincoln built the first grist-mill.

⁶ W. — Meth., M. E., Cong., Bapt., F. W. Bapt., Univ., and Union.

⁷ Silas Noy, Joseph Farr, Alex. Dunn, and David Davis, from Washington co., settled near the center about the same time;

Thos. Clelland, Ezra Patterson, and Josiah Ginnison, soon after. In 1799 and '91, the Stone family, of 7 persons, Cal. L. Hopkins, Wm. Acker, Israel Canfield, and Benj. Miller, came in. The first marriage was that of N. Armstrong and Miss L. Cole. The first school was taught in 1794. John Mann built the first mill, in 1805, on Irondequoit Creek, in the e. part of the town.

⁸ There are 4 churches in town, Presb., Prot. E., M. E., and Bapt.

⁹ Named from Samuel Church, the pioneer settler at the village in 1808.

¹⁰ The first settlers were mostly from Mass. Philo Church settled near the center, in March 1805. Soon after, Samuel Shepard settled in the s. w. part; Henry Brewster, Sam'l Baldwin, William Parker, Ezekiel Barnes, Nehemiah F. —, Samuel Church, Jas. Knowles, Thos. Pugham, Jos. Fletcher, Luc. Morse, and Geo. Richmond, in 1807; and J. S. Umerson and Eber and Chester Grant, in 1808. The first birth was that of a daughter of Sam'l Church; the first male child born was Hiram Shepard, in 1806; the first death was that of Elisha Church, in 1807. Jos. Thompson kept the first inn; Thompson and Threlk the first store, in 1808. — Samuel Lincoln built the first saw-mill, in 1808; and the first grist-mill, in 1811, both at Churchville.

¹¹ The constituent parts of churches in town, 2 Cong., M. E., Presb.,

Bapt., and Univ.



ROCHESTER¹—was taken from Brighton and Gates, and incorp. as a village, by the name of "Rochesterville," March 21, 1817. Its name was changed April 12, 1822, and it was enlarged and incorporated as a city April 28, 1834.² It is located s. of the center of the co., upon Genesee River, 7 mi. from its mouth; and it contains an area of about 8 sq. mi. The surface is level or gently undulating. The N. Y. C. R. R. track is 280 ft. above Lake Ontario; and Mt. Hope Ridge, the highest point upon the s. border, is 160 ft. higher. The city has a solid foundation of Niagara limestone, cropping out along the course of the river, but in other parts of the city usually covered with drift deposits. The Genesee flows s., dividing the city into two nearly

equal parts. Its course through the city is mostly a succession of rapids and falls, affording an extensive and valuable water-power, which is fully improved for manufacturing purposes.³

The city is quite regularly laid out, most of the streets crossing each other at right angles. The n. and s. streets are parallel to the river, and upon the principal e. and w. streets bridges are built across the river.⁴ The streets are usually well paved and bordered by commodious sidewalks. The city is divided into 12 wards.

The immense water-power furnished by Genesee River gives to the city great advantages for manufacturing.⁵ Mills were erected at an early period; and gradually other machinery was added, until the present great amount and variety have been attained. The staple manufacture of the city is flour. There are now in operation 24 mills and an aggregate of 125 runs of stone. The mills have a capacity for grinding 800,000 bbls. of flour per annum; and the aggregate capital invested is \$700,000. Since the failure of the wheat crop in Western New York, a considerable portion of the water-power has been directed to other manufacturing purposes.⁶

The culture of fruit and ornamental trees has for many years formed an important business of the city; and now the nurseries are among the most extensive in the country.⁷

The commerce of the city is large, though of much less importance than the manufactures. It

¹ Named from Col. Nathl Rochester, one of the original proprietors.

² At the first village meeting, held May 13, 1828, under charter, Francis Brown was elected President, and Wm. Collb, Everard Peck, Dan. Mack, and Jehiel Bernard, Trustees. The village corporation embraced 750 acres. The first city officers—elected in June, 1834—were Jonathan Child, Mayor; Louis Brooks, Thos. Kempshall, Lajah F. Smith, Fredk F. Backus, and A.W. Ripley, Aldermen; John C. Nash, Clerk; and E. F. Marshall, Treasurer.

³ The whole fall of Genesee River within the co. is 280 ft., of which 265 are below the s. line of the city. The falls evidently all once formed a single cascade; but the different degrees of hardness of the several rocks over which the river flows have caused an unequal retrograde movement of the falls, until they have assumed their present position. The surface shales have worn away gradually to form uniform slopes, over which the water flows in a series of rapids. At the Upper Falls the stream falls a distance of 26 feet over the perpendicular edge of the Niagara limestone underlaid by slate. Below the Upper Falls the river flows 17 mi. through a deep ravine bounded by nearly perpendicular sides, to the Middle Falls, where it has a descent of 25 ft. One hundred rods below, it descends 84 ft. over a ledge of Medina sandstone to the level of Lake Ontario. Several sulphur springs flow out of the rocks below the Middle Falls.

⁴ The river is crossed by 4 bridges, respectively at Buffalo, Court, Andrew, and Christi sts. The Court and Andrew St. Bridges are of iron, and the others of wood. The first bridge was built upon the site of the present Buffalo St. Bridge, in 1810-12 under a special act. The cost—\$12,000—was raised by tax, in Ontario and Genesee cos. The Court St. Bridge was first built in 1826, by individuals. It was replaced by the present structure in 1838, at the city expense. The Central R. R. Bridge crosses the river a few rods above the Upper Falls. The canal is crossed by 5 substantial iron bridges, built by the State. Other bridges are built across the canal feeder and the various mill-races extending through the city.

⁵ The situation of this water-power is very favorable for the growth of manufactures. Vessels from Lake Ontario can come up the river to the foot of the Lower Falls, 2 mi. below the center of the city; and above the rapids the river is navigable to Mount Morris, a distance of 33 mi. The first mill was built by Ebenezer Allen, in 1788-89. He soon after sold out to Col. Fish and removed to Canada. This mill and one other were the only ones at this place until 1814, when J. H. and H. H. Fly and Joseph Bissell built another at the Upper Falls. During this year a few hundred bbls. of flour were sent to the Niagara frontier, the first if an ever exported from Rochester. The Phoenix Mills were built in 1818, since that time the number has largely increased, until now Rochester is one of the best flour manufacturing places in the country. It is called the "Flour City."

⁶ Flour Barrels form an important item in the manufacturing interests of the city. There are now engaged in this business 41 firms, producing in the aggregate 200,000 bbls. annually, and giving employment to 400 men.

Axes and Edge Tools are manufactured by 3 firms, with an aggregate capital of \$180,000, and employing to 200 men.

Machane Shops, 9 in number, have an aggregate capital of \$300,000, turn out goods to the amount of \$500,000 per annum, and employ 750 men.

Furnaces, 8 in number, employ 150 men, and have a capital of \$320,000.

The Durgan and Forsyth Safe and Sash Manufacturing Co. was incorp. in Dec, 1854, with a capital of \$100,000. It gives employment to 250 men, and produces goods to the amount of \$250,000 per annum.

Cotton Factories, 2 in number, give employment to 26 men, and produce \$220,000 worth of goods annually.

Breweries, 17 in number, have an aggregate capital of \$130,000, and produce \$250,000 worth of ale and lager beer annually.

Boat Yards, 15 in number, have a capital of \$70,000, and manufacture \$175,000 worth of boats annually.

Couch and Carriage factories, 8 in number, turn out \$150,000 worth of carriages annually.

Boat and Shoe factories, 5 in number, give employment to 900 hands, and turn out goods annually to the amount of \$500,000.

Cabinet Shops, 8 in number, employ 625 men, and turn out work to the amount of \$500,000 annually.

Chair Factories, 2 in number, employ 300 men, and turn out chairs to the amount of \$200,000 per annum.

Among the other articles annually manufactured are woollen cloths to the amount of \$50,000, soap and candles to the amount of \$50,000, carpets, paper, linseed oil, alcohol, paint, fire-engines, rifles, &c. A carpet manufactory was started in 1822; and in 1828 there were 20 successful operations,—one at the Lower and one at the Middle Falls. The first paper mill was built at the Upper Falls, in 1819. A large paper mill below the Lower Falls now produces paper to the amount of \$130,000 annually. It is chiefly engaged in the manufacture of printing paper. There are several sawmills, planing mills, and tanneries in the city. Besides these, there are many minor manufactures, in the aggregate giving employment to a large number of men and making use of a great amount of capital. The city ranks among the first manufacturing towns in the State.

⁷ Ellwanger & Barry's Mount Hope Nursery, occupying 500 acres, is probably the most extensive nursery in the world. Samuel Moulton's and Birch st. Nursery occupies 350 acres; Altony Frost & Co's Genesee Valley Nursery, about 200; J. O. Bloss & Packer & Russell's East Avenue Nursery, about 200; J. O. Bloss & Co., Chas. Moulton, — Burtis, Mattison & Co., Wm. King, and Wm. Bryan & Co.'s nurseries occupy all to 100 acres each.

is carried on by means of the canals, railroads, and Lake Ontario.¹ The exports consist of the products of the Genesee Valley and of the manufactured goods of the city. Pop. 43,877.

Besides the co. buildings, the city contains several fine public edifices.

The City Hall, combined with the co. courthouse, has already been described.

Corinthian Hall contains the reading room and library of the Athenaeum and Mechanics' Association, and is one of the finest public halls in the country.

The Arcade, fronting Buffalo St., is a commodious building, containing the p. o., telegraph offices, and a variety of other offices, stores, &c. It has a broad promenade extending through the center, from which the various rooms open on either side. The roof is built mostly of glass, and the public walk is open to the roof. The rooms of the upper stories open upon galleries, which extend the entire length of the building on either side above the main walk or promenade.

The Central R. R. Depot is one of the finest buildings of the kind in the State. It contains ample accommodations for the various r. r. offices, passenger rooms, and for the cars which arrive on the various roads that center there. Its roof is supported by iron; and the whole structure presents a fine and imposing appearance. Several of the mercantile blocks, the banks, and private residences, are beautiful structures and worthy of becoming architectural models.

The Public Schools of the city are under the control of a Board of Education, consisting of 2 members from each ward and a Superintendent. The schools are graded, and the course of instruction embraces all studies, from the primary through the higher branches taught in academies. The school buildings are 16 in number. The number of teachers employed is 104; 13 are males and 91 females. The number of children between the ages of 4 and 21 is 16,108, of whom 6,320, or 38 per cent., attend school during some portion of the year. The total expenses for 1857 were \$58,945.55. Number of volumes in school libraries, 7000.

The University of the City of Rochester was incorp. in Jan. 1850, and is under the patronage of the Baptist denomination. This school has an optional classical and scientific course. The present number of pupils is 140.²

The Baptist Theological Seminary,³ connected with the University, was established Nov. 4, 1850. Its present number of students is 31.

The Rochester Collegiate Institute, corner of Atwater and Oregon Sts., was established in 1854, and is at present a flourishing institution.

The Rochester Female Academy, on Fitzhugh St., was incorp. in 1837.

The Allen Female Seminary and *The Tracy Female Institute* are flourishing private seminaries. There are 8 parish schools connected with the R. C. churches of the city.

The Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics' Association was founded in 1849. It has an extensive reading room and a library of 8,000 volumes. It sustains an annual course of lectures.

The Female Charitable Society was organized in 1826, to furnish clothing and other articles of necessity to the destitute.

The Home for the Friendless was organized April 11, 1849, to provide work for the needy who cannot obtain employment.

The House for Idle and Vagrant Children was opened June 2, 1854. It is connected with the school department of the city: and to it are sent all vagrant children that are wandering about the streets.

The Rochester Orphan Asylum was established in 1836 and incorp. in 1838. It is a fine brick edifice, situated in the s. w. part of the city, upon a lot donated by the Hon. John Greig. Its average number of inmates is 84, supported by State and county appropriations and private subscription.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum was opened in July, 1812. It is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. It is situated in the rear of St. Patrick's Church.

The Cartmen's Mutual Benevolent Society was incorp. in July, 1819.

The St. Andrew's Benevolent Society for extending aid to indigent Scotchmen was formed in 1850.

The St. George's Society was formed in March, 1849, by the English residents of the city.

The other societies in the city are the *Monroe Co. Bible Society*, organized in 1821; *The Rochester*

¹ The principal landing for the port of Rochester is at Charlotte, at the mouth of Genesee River, 7 mi. below the city. The amount of imports at this port for the year 1858 was \$338,252; exports, \$126,137. The principal imports are wheat, flour, fish, lumber, horses, hides and skins, peas, and wood; and exports, castings, fruit, fruit trees, furniture, cheese, potatoes, and machinery.

The lighthouse is 57 ft. high, surmounted by a lantern 11 ft. diameter and 8 ft. high, with a 4th order of lens. It was erected in 1822, at a cost of \$5,000. The pier is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mi. in length, built of wood and stone; and on the end is a beacon lighthouse.

² This institution at present occupies temporary buildings upon Buffalo St., in the midst of the city. It owns a site of 12 acres just E. of the city limits, upon which suitable buildings are in process of erection. Connected with the institution is a valuable library and a fine numismatic cabinet.

³ This institution has an endowment of \$7,000. It has a German Theological Department. Its library contains 3,500 vols., 1,000 of which belonged to Dr. Augustus Neander, the German ecclesiastical historian.

City Tract Society; the Industrial School Association; the Christian Doctrine Society; Society of St. Alphonsus. (German:) *St. Joseph's Convent of Redemption; the Academics of St. Patrick, The Sacred Heart, and Our Lady of Mercy.* The *St. Mary's Hospital* has an average of about 70 patients.

The *Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents*, a State institution, established in 1841, is located upon a farm of 42 acres $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. n. of the courthouse. The buildings consist of a large and imposing main edifice, with wings containing offices, cells, a chapel, &c. and a variety of workshops. They occupy a site of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, surrounded by a high wall. The average number of inmates is nearly 400.¹

The first religious services held in the co. were connected with the French missions in the 17th century. The first church at Rochester (Presb.) was formed in 1815, and the church edifice was erected in 1817; Rev. Comfort Williams was the first settled minister, in 1816. Several of the city churches are among the finest church edifices in the State. There are now 46 churches in the city.²

Mount Hope Cemetery is located in Brighton, near the s. line of the city. It embraces a lot of 70 acres located upon Mount Hope, the highest point of land in the vicinity, and one completely overlooking the city. It is laid out in excellent taste, and is one of the finest rural cemeteries in the country.

St. Patrick's Cemetery contains 15 acres, and *St. Joseph's Cemetery* (German) 9 acres.

The territory about the mouth of the Genesee first became known to the whites in the early exploring expeditions of the French. A map of the region, prepared by Baron La Hontan, was published at London in 1703. Views of the Upper and Lower Genesee Falls had been published as early as 1768.³ Many other adventurers visited the place and gave descriptions of it long previous to the Revolution. The country remained in the peaceable possession of the Indians until after the war, when immigration began to set in toward Western N. Y. The first settler who located at the falls was Ebenezer Allen, the notorious tory.⁴ He built a mill in 1788 or '90, but soon after sold out his improvements to the Pulteney Estate. The mill went to decay; and there were no other white settlers for several years.⁵ Among the earliest settlers were Jeremiah Olmstead, who located a short distance s. of the present site of the House of Refuge, in 1798-99; Wm. Cole, who established a ferry, in 1805; and Enos Stone, who built a mill, in 1808. In 1802, Nath'l Rochester, Wm. Fitzhugh, and Charles H. Carroll, from Md., purchased a tract of 300 acres at the Upper Falls; and in 1812 they caused their land to be laid out for settlement. In the same year Francis and Matthew Brown, from Mass., and Thomas Mumford, laid out a tract of 200 acres adjoining the former, and commenced the erection of mills, &c.⁶

The war with Great Britain broke out at the time when the first efforts were made to build up Rochester, and seriously retarded the progress of settlement. The fear of Indian hostilities and of hostile invasion from Canada caused many of the pioneer settlers to abandon their new homes and emigrate to the more populous sections of the country. At the close of the war, settlements commenced throughout Western N. Y. with increased rapidity; and Rochester immediately felt the new impulse. A large number of settlers came in, mills were built, and the place immediately became the commercial and manufacturing center of the fertile Genesee country. The finishing of the Erie Canal gave a new impetus to the business of the place and served to greatly extend its manufacturing interests. Since that time the city has steadily and rapidly increased both in population,⁷ and business, until it has arrived at a front rank among the inland cities of the State.

RUSSELL—was formed from Avon, (Livingston co.,) March 13, 1818. It lies near the center of the s. border of the co. Its surface is rolling, with a w. inclination. Genesee River forms its w. boundary; and Honeye Creek flows w. through the town and enters the river near the center of the w. border. In the w. part, along the river, are extensive flats. The soil is a sandy, calcareous

¹ The central building is 86 by 60 ft., and 3 stories high. The wings are each 148 by 52 ft.,—making the entire length of the building 352 feet. Juvenile delinquents are sentenced to this institution from the central, northern, and western parts of the State—those from the eastern part being sent to a similar institution on Ward's Island, New York City. The inmates spend a portion of each day in study and a portion in laboring at some useful employment. The principal business carried on is the manufacture of shoes and brushes. A library of 6,000 volumes is at the disposal of the institution. The yearly cost is about \$1,000, and the earnings of the inmates \$12,000. See p. 42.

² In Presb., S. M. B., 7 R. C., 4 Prof. E., 4 Bap., 2 Friends and 1 each Cong., Univ., Unit., Ref., Prot., D., Germ., Evan., Germ. Ref., second Advent, Society of Christians, Brothers in Christ, Evng. Association, and Jewish.

³ Upon these early maps the Genesee was called "Cascachigon," or Little Senecas River. The water-power was not immediately improved, because every creek in the vicinity afforded sufficient power for the wants of the people.

⁴ Aaron Burr visited the place in 1795 and made a minute and critical survey of the falls. In 1797 Louis Philippe and his

two brothers, then in exile, accompanied by Robert Morris, visited the place.

⁵ See p. 538.

⁶ Charles Harford built a small mill in 1807,—the first one after that of Ebenezer Allen. The Browns built a race in 1812 and started a store. The same year Samuel J. Andrews and Mass. Atwater laid out a tract of land for settlement. Among the settlers who came in about this time were Rev. Abielard Reynolds, Dr. Johan Brown, (the first physician,) Abraham Strick, John Matlock, (the first lawyer,) Henry Skinner, Israel Scranton, Isaac Knapp, Hezekiah Noble, Joseph Hughes, Ebenezer Kelly, Ira West, Flisha and Henry Ely, Porter P. Peck, Josiah Bissell Jr., Michael Cully, Harvey Montgomery, Charles D. Farman, and Geo. B. Sill. The first child born was a son of Enos Stone, May 1, 1810. Handel Scranton built the first framed dwelling, in 1812, on the present site of the Eagle Tavern.

⁷ The following table shows the progress of population since 1820:—

1830.....	9,297	1845.....	26,965
1845.....	14,414	1850.....	36,403
1840.....	24,191	1855.....	43,877

loam on the uplands, and a rich alluvium on the flats. **East Rush** (p. o.) contains a church, a saw and grist mill, a carriage factory, and about 250 inhabitants; **West Rush**, (p. v.) in the w. part, a station on the C. & N. E. Branch of the N. Y. C. R. R., contains a saw and grist mill and 20 houses; **North Rush**, (p. v.) in the s. w. part, about 1 mi. e. of Southville station, contains a church and 16 houses. **Genesee Valley R. R. Junction** is 1 mi. w. of West Rush. The first settlement was commenced in 1799, by Maj. Wm. Markham and Ransom Smith, from N. H.¹ The first settled minister was Elder Goff, (Bap.)²

SWEDEN—was formed from Murray, (Orleans co.) April 2, 1813. It lies on the w. border of the co., near the center. Its surface is level and gently rolling. A high ridge passes e. and w. through the town, s. of the center. Salmon Creek rises in the s. w. part and flows in an e. and s. e. course through the town. The soil is clay and clay loam. **Brockport**,³ (p. v.) in the s. part, a canal village and r. r. station, was incorp. April 26, 1820, contains 6 churches, the Brockport Collegiate Institute,⁴ a bank, 2 newspaper offices, 4 foundries, a planing mill, a manufactory of mowers and reapers, an extensive carriage manufactory, and a rotary pump manufactory. Pop. 2,143. **Sweden Center**, (Sweden p. o.) near the center, contains 2 churches and 20 houses; and **West Sweden**, near the s. w. corner, 2 churches and 15 houses. The first settlement was commenced in 1807,⁵ by Nathaniel Poole and Walter Palmer. There are 10 churches in town.⁶

CLARKSON—was formed from Clarkson, Oct. 11, 1852. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Lake Ontario forms its s. boundary. Its surface is slightly rolling and inclines toward the lake. It is drained by a number of small streams, the principal of which is Sandy Creek. The soil is a sandy, clayey, and gravelly loam. Salt was manufactured to a limited extent by the early settlers. **Clarkson Center**, (p. v.) in the s. part, contains 35 houses; **North Clarkson**, (p. o.) in the e. part, 8 houses; **Kendalls Mills**, near the s. w. corner, partly in Kendall, (Orleans co.) is a hamlet. The first settlement was commenced in 1810, by Aretus Haskell.⁷ There are 5 churches in town.⁸ A Fourierite community was organized and located at the mouth of Sandy Creek, in 1843, under Dr. Theller, of Canadian Patriot War notoriety. The bubble soon burst.

WEBSTER—was formed from Penfield, Feb. 6, 1810. It lies on Lake Ontario, in the s. e. corner of the co. Irondequoit Bay forms the w. boundary. Its surface from the ridge in the s. part has a gentle inclination to the lake. The shore rises in places 50 ft., and in the w., on Irondequoit Bay, 80 to 100 ft. The streams are small and flow s. into the lake. The soil is a sandy loam s. of the ridge, and clay and clay loam in the s. Salt was manufactured to some extent by the early settlers. **Webster**, (p. v.) in the s. part, on the ridge, contains 4 churches, the Webster Academy, and 310 inhabitants; **West Webster**, (p. v.) in the s. w. part, contains 40 houses. The first settlement was commenced in 1805, under the agency of Caleb Lyon.⁹ The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1812, by Rev. Solomon Pierce.¹⁰

WHEATLAND—was formed from Caledonia, (Livingston co.) as "Inverness," Feb. 23, 1821. Its name was changed April 3, 1821. It lies upon the s. border, in the s. w. part of the co. Genesee River flows s. on the e. border. Its surface is rolling. Oatka (or Allens) Creek flows e. through near the center of the town. It is joined at Mumfords by the Outlet of Caledonia Springs, forming an excellent water-power. The soil is loam, mixed with clay in the interior, and with sand and gravel in some localities, the whole underlaid by limestone. Gypsum is found in large quantities. **Scottsville**,¹¹ (p. v.) in the e. part, contains 4 churches, a union school, extensive flouring mills,

¹ Among the early settlers were Joseph Morgan, from the w. side of the river, and — Spicker, from the Mohawk. Philip Bruce, Christal Thomas, Jacob stall, and John Bell, came in 1801, from Md.; Joseph Sidley and Elisha Sibbey, from Rensselaer co. in 1804; Jonathan Perry and Thomas Daily, in 1806. The first birth was that of Joseph Morgan, in 1789. The first deaths were Mr. and Mrs. Markham, in 1791. John Webster kept the first inn. Benj. Campbell built the first store; and John Webster built the first grist-mill.

² The census reports 5 churches in town; 2 M. E., Evan. Luth., Bap., and Christian.

³ Named from Hed Brockway, a prominent early settler in the village.

⁴ This institution is under the supervision of the Baptist denomination, and is in a flourishing condition.

⁵ Samuel Bishop, — Hendons, Joseph White, and Stephen Johnson came in 1807. John Reed, Timothy Tyler, and Edward Parks, in 1808. Beuben Moore, with his sons James, Amos, and Isaac, settl. in 1800 and '10, in the e. part. James Scott (elder) was the first settler in the s. part, in 1809. John Phelps, Rufus Hummel, and — K. 1810 were the original purchasers of the site of Brockport. — Jan. 8, Seymour, George Allen, Thomas R. Roby, Ralph W. Good, Luke Webster, and Charles Richardson were early settlers. Samuel Bishop kept

the first inn, in 1809; Charles Richardson the first store; and Brockway & Blodgett built the first mill.

⁶ 2 M. E., 2 Bap., F. W. Bap., Cong., Presb., Prof. F., and P. C.

⁷ Josiah and Samuel Randall, from Maine, settled in 1810; Stephen Baxter and John Newlin, in 1811; — struck settl. at the mouth of Sandy Creek, in 1811; — Bidder, and Alanson Thomas, seen after. — But few settlers came in until after 1817. The first death was that of — struck, in 1812. A. D. Raymond kept the first inn; Daniel Pease the first store; and Alanson Thomas built the first mill, for Le Roy & Raymond.

⁸ M. E., Meth. Prof., Bap., F. W. Bap., and Union.

⁹ John Shoecraft, from Ulster Co.; Isaac Straight, Daniel Harvey, Abiam Foster, Paul Hammond, William Mann, William Harris, John Letts, Samuel Turner, Samuel Goodenough, and Benjamin Barnett, mostly from N. H. and Vt., settl. about 1806. The first birth was in the family of Caleb Lyon, and the first death, that of a child of N. Gaines. Wm. Harris taught the first school in 1810. John Letts kept the first inn; J. B. Craming the first store, in 1825; and Caleb Lyon built the first saw and grist mill, in 1816.

¹⁰ There are 4 churches in town; Bap., M. E., Presb., and Univ.

¹¹ Named from Isaac Scott, the first settler and owner of the present site of the village.

plaster mills, a wooden factory, furnace, brewery and distillery, and a steam planing mill. Pop. 925. **Mumford**, (p. v.) in the s. w. part, contains 3 churches, a saw and grist mill, machine shop, a thrashing machine manufactory, and plaster mill. Pop. 535. **Garbuttville** contains extensive quarries of plaster, flour and plaster mills, and 20 houses; **Wheatland Center**, (Wheatland p. o.) near the center, contains 15 houses. The first settlement was made in 1789,¹ by Peter Shaeffer, from Penn. The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1811. The first pastor was Rev. Solomon Brown. The census reports 11 churches in town.²

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Monroe County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.				POPULATION.		No. of Dwelling.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Districts.				Children taught.	
Brighton.....	12,079 1/2	1,072	\$1,032,786	\$236,453	\$1,099,239	1,777	1,546	499	532	291	9	1,065	
Chm.....	19,873 1/2	5,172 1/2	816,200	35,474	851,674	1,131	1,072	390	490	318	11	697	
Clarkson.....	15,473	4,626	598,235	112,035	680,270	1,107	1,070	392	415	291	10	730	
Gates.....	10,001	1,935	720,860	116,700	837,560	1,221	1,126	423	459	296	10	1,041	
Greece.....	24,289	5,770 1/2	1,320,638	120,953	1,441,591	2,223	2,164	805	832	589	18	1,527	
Henrietta.....	18,277 1/2	3,391	883,332	207,250	1,090,582	1,105	1,039	416	357	300	10	706	
Irondequoit.....	3,098	3,083 1/2	587,840	48,234	636,074	1,660	1,574	582	634	400	6	1,291	
Mendon.....	18,391 1/2	4,112	950,065	102,186	1,052,251	1,525	1,490	549	594	444	18	913	
Ogden.....	18,942	3,621	787,945	79,700	867,645	1,004	1,076	553	585	464	14	911	
Parma.....	20,020 1/2	6,012 1/2	705,295	85,321	790,616	1,464	1,379	532	556	433	16	1,164	
Pittsfield.....	17,954 1/2	4,302	707,297	43,600	750,897	1,544	1,487	607	632	434	12	1,111	
Perrinton.....	17,265	5,094	838,333	51,000	892,333	1,061	1,514	570	647	435	11	985	
Pittsfield.....	12,648	2,080 1/2	580,880	92,100	672,980	1,123	1,016	375	412	315	10	747	
Riga.....	17,091 1/2	4,000	736,592	78,452	815,044	1,050	975	384	385	292	13	835	
Rochester.....	6411	61 1/2	936,248	2,582,365	11,944,973	21,682	22,195	7,408	8,567	5,584	18	15,863	
Ush.....	14,871	3,556 1/2	860,392	83,910	944,300	889	891	301	318	215	10	646	
Sweden.....	17,602 1/2	4,115 1/2	1,033,086	275,229	1,308,315	1,982	1,985	712	528	523	13	1,293	
Union.....	19,062 1/2	5,796 1/2	576,066	28,400	604,466	1,235	1,116	442	444	323	15	806	
Webster.....	15,454	4,703	552,277	91,871	644,148	1,258	1,160	466	518	333	11	931	
Wheatland.....	15,559	3,597	736,440	137,149	873,589	1,439	1,377	480	503	283	10	967	
Total.....	316,840 1/2	78,182	24,550,165	4,414,292	28,773,527	48,708	47,616	16,916	18,283	12,551	245	52,916	

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Wheat.	Spring.	Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	Domestic Cattle, in Yards.
Brighton.....	594	633	561	2,110	1,029	19,304	80,977 1/2	3,388 1/2	34,815	20,187	50,825	1,480	152
Chm.....	956	1,479	966	8,745	2,142	4,067 1/2	95,288 1/2	4,239	25,296	26,810	117,665	4,396	263
Clarkson.....	821	1,151	728	7,759	1,142	17,208	88,552 1/2	3,337	15,542	27,154	60,441	11,630	263
Gates.....	500	546	616	1,165	827	17,236	69,655 1/2	2,594	22,252	17,430	41,285	859	20
Greece.....	1,365	1,645	1,449	9,374	3,069	28,566	155,684 1/2	982 1/2	61,656	159,088	4,745	1,379	
Henrietta.....	897	1,061	822	6,655	1,966	54,710	115,242	3,099 1/2	16,520	25,061	72,319	7,879	372
Irondequoit.....	543	639	657	8,568	1,393	87,321	417,883 1/2	2,441	18,436	10,670	96,020	13,025	318
Mendon.....	1,153	1,222	1,067	8,568	1,793	62,183	107,706 1/2	3,666 1/2	32,369	40,529	110,217	9,133	289
Ogden.....	1,099	1,343	936	6,690	1,793	62,183	107,706 1/2	3,666 1/2	32,369	40,529	110,217	9,133	289
Parma.....	1,180	1,355	1,235	9,626	2,905	27,662 1/2	128,811 1/2	3,969 1/2	31,631	42,509	150,751	9,593	731
Pittsfield.....	1,044	1,327	1,040	4,979	1,633	35,316	151,093	2,193 1/2	37,044	28,714	94,318	10,495	684
Perrinton.....	1,090	1,366	918	8,008	1,676	44,943 1/2	101,593	3,062 1/2	62,159	25,729	81,878	10,625	144
Pittsfield.....	891	1,146	743	7,154	1,782	74,851	84,063 1/2	2,431	30,968	7,818	40,633	670	218
Riga.....	594	633	561	2,110	1,029	19,304	80,977 1/2	3,388 1/2	34,815	20,187	50,825	1,480	152
Rochester.....	792	891	686	6,734	2,102	47,013	117,728	1,981	16,890	16,790	78,910	4,400	180
Ush.....	986	1,472	1,092	8,516	1,895	32,659	82,999	3,067	10,553	30,210	86,909	12,690	685
Sweden.....	1,043	1,329	968	10,647	1,998	10,765 1/2	151,385	3,670 1/2	29,839	20,820	108,101	7,011	486
Union.....	891	1,025	921	5,823	1,778	19,876	94,373	3,227	42,586	33,477	126,550	3,333	671
Webster.....	1,015	1,065	793	6,680	1,931	197,399	60,626	2,365	19,380	8,468	43,127	7,892	404
Wheatland.....	1,015	1,065	793	6,680	1,931	197,399	60,626	2,365	19,380	8,468	43,127	7,892	404
Total.....	18,913	21,981	17,564	116,817	34,727	819,299	1,833,351	58,798 1/2	64,551	491,491	1,643,515	131,233	5,947 1/2

1 Mr. Shaeffer and his sons Peter and Jacob came in Dec. 1789. They found a settlement commenced by Hanszer Allen and his brother-in-law, Christopher Dugan, near the mouth of Allans Creek, a short distance below Scottsville. Allen had a comfortable log house and about 60 acres of improvement. The Shaeffers became the purchasers of his farm, paying \$2.50 per acre. After the sale, Allen left with his family by Mount Morris. The valley of the river below Shaeffer's was slow in settling; Joseph Morgan came in 1792, Andrew Wertman in 1794 or '95, Clark Aspinwall, Peter Conkle, Frederick and Nicholas Hezler were early settlers in the Shaeffer neighborhood. Gordon Heath came from Vt. in 1799. The s. w. part was early settled, and the auspices of Charles Williamson, by Scotch emigration, were John McNaughton and family, near Mount Isaac. Scott settled at Scottsville about 1799, and Donald McKean

soon after. Zachariah Garbutt and family settled at what is now Garbuttville, in 1803; and Powell Carpenter, near Scottsville, in 1801. The first marriage was that of Peter Shaeffer, jr., and daughter of Jacob Schenauer, in 1790. (Ebenzer, All.) had previously added another inmate to his homestead by a pretended marriage with Lucy Chapman. (See p. 711.) The first death was that of Peter Shaeffer, sen., Jacob Scott kept the first mill, Philip Garbutt and Abram Hamford the first store; and Peter Shaeffer, jr., built the first sawmill, in 1810, and the first gristmill, in 1811. John and Robert McKay built the first gristmill, at Mendon, in 1808; and David McKenzie erected the first cloth dyeing works, on a Ganesse River. 2 2 Presb., 2 Bap., 2 Friends, 2 R. C., Prot. E., M. E., and Asso. Ref. Presb.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.



This county was formed from Albany, March 12, 1772, under the name of "*Tryon Co.*"¹ Its name was changed April 2, 1784. Ontario was taken off in 1789, Herkimer, Otsego, and Tioga in 1791, Hamilton in 1816,² and Fulton in 1838. It lies on both sides of the Mohawk, centrally distant 39 miles from Albany, and contains 436 sq. mi. The general system of highlands which forms the connecting link between the northern spurs of the Alleghany Mts. on the s. and the Adirondacks on the n. extends through this co. in a s. e. and s. w. direction. Mohawk River cuts through the upland, and forms a valley 1 to 2 mi. wide, and 200 to 500 ft. below the summits of the hills. The valleys of several of the tributaries of the Mohawk extend several miles into the highland district at nearly

right angles to the river valley. The hills bordering upon the river generally rise in gradual slopes, and from their summits the country spreads out into an undulating upland, with a general inclination toward the river, into which every part of the surface of the co. is drained. The principal tributaries of the Mohawk are the East Canada, Garoga, Cayadutta, Chuctenunda Creeks, and Evas Kil, on the n., and Cowilliga, Chuctenunda, Schoharie, Auries, Flat, Canajoharie, and Otsquaga Creeks, on the s. The highest point in the co. is Bean Hill, in Florida, and is estimated to be 700 ft. above tide, and the lowest point is the bed of the Mohawk, on the e. line of the co., 260 ft. above tide.

Gneiss, the only primary rock in the co., is found in patches, the principal locality being at "*The Noses*," on the Mohawk.³ Resting directly upon this are heavy masses of calciferous sandstone, appearing mostly on the n. bank of the river and extending into Fulton co.⁴ Next above this are the Black River and Trenton limestone, not important as surface rocks, but furnishing valuable quarries of building stone. The slates and shales of the Hudson River group extend along the s. border of the co. and are found in a few places n. of the river. Drift and boulders abound in various places. The soil along the river consists of alluvial deposits and a deep, rich, vegetable mold, and upon the uplands it is mostly a highly productive sandy and gravelly loam. The productions are principally grass and spring grains. The uplands are finely adapted to pasturage, and dairying forms the leading pursuit. Upon the Mohawk Flats immense quantities of bromocorn are raised. There are several important manufactories in the co., consisting chiefly of woolen goods, carpets, paper, agricultural implements, sash and blinds, and castings. Quarrying is extensively carried on.⁵

The principal public works are the Erie Canal, extending along the s. side of the Mohawk, and the N. Y. Central R. R.⁶ on the n. bank. A wire suspension bridge crosses the Mohawk at Fort Hunter, and wooden bridges at Amsterdam, Fonda, Canajoharie, Fort Plain, and St. Johnsville. An iron bridge was built at Fort Plain, in 1858.

The county seat is located at Fonda, a pleasant village on the Mohawk, built on the site of the ancient Dutch settlement of "*Coughlaawaga*."⁷ The courthouse is a fine brick edifice, containing the usual co. offices.⁸ The jail is a stone building, adjacent to the courthouse.⁹ The co. poorhouse is located upon a farm of 150 acres situated in Glen, about 3 mi. e. of Fonda. The building is old and poor, and has few arrangements for the health, comfort, or convenience of its inmates. The average number of inmates is 125. The farm yields a revenue of \$1,000.

The first newspaper in the co. was established at Fort Plain, in 1827.¹⁰

¹ Named from Wm. Tryon, Colonial Governor. Present name given in honor of Gen. Richard Montgomery, of the Revolution. As first formed, this co. embraced all of the State w. of Delaware River and a line extending n. through Schoharie, and along the r. line of the present coos. of Montgomery, Fulton, and Hamilton, and continuing in a straight line to Canada.

² Taken off with Herkimer in 1791, and restored to Montgomery March 31, 1797.

³ This rock here contains pink colored garnets.

⁴ This rock often contains in its cavities quartz and nodules of anthracite coal, which has led to foolish expenditures of large sums in mining for coal. Near Spinkers Basin traces of lead have been found.

⁵ Stone from these quarries were used in the construction of canal locks and other public works.

⁶ Formerly "*Schenectady & Utica R. R.*" The Cats-kill & Canajoharie R. R., incorp. in 1830, was opened to Cooksburgh

from Cats-kill at a cost of \$400,000. In 1842 it was abandoned, the track sold for \$11,000 and taken up.

⁷ "*Coughlaawaga*" was one-half mi. e. of the courthouse, but is now included within the incorporation of the village of Fonda. The co. seat was removed from Dutch-kill in 1830. The conditions of the removal were that a subscription of \$4,000 should be raised, and a site of not less than 10 acres donated to the co. This removal occasioned great dissatisfaction, and led to the division of the co. in 1838.

⁸ By an act passed March 19, 1778, the sheriff's mileage in Tryon co. was directed to be reckoned upon "*The Noses*," which practice appears to have been continued for some time.

⁹ The jail is so constructed as to answer the requirements of the law in the classification of prisoners. The courthouse and jail were erected at a cost of \$20,000.

¹⁰ The Watch Tower was begun at Fort Plain in 1827 by S. M.

The early history of this co. is full of incident and interest. At the time of the first advent of the whites it was the principal seat of the Mohawks, one of the most powerful tribes of the Five Nations. The policy adopted by the early Dutch settlers of the colony, and continued by their English successors, strongly attached a majority of these savages to their interests; and the unprovoked attack of Champlain, in 1609, made them hate the French in Canada with intense bitterness. In the wars that ensued, the Five Nations proved faithful allies to the English, and on many occasions shielded them from hostile attacks. In 1665-66 a French expedition, consisting of 6000 men, under De Courcelles and De Tracy, was sent against the Indians, and proceeded as far as Schenectady; but, after much suffering and the loss of many men, the army returned to Canada without affecting any thing. Within the next few years several French expeditions were sent against the western tribes of the Five Nations, and in return the Indians made a descent upon Montreal in 1689, laid waste whole plantations, and destroyed many lives.¹ In retaliation, Count Frontenac sent several expeditions against the Indians and English, one of which destroyed Schenectady in 1690.² In the winter of 1692-93 the French again invaded the Mohawk country, surprised and destroyed two of their three castles,³ and took about 300 prisoners. In the engagement at the third castle they lost 30 of their number; and in their retreat they were pursued by Maj. Peter Schuyler at the head of 200 regulars and militia, who succeeded in killing 33 and wounding 26 of their number and in rescuing 50 prisoners. Favored by the severe cold, the remainder escaped and fled to Canada through the great northern wilderness. Their sufferings on this journey were intense. As early as 1642-43, a French Jesuit visited the Mohawk settlements; and between that date and 1678, 10 missionaries of this order labored to bring over the Indians of this region to the French interests and the Catholic religion. Though attended with great hardships, and in one or two instances with death, these labors were in some measure successful, and in 1671 a large number of Indians removed from Caughnawaga to Canada.⁴

A military post, known as Fort Hunter, was established near the mouth of Schoharie Creek in 1711. About the same time a large number of German Palatinates, sent over by Queen Anne, settled upon the Hudson, and shortly after removed to Schoharie and the Mohawk Valley and settled upon lands given them by Government. At about the same period a considerable number of Holland Dutch, from Schenectady and vicinity, found their way into the co. and extended their improvements up the valley. In 1730 the first mill s. of the Mohawk was built on the site of "Cranes" Village by two or three brothers named Groat; and this for a time served the settlements at German Flats, 50 mi. beyond.⁵

The land grants in this co. were made in comparatively small tracts. The first were issued as early as 1703. On the 19th of Oct. 1723, a patent of 12,000 acres, called "*Stowe Arabia*," s. of the

S. Grant, who was succeeded by John Cidboun & Platt. In 1820 it was published as

The Fort Plain Sentinel.

The Fort Plain Gazette was begun in 1823 by H. L. Gros.

The Fort Plain Epistoletta was begun in 1825 by E. W. Gill.

It was succeeded by

The Tocsin in 1836, H. Link, publisher.

The Fort Plain Journal was commenced in 1838 by W. L. Fish.

It changed owners several times, and was finally merged in

The Lutheran Herald, which continued a short time.

The Students Gleaner, by students of the Fort Plain High School, was issued from *The Journal* office.

The Montgomery Plowman was begun at Fort Plain Feb. 3, 1841,

by L. F. Backus, publisher, and D. F. Young, editor. In Feb. 1854 it was changed to

The Mohawk Valley Register, under which name it is now published by Webster & Wendell.

The Mohawk Enquirer was published at Caughnawaga at an early period.

The Canajoharie Telegraph was published by Henry Hoegh-lick in 1825-26.

The Canajoharie Sentinel was published in 1827; Samuel Gold-wick, editor.

The Canajoharie Republican was published in 1827-28; Henry Bloomer, editor, and afterward John McVean & D. F. Sora.

The Montgomery Argus was published by J. McVean in 1831-32, and continued by S. M. S. Grant till 1836.

The Canajoharie Investigator was published from 1833 to '36 by Andrew H. Calhoun.

The Kabi was begun in 1837 by Levi S. Backus, a deaf mute; in Nov. 1840, it was turned out, and removed to Fort Plain; in 1854 it was removed to Madison co., but has since returned to Fort Plain. For several years the steam-roads appropriated for sending this paper took it north throughout the State.

The Mohawk Valley Gazette was published at Canajoharie by W. H. Riggs from 1847 to '49.

The Montgomery Union was published at Canajoharie by W. S. Hawley, 1850-53. Four numbers of another paper were published at the same place in 1854 by S. M. S. Grant.

The Mohawk Advertiser, published at Amsterdam by Darius Wells, was changed to

The Intelligencer and Mohawk Advertiser in 1854. In 1855 it was published by John J. Davis, L. H. Nichols, editor.

In 1836 it was published by S. R. Marsh, and, after several changes, it was changed in 1854 to

The Amsterdam Recorder, which is now issued by H. Hayward, editor and publisher.

The Mohawk Gazette was published at Amsterdam by Josiah A. Noxon in 1833-34.

The Foundry was issued by J. Reynolds, Jr., in 1837.

The Foundry Sentinel was begun in 1845; it is now published by Clark & Thayer.

The American Star, commenced at Canajoharie April 5, 1855, by Wm. S. Hawley, was removed to Fonda May 17, 1865.

In 1857 it was changed to

The Mohawk Valley American, and published by C. B. Freeman.

In 1858 this title was changed to

The American Star, which is now published by Wm. S. Hawley, original proprietor.

The Montgomery Whig was begun at Fultonville in 1840 by B. F. Finkhamp. It passed into the hands of Thos. Horton, and in 1855 its name was changed to

The Montgomery Republican, and is now published by P. R. Horton.

We are indebted to Prof. O. W. Morris, of New York, and to the files of *The Phoenix*, for the above list. Many changes of ownership are not stated.

¹ *Goldwin's Five Nations; Smith's Hist. N. Y.*

² See p. 508.

³ The "Lower Castle" was situated at the mouth of Schoharie Creek, the "Middle Castle" at the mouth of the Otsego, and the "Upper Castle" at the mouth of the Nowadaga or Indian Castle Creek, in Dunlop, Herkimer co.

⁴ An Indian village named Caughnawaga, 9 mi. above Montreal, is the result of this emigration. ⁵ *Sumner's Hist. Schoharie.*

Mohawk, was granted to John Christian Garlock and others for the benefit of the Palatinates. The principal grants were made between 1730 and 1740; and in 1762 there remained little, if any, unpatented land in the co.

About the year 1735, the British Admiral, Sir Peter Warren, acquired the title to a large tract of land known as "*JJurreasbush*," mostly in the present town of Florida, and sent out his nephew, Wm. Johnson, then but 21 years of age, as his agent. Johnson first located at the mouth of Schharie Creek; afterward he removed to 3 mi. above Amsterdam, and finally to Johnstown. Through the influence of his uncle he received the appointment of Agent of Indian Affairs, which gave him great facilities for intercourse and traffic with the natives. Applying himself industriously to the study of the character and language of the Indians, and adopting their habits and dress whenever it suited his convenience, he gained an ascendancy and influence over them never before enjoyed by any white person. His easy and obliging manners made him equally a favorite with the white settlers; and until his death, which took place on the 24th of June, 1774, the events of his life are intimately interwoven with the history of the co.¹ His title and estates descended to his son, Sir John Johnson; but his commanding personal influence could not be inherited. Guy Johnson, son-in-law of Sir William,² Col. Daniel Claus, and Col. John Butler, were attached to the interests of the Johnson family, possessed large estates, and lived in what were then considered sumptuous residences in the Mohawk Valley. They had considerable influence with both whites and Indians. In the controversy between the colonists and the mother country which resulted in the Revolution, the Johnsons and their adherents strongly espoused the cause of the King, from whom they had received so many favors.

As a class, the German Palatinates sided with the colonies, and a majority of the other settlers entertained similar sentiments; but for a long time they were overawed, and their efforts at organization were thwarted by the zeal and activity of the tory leaders. In the spring of 1775, while the court was in session at Johnstown, through the influence of the tories the signatures of most of the grand jurors and magistrates were procured to a document opposing the measures of the Continental Congress.³ This proceeding, coupled with others of a more aggressive and personal character, tended greatly to organize the opposition forces, to separate the friends and enemies of freedom, and to kindle feelings of bitter and vindictive hatred, which naturally led to all the horrors of civil war.

"*Tryon co*" was divided into 6 districts;⁴ and, for the purpose of a more thorough organization, delegates were appointed in each by the Patriots to form a committee of public safety. Upon a meeting of these delegates a significant remonstrance was addressed to Col. Guy Johnson, Indian Agent, for his aggressive and partisan acts; he withdrew in June, 1775, to Cosby's Manor, above German Flats, under pretense of holding a council with the Indians in the w. part of the co.; and in a short time he fled to Montreal, by the way of Oswego, accompanied by a large number of dependents and followers. He continued to act as Indian Agent during the war, and by liberal rewards and still more liberal promises he greatly stimulated the natural ferocity of the Indians, and incited them to more active hostility. He was joined in Canada by Joseph Brant, a distinguished and educated Mohawk chief, and John and Walter N. Butler, 2 tories who afterward gained an infamous notoriety. At the head of marauding parties of tories and Indians, they afterward returned and committed the most inhuman atrocities upon their old friends and neighbors. Sir John Johnson remained at "Johnson Hall," but continued active in his intrigues, and kept up a correspondence with Col. Guy Johnson in Canada. His preparations to fortify "Johnson Hall" excited alarm; and in Jan. 1776, a committee, consisting of Gen. Philip Schuyler, Gen. Ten Broeck, and Col. Varick, was despatched from Albany to consult with the local committee of safety and satisfactorily arrange matters. Gen. Herkimer called out the militia; and the affair was finally settled by the surrender of Sir John as prisoner, and an agreement that his Scotch tenants should be disarmed. He was sent to Fishkill, but, being released on parole, he soon returned to Johnstown and resumed his intrigues. In May, Col. Dayton was sent with a regiment to again arrest him; but, being warned of their approach, Sir John and his followers fled to the woods, and finally reached Canada by the way of Sacondaga and Racket Rivers, after 19 days of fasting and suffering.⁵ Sir John received a commission as colonel in the British service, raised a regiment of tories known

¹ For his services while in command of the expedition which resulted in the defeat of the French under Bielsau, at the head of Lake George, he received the title of Baronet and a gift of £5000 from Parliament. From this time until his death he lived in ease and opulence, devoting his time to the management of public affairs and the improvement of his estate.

² Successor of Sir William as Indian Agent.

³ *Annals of Tryon co.*, p. 46.

⁴ These districts were "*Mohawk*," adjoining Albany, "*Canojoharie*," on the s. side of the Mohawk, and "*Talbot*," on the S.,

extending up the river to Little Falls, "*German Flats*," and "*Knox*," still farther up the river, and "*Old Eng.*" "*Dist.*" w. of the Susquehanna. The first 5 of these districts were formed March 24, 1772. On the 8th of March, 1775, the original name—"Schoharie"—was changed to "*German Flats*," "*Knox*," "*Old Eng.*" and "*Knipmunt*," to "*German Flats*," "*Old Eng.*" and "*Knipmunt*," respectively.

⁵ The Indians at St. Regis still pay tribute in token of this event, and state that the party were reduced to the utmost extremity before they reached the intended goal.

as "Johnson's Greens," and was active and bitter in his hostility throughout the war.¹ Through the influence of the Johnsons, all of the Five Nations, with the exception of a portion of the Oneidas and Tuscaroras,² were attached to the British interests, and were liberally aided by arms and provisions in their frequent incursions into the frontier settlements under the Butlers and Brant.³

In the summer and fall of 1777, this co., in common with the whole northern and western frontier, was the scene of great alarm and of stirring military events, produced by the expedition of Burgoyne. Gen. St. Leger, at the head of a large body of Tories and Indians, was dispatched by the way of Oswego to reduce the rebel posts and settlements on the Mohawk and join the main army at Albany. On the 3d of Aug. they laid siege to Fort Schuyler, upon the site of the present village of Rome. The militia of Montgomery co. were called out, and, under Gen. Herkimer, marched to the relief of the fort. On the way the bloody battle of Oriskany was fought, in which 200 of the brave patriots of the co. were killed and as many more carried into Indian captivity.⁴ In the latter part of the same month, Genls. Arnold and Learned, at the head of 900 troops, marched up the river, and St. Leger hastily abandoned the siege and fled.⁵ The destruction of the valley was thus averted, and for several months the inhabitants were allowed to remain undisturbed, save by small scalping parties, that hung round the unprotected frontiers and cut off the defenseless inhabitants.

In the spring of 1778, Gen. La Fayette, accompanied by Gen. Schuyler and Col. Duane, went to Johnstown and held a conference with a body of Indians, which resulted in a treaty of considerable subsequent benefit to the settlers. In the following summer the horrible butcheries at Wyoming, Harpersfield, German Flats, and Cherry Valley were perpetrated; and in the summer of 1779 the army of Gen. Clinton marched from this co. to join Gen. Sullivan's expedition against the chief villages and farming grounds of the Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. On the 21st of May, 1780, Sir John Johnson, at the head of 500 Indians and Tories, suddenly made his appearance at Johnson Hall. He arrived about sunset on Sunday, and, dividing his force into two parties, at daylight the next morning he made a simultaneous attack upon Tribes Hill and Caughnawaga. Several persons were killed and others taken prisoners, and every building upon the route, except those belonging to Tories, was burned. The militia began to collect in considerable numbers, and toward night Sir John hastily retreated, and safely reached Canada by the way of the wilderness w. of the Adirondack Mts.⁶ Near the last of the July succeeding, the militia of the co. were employed to convey a provision train sent to the relief of Fort Schuyler; and on the 2d of Aug., while they were absent, Brant, at the head of 500 Indians and Tories, made an attack upon the settlements in the neighborhood of Fort Plain. Fifty-three dwellings were burned, 16 persons slain, and 60 women and children carried into captivity. Upon the approach of the militia from Johnstown and Schenectady, the party retreated. On the 15th of the following Oct. a large party of Tories, Indians, and Canadians, under Sir John Johnson, Brant, and Cornplanter, made their appearance in the Mohawk Valley, at the mouth of Schoharie Creek, after having laid waste the Schoharie settlements above. From this point they marched up the valley, burning the houses, destroying the property, and murdering or taking prisoners all that they met. The militia under Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer hastily came together and marched to attack the invaders. On the 18th of Oct., Col. Brown, who commanded a small stockade fort at Stone Arabia, acting under the order of Van Rensselaer, marched out with 150 men to attack the enemy: but, receiving no support from the main army, the little detachment was soon routed, with the loss of the commander and 30 to 40 men killed. Sir John halted at Fox's Mills, about 8 mi. above Fort Hunter, in the town of St. Johnsville, and erected a temporary breastwork. At a late hour in the day he was attacked by a detachment under Col. Dubois, and the Indians under his command were defeated.⁷ The Americans, under Van Rensselaer, fell back 3 mi. and encamped; and the next morning, upon marching forward to renew the attack, they found that the enemy had fled.⁸ Sir John finally succeeded in making his escape,

¹ *Annals of Tryon Co.; Swain's Hist. Schoharie Co.; Honph's Hist. St. Lawrence Co.; Dunlop's Hist. of N. Y.; Beaton's Hist. Herk. Co.*

² About 150 Oneidas and 200 Tuscaroras joined the British.—*Annals of Tryon Co.*

³ The Americans made several efforts to attach the Six Nations to their interests, or at least to induce them to remain neutral. In the winter of 1776-77, Col. Harper was sent to ascertain the object of the assembling of a large body of Indians at Onango, on the Susquehanna. In the succeeding June, Brant, with a party of Indians, made a levy upon the settlers of the Unadilla; and many died to a place of safety. Gen. Herkimer, at the head of 280 militia, marched to meet him; and on the 27th of June, 1777, a conference was held between the general and the chief, but without producing any definite result. All efforts to propitiate the Six Nations were then abandoned, and all conferences ceased

until the close of the war, when the Indians were called upon, as vanquished enemies, to confirm the surrender of most of their lands as an atonement for their hostility.

⁴ There was scarcely a blanket in the valley that did not lose one or more of its inhabitants.

⁵ For further particulars concerning these transactions, see page 316.

⁶ The principal object of this incursion was to obtain the silver plate which had been buried by Sir John on his first hasty flight from Johnson Hall. The plate was recovered and carried to Canada in the knapsacks of 60 men.

⁷ This engagement is known as the battle of "Klock's Field."

⁸ Du Bois had nearly gained the victory, when Van Rensselaer came up and gave orders not to renew the battle until the signal should be given from headquarters. The forces of the former were under arms all night, momentarily expecting the promised

though his force was greatly reduced by hunger, fatigue, and the continual, harassing attacks of the militia, which hung upon their rear.

The prospects of the Mohawk Valley were now gloomy in the extreme. Nearly every settlement had been desolated, and nearly every family had lost some of its members.¹ In the spring of 1781, Col. Willett assumed the command of the American forces on the Mohawk, and, by his military skill, daring, and knowledge of Indian warfare, he not only successfully repelled all attacks made upon the Mohawk settlements, but carried the war into the enemy's own country.

On the 9th of July, 1781, 300 Indians, under a tory named Doxtader, made a sudden attack upon the settlement of Currytown, (in the town of Root.) After burning the buildings and collecting a large amount of booty, they retreated. Col. Willett, at the head of 150 militia, immediately pursued and overtook them at "Dorlach," (Dorlach,) a few mi. over the line of Schoharie co. A severe skirmish ensued, when the Indians fled, leaving 40 of their number dead on the field.² The final incursion into the Mohawk Valley was made Oct. 24, 1781, by a party of 600 British and Indians, under Maj. Ross and Walter N. Butler, and made their first appearance in the neighborhood of Warrens-bush. They marched to the vicinity of Johnson Hall and commenced the usual work of plunder and murder, but were arrested by a sudden attack by forces under Cols. Willett, Rowley, and Harper. A severe engagement ensued, resulting in the retreat of the enemy. Col. Willett pursued, and, coming up with the rear guard at West Canada Creek, another skirmish took place, in which the infamous Walter N. Butler was killed.³ The shattered remnant of the British forces escaped by way of Oswego. This affair practically ended the war in Tryon co., and the remaining citizens, stripped of almost every thing except the soil, were allowed to resume in peace their accustomed employments.⁴ In a few years the ravages of the war were completely obliterated, and the fertile regions of Central and Western N. Y., which had become known through the military expeditions that had traversed them, soon began to fill up with a New England population. The splendid domains of the Johnsons and other royalists were confiscated, and the feudal tenants of the colonial period were replaced by enterprising freeholders under the new government.⁵

AMSTERDAM⁶—was formed from "*Coughlawaga*,"⁷ March 12, 1793. Perth (Fulton co.) was taken off in 1838. It lies on the N. bank of the Mohawk, in the N. E. corner of the co. Its surface consists of the intervals along the river, and a rolling upland gradually rising for the space of 2 mi. and attaining an elevation of 300 to 500 feet. The principal streams are the Kayaderoseras, 3 mi. W. of Amsterdam Village, Chuctenunda,⁸ at the village, and Evas Kil,⁹ near the E. border. The soil in the valley is a deep, rich alluvium, and upon the hills it is a fertile, gravelly loam. Near Tribes Hill are extensive stone quarries. A considerable amount of manufactures is carried on in town, consisting of mill machinery, agricultural implements, carriages, car springs, and carpets, at Amsterdam Village, and of woolen goods at Hagemans Mills. **Amsterdam**,¹⁰ (p. v.) incorp. April 20, 1830, contains 4 churches, the Amsterdam Female Seminary, a bank, printing

signal; and they had the inexpressible mortification and chagrin to see the beaten foe slipping through the net in which they had been caught, without the possibility of preventing their escape. Had it not been for the indecision or cowardice of Gen. Van Rensselaer, the whole party might have been taken. At the time, he was openly charged of cowardice or treachery by the Oneida chief, and he entirely lost public confidence.

¹ Some idea of the extent of these ravages may be formed from a statement prepared by the supervisors of "*Tryon co.*," dated Dec. 20, 1780, and addressed to the legislature. They therein stated that 700 buildings had been burned within the co.; that 354 families had abandoned their habitations and removed; 613 persons had deserted to the enemy; 197 had been killed, 121 taken prisoners; and 1200 farms lay uncultivated by reason of the enemy. This statement did not include Cherry Valley, New-town-Martin, Middlefield, Springfield, Harpersfield, and Old England District, which had been totally deserted and abandoned. The population of the co. at the beginning of the war was about 10,000. While the sufferings of the colonists were thus great, the Indian loss was much greater. Their whole country had been ravaged, their homes and crops destroyed, and a large portion of their number had died in battle or by starvation. At the close of the war the miserable remnant of the once powerful nations humbly sued for peace, and were content to accept terms that deprived them of almost their entire country.

² By stratagem Col. Willett succeeded in drawing the Indians into an ambuscade. They fled so hastily that all their baggage and plunder was captured. On their retreat they murdered a number of prisoners to prevent their escape.

³ Walter N. Butler was one of the most inhuman wretches that ever disgraced humanity. Feroce, bloodthirsty, and cruel, he seemed to revel in perfect delight at the spectacle of

human suffering. He surpassed the savages in barbarity; and many a victim was saved from his clutches by the interposition of the Indian chief Brant.

⁴ Special acts were passed in 1780, '81, and '83, directing the commissioners of sequestration to relieve certain distressed families. Rev. Daniel Gros, of Canajoharie, acted as almoner of the commissioners; and his acts are preserved among the public papers of the State.

⁵ For several years after the war, ghosts were reported as frequently seen stalking about the old residences of the royalists. The appearances which gave rise to these reports were doubtless the tories themselves, returned in disguise to obtain valances which had been secreted upon their previous hasty flight. The settlers, who had suffered so much, were slow in forgetting the injuries they had received; and for many years after, few either Indians or tories, who had been engaged in the war, could show themselves in the settlement with safety.

⁶ Named by Emanuel E. DeGradt, a Hollander and early settler.

⁷ On the 9th of March, 1780, the portion of Mohawk district N. of the river was set off and named "*Coughlawaga*." The first town meeting was held at the house of John B. Wimples. "*Coughlawaga*" was formed as a town, March 7, 1788. It embraced all that part of Montgomery co. lying N. of the Mohawk and E. of a line extending from The Noses, N. to Canada. This town was divided in 1793 into Amsterdam, Mayfield, Broadbaldin, and Johnstown.

⁸ Signifying "Twin Sisters," and applied to the streams flowing into the Mohawk on opposite sides; in some documents spelled Chuct-enunda.

⁹ Pronounced Evas-Kil; named from Mrs. Eva Van Alstyne, who was wounded and scalped by the Indians in 1755, while crossing this stream.

¹⁰ Formerly called "*Feddersburgh*."

office, and several manufactories. Pop. 2044. **Hagmans Mills** (p. v.) has 124 inhabitants, **Cranesville**¹ (p. v.) 92, and **Mannys Corners** 8 houses. **Tribes Hill**,² (p. o.), on the line of Mohawk, is a hamlet. A wire suspension bridge here crosses the Mohawk to Florida.³ The first settlement was commenced about 1710, by Dutch and Palatinates. About 1740, Sir Wm. Johnson built a large stone mansion upon the w. side of the Kayaderosseras, 3 mi. w. of Amsterdam Village.⁴ This building was fortified and named "Fort Johnson." Col. Daniel Claus and Guy Johnson, sons-in-law to Sir William, occupied fine mansions respectively 1 and 2 mi. below Fort Johnson,⁵ previous to the Revolution. The first settlers at Amsterdam Village were Albert Veeler, E. E. De Graff, Nicholas Wilcox, and Wm. Kline. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed in 1792.⁶ The first settled minister was Rev. Conrad Ten Eyck, in 1799. There had been preaching in town at a much earlier period.

CANAJOHARIE⁷—was formed as a district March 24, 1772, and as a town March 7, 1788. Minden was taken off in 1798, a part of Root in 1823, and a part of Minden in 1849. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the center. The surface consists of the intervals of Canajoharie or Bowmans Creek,⁸ and undulating uplands 200 to 600 feet above the valley. The soil is a gravelly loam, derived from the disintegration of the underlying slate, in some places intermixed with clay. The cultivation of hops receives some attention. A small wooden factory is located on Bowmans Creek. **Canajoharie**, (p. v.) incorp. April 30, 1829, contains 5 churches, the Canajoharie Academy, and a bank; pop. 1500. A bridge crosses the Mohawk at this place, connecting it with the village and r. r. station of Palatine Bridge. **Ames**,⁹ (p. v.) in the s. part of the town, contains an academy and 204 inhabitants, and **Buel**,¹⁰ (p. v.) in the s. w. part, 25 houses. **Sprout Brook**, (p. o.), **Mapleton**, and **Marshville** are hamlets. The first settlement in town was commenced in early colonial times; but the precise date is not known.¹¹ During the Revolution the people warmly espoused the American cause, and were afterward among the greatest sufferers in the Mohawk Valley.¹² Gov. Clinton, while marching to join Sullivan in 1779, made this place his headquarters for some weeks.¹³ In Aug. 1780, Brant made an incursion into the valley and destroyed nearly the whole settlement.¹⁴ During the war several other incursions were made; and the people were often driven to the utmost extremity. Several small forts were built in the town, which afforded some protection to the people.¹⁵ In 1795, Archibald and James Kane established themselves as merchants at this place, and commenced a business which soon grew to be one of the largest in the interior of the State.¹⁶ In 1823, the "Central Asylum for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb" was located near Buel, in this town; but in 1836 it was united with the one previously established in New York City.¹⁷ The first church (Free Will Bap.) was organized at Ames, in 1796-97, by Rev. George Elliott.¹⁸

CHARLESTON—was formed from Mohawk, March 12, 1793.¹⁹ Glen and a part of Root were taken off in 1823. It is the most southerly town in the co., and the only one not bordering upon the Mohawk. It lies upon the high plateau region immediately w. of Schoharie Creek; and the

¹ Named from David Crane, who settled here in 1804.

² So named because the Indian tribes were wont to assemble here.

³ A Remington suspension bridge built here some years since fell of its own weight before it was finished.

⁴ This office was richly ornamented with carvings of oak and mahogany; and at the time of its erection it was one of the finest mansions in the colony. It is still standing, and is the property of Algeonzo Young, Esq. Sir William lived here for many years, surrounded by numerous dependents, and was frequently visited by great numbers of Indians, by whom he was highly esteemed. He built a mill upon the Kayaderosseras, near his mansion.

⁵ The former of these was burned, and its site is now occupied by the hotel of Chas. Chase. The latter, known as "Guy Park," is still standing, between the R. R. and river, 1 mi. w. of Amsterdam. It is now owned by Jas. Stewart. A tract 1 mi. square was originally attached to each of these residences, but the whole was confiscated and sold with the estates of the former.

⁶ This church became Presb. in 1863. There are now 5 churches in town: 2 Presb., 2 M. E., Bap., Ref. Prot. D., Prot. E., and Evng. Luth.

⁷ "Canajoharie" in the act of incorporation. Indian name, Ganajoharie, said to signify a "a kettle-shaped hole in the rock," or "the pot that washes itself," and refers to a deep hole worn in the rock at the falls on the creek 1 mi. from its mouth.

⁸ It is said that the Indian name of this stream is "Bijoharizee." The falls on this creek, about 1 mi. from its mouth, are interesting to scientific men for the different geological forms thus there exposed and the holes of various sizes worn in the rocks.

⁹ Named in honor of Fisher Ames.

¹⁰ Named in honor of Jesse Buel, of Albany.

¹¹ An Indian school was taught at Canajoharie, in 1764, by Philip Jonathon.

¹² At the battle of Oriskany many of the prominent citizens of this place were killed. Among them were Col. Cox, Lieut. Col. Hunt, Maj. Van Slyck, Capt. Henry Bevensford, Robert Crouse, Jacob Bowman, Andrew Dillenback, Capt. Jacob Lecher, Charles Fox, and Lieut. Wm. Lecher.

¹³ While Gov. Clinton was at this place, Henry Hare and Wm. Newbury, two notorious Tories, were arrested and executed as spies. They had formerly been citizens of the town. A deserter named Titus was also shot here.

¹⁴ See page 410.

¹⁵ A fort was built here at an early period as one of the chain of fortifications to Oswego. It was 100 feet square, 16 ft. high, with bastions at the angles, and was armed with several small cannon. In 1781 the house of Philip Van Alstyne was purchased, and named Fort Van Rensselaer. It is still standing. Fort Elble stood 1 mi. E. of Canajoharie. An Indian burial ground occupied the hillside just w. of the village, and several skeletons have been found, in a sitting posture, being the remains of the Indians.

¹⁶ In 1799 their purchases of potash and wheat amounted to \$12,000.

¹⁷ This asylum was established mainly through the instrumentalty of Robert Bowman, of this town, and its course of instruction was modeled after that at Hartford, Conn. Prof. W. Morris, now of the New York Asylum, was its first principal.

¹⁸ The census reports 11 churches, 3 M. E., 2 Ref. Prot. D., 2 Evng. Luth., Presb., 1 W. Bap., True Dutch, and Union.

¹⁹ By an act bearing this date, the old town of Mohawk was abolished, and its territory was erected into Florida and Charleston. The present town of Mohawk is of much more recent origin.

greater part of the surface is an undulating upland. On the e. it descends in steep declivities to the valley of the creek, which is here a narrow ravine. Its streams are small. The soil is generally loam intermixed with clay, and is particularly adapted to spring grains and dairying. The town has a limited amount of manufactures, consisting principally of sash and blinds, woolen goods, and flour. **Burtonsville**,¹ (p. v.) on Schoharie Creek, in the s. e. corner of the town, contains 32 houses; **Charleston Four Corners**, (p. v.) in the s. w. corner, 30; and **Charleston**, (p. v.) near the s. border, 20. **Carytown** and **Oak Ridge** are hamlets. A portion of this town was included in the patent of 24,500 acres granted to Wm. Corry in 1637; and others were portions of the "*Stone Heap Patent*," granted to John Bowen and others in 1770, and Thomas Machin's Patent of 1787. The first settlements were probably made previous to the Revolution.² The census reports 5 churches in town.³

FLORIDA—was formed from Mohawk, March 12, 1793. It embraces that part of the co. lying s. of the Mohawk, and e. of Schoharie Creek. The greater part of the surface is a rolling upland, 600 ft. above the valley. Bean Hill, in the s. w. part, is the highest land in the co. The declivities bordering upon the streams are usually steep. The two principal streams within its borders are Chuctenunda and Cowilliga⁴ Creeks. The soil and productions are similar to those of neighboring towns. Several sulphur springs are found in town, the most noted of which is near Scotch Bush. The Erie Canal crosses the Schoharie Creek between this town and Glen, on a costly aqueduct. Broomcorn is one of the principal agricultural products, and brooms are extensively manufactured. **Port Jackson** (p. v.) is a canal village on the Mohawk, opposite Amsterdam. Pop. 369. **Minaville**, (p. v.) on Chuctenunda Creek, near the center, contains 95 inhabitants. **Fort Hunter**,⁵ (p. o.) at the mouth of Schoharie Creek, and **Scotch Bush**, (p. o.) near the s. border, are hamlets. One of the 3 Mohawk castles was situated at the mouth of Schoharie Creek at the first advent of the whites. The first white settlement in this co. is supposed to have been made in this town. Fort Hunter⁶ was built here by the whites in 1711. Queen Anne's Chapel was soon after erected, and was furnished with a valuable set of communion plate by Queen Anne.⁷ The fort was garrisoned until after the French War, when it was abandoned. During the Revolution the chapel was enclosed with palisades, and converted into a strong fortress defended by cannon. In Oct. 1780, several houses were burned on the opposite side of the creek by the forces under Sir John Johnson, but the fort was not molested. Before the close of the war several newly arrived German emigrants settled in town, and they were followed soon after by Scotch and Irish families.⁸ The first preacher after the war was Rev. Thos. Romeyn, (Ref. Prot. D.) in 1784. The census reports 5 churches in town.⁹

GLEN¹⁰—was formed from Charleston, April 10, 1823. It lies in the s. w. angle formed by the junction of Schoharie Creek and the Mohawk. Its surface consists principally of uplands about 600 feet high, descending by abrupt declivities to the narrow intervals along the streams. The principal streams are Auries¹¹ Creek, a tributary of the Mohawk, and Irish Creek, a branch of the Schoharie.¹² The soil is generally a clayey loam. One mi. e. of Voorheesville is a chalybeate spring.¹³ **Fultonville**¹⁴ (p. v.) is situated on the Mohawk and the Erie Canal. Pop. 850. **Voorheesville**, (Glen p. v.) near the center of the town, contains 40 houses, and **Auriesville**, (p. v.) a canal village near the mouth of Auries Creek, 170 inhabitants. The land bordering upon the river was granted in 10 patents to different persons in 1722 to 1726, and the greater part of the remainder to James De Lancey in 1737. Peter Quackenboss settled on Scott's Patent, near Auries Creek,

¹ Buckwheat flour for the New York market is extensively manufactured at this place.

² Robt. Winchell, Nathan Tracy, Aden Brownley, and Joseph Burnhap settled near Kimball's Corners, Abia Beman near Charlestown P. O., Henry Majors, Abner Throop, and David and Nathan Kimball at Charleston. Thomas Machin, Capt. John Stanton, John Eddy, and Ezekiel Tracy were also early settlers.

³ Bapt. M. E., Ref. Prot. D., Christian, and Union.

⁴ Said to signify *Willow*.

⁵ The Indian name for this place was *Lean-de-roga*, or *Teon-dadega*, "two streams coming together." The first Indian castle, which stood near this place, was called *Ose-que-ne-mu*, or *Ose-que-ne-que*.—*N. Y. Colonial Hist.*

⁶ The *congrats* to build this fort, and one at Oswego, were taken Oct. 17, 1711, by Garret Symonds, Barent and Hendrick Vroman, John Wemp, and Arent Van Patten, of Schenectady. The walls of the first were 130 feet square and 12 feet high, and were formed of logs pinned together. It was afterward enlarged and strengthened.

⁷ This chapel was for a long time under the charge of the "Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts," and a missionary and Indian school were supported here. The chapel was

demolished in 1820 to make room for the canal. The parsonage, still standing, is probably the oldest building w. of Schenectady. It was sold a few years since for \$2,000, and the proceeds were divided between the Prot. E. churches at Port Jackson and Johnston.

⁸ Wm. Bent kept the first store at Port Jackson. The first bridge of any importance over Schoharie Creek was built in 1796, by Maj. Isaiah De Puy. The route s. of the Mohawk was the one principally traveled for a great number of years. An Indian school was taught at Fort Hunter in 1720.

⁹ 2 Ref. Prot. D., M. E., Assoc. Presb., and R. C.

¹⁰ Named from Jacob S. Glen, a prominent citizen of the town.

¹¹ Auries Creek is the Dutch for "Aarins Creek." It was named from an Indian in the vicinity. The Indian name was *O. Leucke*.

¹² Upon Schoharie Creek about 2 mi. above its mouth, is a high bank formed by a landslide and filled by the Indians with chalybeate, signifying "a stop bank," or "perpendicular wall."—*Schenectady Hist. Schoharie.*

¹³ In early days fruitless attempts were here made to obtain iron.

¹⁴ Named in honor of Robert Fulton. The village site was known as "*Van Fypps Scaamp*" during the Revolution.—*Schenectady Hist. Schoharie.*

soon after it was secured, and was probably the first white inhabitant of the town. About 1740, 16 Irish families, under the patronage of Sir Wm. Johnson, settled on Corry's Patent, a few mi. s.w. of Fort Hunter. After making considerable improvements, they abandoned their location and returned to Ireland in consequence of threatened Indian disturbances.¹ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed at Glen; Rev. Henry V. Wyckoff was the first pastor.² This town was the scene of many interesting incidents connected with the war. It furnished its full proportion of victims at the battle of Oriskany, and sustained an equal share in the losses and sufferings from Indian incursions.³ The last council within the co. previous to the Revolution was held between the Indians and Americans Oct. 13, 1775, on the farm now owned by John S. Quackenboss, on the Mohawk Flats, 2 mi. E. of Fultonville.

MINDEN—was formed from Canajoharie, March 2, 1798. Danube (Herkimer co) was taken off in 1817. It lies upon the s. bank of the Mohawk, in the extreme w. part of the co. Its surface is principally an undulating upland, with steep declivities bordering upon the streams. The principal streams are the Otsquaga⁴ and its tributary the Otsquene. Prospect Hill, called by the Indians "*Ta-ra-jo-rhies*,"⁵ lies upon the Otsquaga opposite Fort Plain. The soil is a fine quality of gravelly and clayey loam, and is particularly adapted to grazing.⁶ **Fort Plain**, (p.v.) incorp. April 5, 1832, is situated upon the Mohawk, in the E. part of the town. It contains an academy,⁷ bank, printing office, and 4 churches. Pop. 1502. **Mindenville**, (p.v.), on the Mohawk, in the w. part of the town, contains 30 houses, and **Fordsborough**, (Minden p.o.) on the w. border, 25. **Hallsville**,⁸ (p.o.), **Freysbush**,⁹ (p.o.) and **Hessville**, are hamlets. In this town are found the remains of one of those ancient fortifications which are so common in Central and Western New York and throughout the Western States, showing that the co. was inhabited long prior to the advent of the Indians.¹⁰ During the French War, Fort Plain was erected on the summit of the hill, half a mi. s. w. of the village.¹¹ During the Revolution, several other forts were built to protect the people from the sudden attacks of the Indians.¹² The first settlements in this town were among the first in the co. The early settlers were Germans, among whom were the Devendorf, Waggoner, and Gros families, Andrew Keller, and Henry H. Smith.¹³ John Abeel, an Indian trader, settled here in 1748.¹⁴ In common with the other valley towns, these settlements were ravaged by Brant and Johnson in 1780. At the time of Brant's incursion the men were mostly absent, and the women were shut up in the forts for safety. Upon the

¹ A son of the first settler married Annie, daughter of Capt. John Scott, the patentee, and settled on the site of the present co. peachhouse. Their son John, born about 1725, was the first white child born on the s. side of the Mohawk, between Fort Hunter and German Flats. Cornelius Putnam settled at Cadaghrity, Richard Hoff 1 mi. w. of Glen, Nicholas Gardner and John Van Eps on the Mohawk, and Charles Van Eps at Fultonville. Near the house of the Van Eps a small blockhouse was erected toward the close of the Revolution. — Hazard taught the first school at the house of J. S. Quackenboss; Wm. Quackenboss kept the first inn at Andriessville, in 1757, and Myndert Starn one still earlier at the present village of Fultonville. John Smith opened the first store in Glen, in 1797. Isaac Quackenboss kept a store on the Mohawk, E. of Fultonville. Peter and Simon Mabie built the first sawmill and cutting machine, in 1757, and Peter Quackenboss a gristmill, on Andries Creek, soon after.

² The census reports 4 churches in town; 2 Ref. Prot. D., M. E., True Dutch.

³ In the fall of 1779 George Cuck, a noted Tory, who had often led scalping parties of Indians to the homes of his old neighbors, was seen lurking about, and at one time was fired upon and narrowly escaped. It was supposed that he had returned to Canada; but toward spring it became known that he was concealed at the house of John Van Zuyler, a kinsman and brother Tory. A party surrounded the house, dragged Cuck from his hiding place and shot him, and arrested Van Zuyler and sent him prisoner to Albany. In the fall of 1780 the whole settlement was ravaged, and many of the people were murdered. One day Isaac Quackenboss, while out hunting, discovered three hostile Indians sitting upon a log. He fired, and killed two, and mortally wounded the third.

⁴ Mohawk, Otsquaga, signifying "under the bridge."

⁵ Said to signify "Hill of Health," or "Fort on a hill."

⁶ The dairy products of this town are greater than those of any other in the co. Hops are also largely cultivated.

⁷ The "Fort Plain Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute" is chiefly under the patronage of the M. E. denomination. The academic building is a fine structure, situated upon a commanding eminence overlooking the village and valley.

⁸ Named from Capt. Robert Hall.

⁹ Named from John Frey, a lawyer and leading patriot who resided here during the Revolution.

¹⁰ These mounds and ruins are the most easterly of any of the kind yet discovered. They are situated 4 mi. s. of Fort Plain, on

a tongue of land formed by the valleys of Otsquaga Creek and one of its tributaries. This tongue is 100 ft. above the streams, and the declivities are almost precipitous. Across the tongue, at its narrowest part, is a curved line of breastworks 240 ft. in length, inclosing an area of about 7 acres. A gigantic pine, 6 ft. in diameter, stands upon one end of the embankment, showing that the work must have been of great antiquity.—*Smithsonian Contributions, Vol. II Art. 6.*

¹¹ This fort was built by a French engineer for the Government, and was the finest fortification in the valley. It was octagonal, 3 stories high, each story projecting beyond the one below. In the lower story was a cannon, which was fired in cases of alarm to notify the people of danger.

¹² Fort Plank was situated about 2 mi. s. w. of Fort Plain, on the farm now occupied by C. House. Fort Clyde was situated 2 mi. s. w. of Fort Plain, near the residence of Peter Devendorf, at Freysbush. Fort Willett was w. of Fort Plank.

¹³ Henry Hayse, a German, taught the first school; Isaac Countryman built the first gristmill, soon after the war, and Isaac Paris kept the first store, about the same time. A large stone dwelling was erected here for the sons of Gov. Clark in 1738, but was soon abandoned. It obtained the reputation of being haunted, and was given away, 50 years ago, on condition that it should be demolished.

¹⁴ In his previous intercourse with the Indians, Abeel had married the daughter of a Seneca chief, after the Indian fashion. A child of this marriage was the famous chief Cornplanter. Abeel subsequently married a white woman, and at the commencement of the war was living upon his farm. During the incursion of Oct. 1780, Abeel was taken prisoner by a party of Indians, and, while momentarily expecting death, Cornplanter addressed him as father and assured him of his safety. He was given his choice either to accompany the Indians under the protection of his son, or to return to his white family. He chose the latter; and after the war Cornplanter visited him, and was received by his Fort Plain relatives with the civilities due his rank and manly bearing. The chief died at his residence in Penn., March 7, 1836. Stone, in his *Life of Brant*, says that Cornplanter was more than 100 years old at the time of his death. Mr. Webster, of Fort Plain, a descendant of John Abeel, states that Abeel did not make his appearance in the Indian country until 1748, and that Cornplanter was born about 1750. This would make his age about 30 when he accompanied the expedition that took his father prisoner, and but 86 when he died.

approach of the enemy the women showed themselves dressed in men's clothes, and the Indians thereupon kept at a respectful distance. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was organized at Fort Plain, long before the war. The census reports 9 churches in town.¹

MOHAWK—was formed from Johnstown, April 4, 1837.² It lies upon the s. bank of Mohawk River and near the center of the s. border of the co. The surface is uneven, and gradually rises from the river to the s. line, where it attains an elevation of about 400 ft. above the valley. Its principal streams are Cayadutta and Das-de-nos-ca-rai³ Creeks. The soil is generally a good quality of gravelly loam. **Fonda**,⁴ (p. v.) pleasantly situated upon the Mohawk, is the co. seat. Besides the co. buildings, it contains 2 churches, a bank, printing offices, and several manufactories. Pop. 687. **Tribes Hill**, (p. v.) on the border of Amsterdam, contains 327 inhabitants. The site of the present village of Fonda was called "*Coughnawaga*"⁵ by the Indians, and was one of the favorite resorts of the Mohawks. It was the scene of some of the earliest labors of the French Jesuits among the Five Nations, two of whom lost their lives here in 1646. The names of the first actual white settlers are not known. Nicholas Hansen⁶ settled at Tribes Hill before 1725, and others, by the names of Fonda, Vanderwerker, Doxtader, and Fisher, at an early day.⁷ Among the other residents of the town before the Revolution were Col. John Butler and his son Walter N., who afterward attained an infamous notoriety for their inhuman atrocities and for the vindictive hate which they seemed to cherish against their old whig neighbors.⁸ The principal weight of the incursion of Sir John in May, 1780, fell upon the two settlements of Tribes Hill and Coughnawaga.⁹ In the autumn of the same year the second incursion of Sir John swept over the town, destroying the greater part of the property that escaped the first. A stone church (Ref. Prot. D.) erected in 1763 is still standing.¹⁰ Rev. Thos. Romeyn was the first pastor. In 1795 he was succeeded by Rev. Abraham Van Horne.¹¹ The census reports 3 churches in town; Ref. Prot. D., True D., M. E.

¹ 13 Evan. Luth., 3 M. E., Ref. Prot. D., 2 Univ.

² Care should be taken not to confound this town with one of the same name s. of the river, abolished in 1793. See Note 1 to Charleston.

³ Signifying "trees having excreescences."

⁴ Named from Donw Fonda, who removed from Schenectady and settled here in 1751. At the time of the Revolution he was living on the flats, between the present turnpike and the river, a few rods e. of the road leading to the bridge, at which place he was murdered by the Indians under Sir John, May 22, 1780. At the time of his death he was 84 years old. In former years he had greatly betrayed the Johnson family; but the ruthless savages led by Sir John spared neither friend nor foe. His three sons, John, Jellis, and Adam, were stanch whigs, residing in the neighborhood. Indian name, Gana-wa-da, "on the rapids."

⁵ Meaning "stone in the water," or "the rapids."

⁶ Patrons of 1000 acres each, on the Mohawk, were granted to Nicholas Hansen and his brother Heinrich July 12, 1733.

⁷ The first birth s. of the river, of which there is any record, was that of Henry Hansen. — Collins taught a school in 1774. Jellis (Giles) Fonda is said to have been the first merchant w. of Schenectady. He carried on an extensive trade with the native tribes, and with the whites at Forts Schuyler and Stanwix and the Falls at Oswego, Niagara, and Schlosser. His sales consisted chiefly of blankets, trinkets, ammunition, and rum, and his purchases of peltries, gin-seng, and potash. At one time before the Revolution his ledger showed an indebtedness of over \$100,000 in the Indian country. John Chesley was an early settler at Tribes Hill. He was in the war, and found his own brother arrayed against him.

⁸ Alexander White, Colonial Sheriff of Tryon co., resided on the present site of the courthouse. He was a zealous tory, and was obliged to flee to Canada. He was succeeded by John Frey, appointed by the Provincial Congress.

⁹ The detachment against Tribes Hill was led by Henry and Wm. Bowen, who had lived in the vicinity. Passing the tory settlement of Albany Bush (in Johnstown) without molestation, they proceeded to the home of Gerrit Putnam, a stanch whig at Tribes Hill, and there by mistake murdered two tories, who had hired the place a short time before. From this place they went up the river, plundering the houses and murdering their old friends and neighbors. Every building was burned except the church and parsonage, and several slaves and white male prisoners were carried to Canada. The women were not particularly molested on this occasion. At the house of Col. Field, Fisher they were warmly received by the Col.'s family, consisting of himself, his mother, and his two brothers John and Harmon. The Col.'s wife and children had been sent to Schenectady for safety; and his two sisters and an old negro, on the first alarm, fled to the woods and escaped. The Indians made a desperate attack upon the house, and a constant firing was kept up by the minutes until their ammunition was exhausted. They then all retreated to the chamber except John, who stood in the stairway and defended it with a hatchet until he had killed 7 Indians. He then retreated above, and slipping upon some peas which lay upon the floor, he fell, and was dispatched with a tomhawk. Harmon jumped out of the window

to put out the fire that had been applied to the roof, and while standing on the fence he was shot, and fell across the fence dead. The mother was knocked down with the breach of a gun and left for dead. The Col. was also knocked down by a tomhawk, dragged down stairs by his hair, and thrown upon the ground, when an Indian jumped upon his back, drew a knife across his throat, as was supposed, cutting it from ear to ear, then, cutting round the scalp, seized it by his teeth and tore it from his head, and finally gave him a blow in the shoulder with his hatchet and fled. The Col. had not lost his senses through all this mangling, and his throat, being protected by a bather belt worn inside of his cravat, was only slightly wounded. As soon as the Indians disappeared, he arose, went up stairs and brought down his mother, placed her in a chair and leaned her up against the fence; returned, and brought down the body of his brother John and laid it on the grass; then, becoming exhausted from loss of blood and the effect of the scalping, he lay down upon an old rug that lay out of doors,—as he supposed, to die. The old negro and girls soon returned, and found the house burned down and the dead and wounded as described. By signs the Col. made known to the negro that he wanted water, who immediately brought it from the creek near by and gave it to him to drink, and also bathed his head, which he asked of his speech. A tory named Clement passing by, the negro asked what he should do; the reply, given in German, was, "Let the dead be dead." According to the directions of the Col., the negro carried the colts, which had never been broken, harnessed them to the wagon, and took him to the house of Putnam, at Tribes Hill. From there he, together with his mother, sisters, and the bodies of his brothers, was conveyed across the river to Wamples, and thence in a canoe to Schenectady, where they arrived about midnight, and he had his wounds dressed for the first time. After five years' suffering, he nearly recovered from the effects of his wounds. He built a new house on the site of the old one, and lived 29 years after he was wounded,—for several years holding the office of First Judge of the co. His mother also recovered from her wounds, and lived with him. After the war the Indian who scalped him returned to the settlements, and stopped at a tavern kept by a tory at Tribes Hill. The wife of the landlord, who was a whig, sent word immediately to the house of Col. Fisher that the Indian was there and would soon call at his house. The family, knowing that the Col. had sworn revenge, and wishing to prevent any more blood-hed, kept the news from him. As they were all in the front room about the time the Indian was expected they overset a pot of lye upon the hearth, and persuaded the Col. to go into the back room and his down until they cleaned it up. While the Col. was gone, the Indian came to the door, where he was met by the old lady, who addressed him in the Indian tongue, told him he was son's intentions, and pointed to a gun which was always kept loaded in readiness for him. The Indian listened, gave a grunt, and ran away with all speed.

¹⁰ In 1845 it was fitted up as an academy; but the school was soon after discontinued.

¹¹ He died in 1840, of an advanced age. During his ministry he married 1500 couples. — *Simms's Scholastic*.

PALATINE—was formed as a district, by the name of "*Stone Arabia*," March 24, 1772, and its name was changed March 8, 1773. It was formed as a town March 7, 1788, embracing all the territory between "Little Falls and The Noses," and extending from the Mohawk to Canada. Salisbury (Herkimer co.) was taken off in 1797, Stratford (Fulton co.) in 1805, Oppenheim (Fulton co.) in 1808, and Ephrata (Fulton co.) in 1827. It lies along the s. bank of the Mohawk, w. of the center of the co. Its surface is mostly an upland, 200 to 500 ft. above the valley, much broken by deep, narrow ravines, and descending irregularly toward the river. The principal streams are the Kau-a-da-rauk,¹ in the e. part of the town, and the Gargoa, in the w. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to grazing.² **Stone Arabia**, (p. v.) near the center of the town, contains about 50 houses, and **Palatine Bridge**, (p. v.) on the Mohawk opposite Canajoharie, 40. **Palatine Church**, (Palatine p. o.) on the w. border, is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in town in 1713, by German Palatinates, who came over in 1710. The larger part of the Stone Arabia Patent was within the limits of this town.³ Wm. Fox settled near Palatine Church, and Peter Waggoner a little below, on the Mohawk, in 1715. The early records of the settlement are lost.⁴ A stockade called Fort Paris, the ruins of which are still visible, was built at Stone Arabia, and another, called Fort Keyser, 1 mi. s. The disastrous engagement resulting in the death of Col. Brown was fought within this town, between Stone Arabia and the river.⁵ The Ref. Prot. D. church at Stone Arabia is one of the oldest in the valley.⁶ The stone church (Luth.) at Palatine Church was built in 1770.⁷ The census reports 3 churches in town; 2 Ev. Luth., Ref. Prot. D.

ROOT—was formed from Canajoharie and Charleston, Jan. 27, 1823. It lies upon the s. bank of the Mohawk, near the center of the co. The hills which border upon the river rise abruptly to a height of 630 feet,⁸ and from their summits the country spreads out into an undulating upland. The high hills just below Sprakers, on opposite banks of the river, are called "The Noses." The high ridge near the e. border is known as "Stone Ridge." The principal streams are Platte Kill, and Lashers and Flat Creeks. Mitchells Cave,⁹ in the vicinity of The Noses, consists of several apartments, with the roof hung with stalactites. The soil is a fine, gravelly loam. **Leather-ville** (Root p. o.) contains 15 houses, and **Currytown**,¹¹ **Sprakers Basin**, (p. o.) **Flat Creek**, (p. o.) and **Browns Hollow**, about a dozen each. **Yatesville** is a hamlet on the canal. The first settlers were Jacob Devendorf, at Currytown, Rudolph Keller, David and Fred. Luce, and Jacob Lainer.¹² The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed at Currytown. Rev. Peter Van Buren became its pastor in 1806.¹³ The principal incursions into this town during the war were those made in the summer and fall of 1781. The weight of the first of these, led by the tory Doxtader, July 9, 1781, fell upon the settlements in and near Currytown.¹⁴ In Oct. of the same year Ross and Butler passed through the town, but committed no depredations, except capturing part of a funeral procession, and taking a few prisoners at Stone Ridge.

ST. JOHNSVILLE¹⁵—was formed from Oppenheim, (Fulton co.) April 18, 1838. It lies upon the s. bank of the Mohawk, in the w. part of the co. Its surface consists of a broad river intervalle and a broken upland gradually rising s. of it. Its streams are East Canada, Crum, Fox, Zimmermans, Caldwell, and Mother Creeks. Upon East Canada Creek, 1½ mi. from its mouth, are a succession of falls and rapids descending 75 feet in a distance of 80 rods. The soil is a fine quality of gravelly loam. **St. Johnsville**, (p. v.) on the Mohawk, was incorp. in 1857. It contains a woolen and pitchfork factory, and is an important station on the Central R. R. Pop. 648. The first settlement at the village was made by Jacob Zimmerman, in 1776.¹⁶ During the Revolution

¹ Said to signify "bread."

² More cheese is made in this town than in any other in the co. The aggregate is more than 500,000 lbs.

³ This purchase extended along East Canada Creek, in the rear of Heusen's and Van Slyke's patents.

⁴ The German was the language taught in the first schools.

⁵ Robinson taught an English school in 1752, and Alexander Ewing in 1783. Chris. Fox built a gristmill in 1759, which was burned in 1783. ⁶ See page 410.

⁷ The records of this church commence in 1779, when it had but 10 members. The present edifice was erected in 1785, and the church was re-organized in 1790. A Luth. church built at Stone Arabia in 1770 was burned in 1780.

⁸ The subscriptions for this church were mostly furnished by the Nells families, who became Tories; and in consequence the church was not burned. Several shots were fired into it by the party under Sir John Johnson, one of the shot holes being still visible.

⁹ Named in honor of Erasmus Root, of Delaware co.

¹⁰ As surveyed by Capt. Thomas Machin.

¹¹ Named from the former owner of the farm on which the cave is situated.

¹² Named from Wm. Curry, the patentee.

¹³ The first schools were German. — Gläycher taught an English school at The Noses, in 1784. Albert Vanderwerker kept the first inn, at an early day.

¹⁴ The census reports 3 churches in town; Christian, M. E., Ref. Prot. D.

¹⁵ Upon the alarm being given, the settlers hastened to a packeted blockhouse near the dwelling of Henry Lewis, closely pursued by the enemy. Every house in the village except one was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished by the vanguard of Col. Willitt's forces, under Capt. Robert Keen. Frederick, son of Jacob Devendorf, was scalped, but he recovered. Jacob, jr., another son, was taken prisoner, and was scalped on the retreat of the Indians. He also recovered, and lived to the age of 85 years. He died in 1854, one of the wealthiest farmers in the valley. Mary Miller, a little girl, was scalped and found alive, but died soon after. Several other prisoners were murdered. Most of the cattle driven away were abandoned, and found their way back to the settlement.

¹⁶ Named from St. John's Church, built in the village at an early day.

¹⁷ The first settlers of the town came in long prior to this,

the house of Christian Klock, three-fourths of a mi. w. of Palatine Church, was stockaded and named "Fort House." The house of Jacob Zimmerman was also stockaded. These forts were both attacked, but never taken. Fort Hill, situated on an eminence E. of East Creek, was erected during the French War. It was repaired and used during the Revolution. The battle between the forces of Sir John and the advanced guard of Van Rensselaer's army, under Col. Dubois, was fought at "Klocks Field," near "Fort House," Oct. 18, 1780. The enemy forded the river, and retreated up the valley during the night following. The Indians, in small parties, continued to prowl about the settlement during the war, and shot and captured several of the inhabitants.² A church was built by Christian Klock in 1756; the Rev. Mr. Rosekrantz was the first preacher, and John Henry Disland the second. The census reports 2 churches; Ref. Prot. D. and Union.

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Montgomery County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.		DWELLINGS.			SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	No. of Districts.	Children taught.
Amsterdam.....	16,065	3,989	774,098	75,900	850,008	1,269	2,043	749	500	188	13	1,482
Campbelle.....	20,500	3,761	849,073	113,200	962,273	2,054	1,968	612	673	591	15	1,566
Charleston.....	21,719	4,023	311,517	23,100	334,617	952	947	359	385	249	11	828
Florida.....	26,053	5,886	588,024	93,400	681,424	1,632	1,522	544	512	395	13	1,196
Glen.....	18,731	4,421	501,470	43,150	544,620	1,542	1,411	483	555	304	10	1,137
Minden.....	24,156	5,791	938,792	98,280	1,037,042	2,401	2,270	734	850	563	18	1,755
Mohawk.....	16,517	3,705	602,022	56,350	658,372	1,567	1,510	487	560	548	12	1,270
Palatine.....	19,512	4,329	667,813	68,073	735,886	1,291	1,234	231	448	349	11	1,095
Root.....	23,043	7,372	657,033	50,975	708,008	1,476	1,372	464	519	399	14	1,012
St. Johnsville.....	8,065	2,577	279,479	41,651	321,130	903	841	277	327	208	4	677
Total.....	164,457	46,729	6,114,891	664,079	6,778,970	15,787	15,021	4,360	5,510	3,306	121	12,028

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	BUSH. OF GRAIN.		Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.		Domestic Cloths in Yards.
						Winter.	Spring.				Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	
Amsterdam.....	689	960	1,059	2,402	1,399	3,894	121,000	3,497	14,207	16,532	91,993	1,320	154
Campbelle.....	901	1,779	1,967	2,641	2,007	4,313	155,944	4,208	14,567	11,187	149,765	184,512	493
Charleston.....	850	1,411	1,294	4,855	1,188	1,783	127,914	2,965	6,500	18,237	114,398	169,050	3,341
Florida.....	1,212	1,694	1,556	3,887	2,659	10,240	213,334	4,937	13,676	23,776	125,140	4,836	306
Glen.....	986	1,199	1,122	3,824	2,633	10,469	181,392	3,962	14,749	15,293	105,440	13,290	1,097
Minden.....	1,074	1,691	3,120	2,197	2,641	5,658	192,221	6,461	24,923	15,756	187,345	463,417	1,451
Mohawk.....	857	1,381	1,578	3,818	2,629	10,648	171,619	5,490	23,194	21,024	173,262	13,490	1,369
Palatine.....	865	1,525	2,676	1,692	2,457	10,070	154,371	6,405	14,824	19,746	117,548	494,923	1,829
Root.....	1,036	1,549	1,582	4,885	1,628	3,294	146,218	3,434	11,349	18,070	120,124	79,016	1,092
St. Johnsville.....	366	512	1,147	400	811	2,647	27,611	3,230	7,256	4,550	34,710	265,800	341
Total.....	8,836	13,761	16,801	29,661	18,834	63,017	1,471,826	44,522	145,154	155,861	1,211,385	1,598,664	12,264

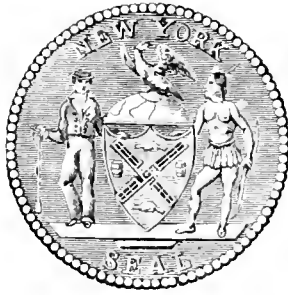
but the precise date is unknown. They were Germans, and among them were families named Hellebrat, Waters, Getman, Van Biepen, Walrath, and Klock. A German school was taught by Henry Hayes at an early day. The first English school was taught by Lot Ryan, an Irishman, in 1792. Chris. Nellis kept an inn in 1783, and a store in 1801. Jacob Zimmerman built the first gristmill, during the Revolution, and Geo. Klock the second, in 1801.

¹ Named in compliment to Christian House, the builder.

² In the spring of 1780 Philip Belmer deserted to the enemy.

He had previously been paying his addresses to a daughter of Philip Bellinger, and upon a plan being formed to take the family of the latter prisoners, he forewarned them in time to rally a party to their assistance. An ambuscade was formed, and the Indians would have been killed or captured, had it not been for the intercession of one of the party, who, upon their approach, yelled out, at the top of his voice, "Lo! God Almighty, friends, here they are!" The Indians fled with the loss of only one.

NEW YORK COUNTY.



THE city of New York¹ was incorp. by Gov. Stuyvesant in 1652, and its municipal powers were confirmed and enlarged by Gov. Dongan, April 22, 1686, and by Gov. Montgomerie, April 19, 1708. An act was passed Oct. 14, 1732, confirming its rights; and subsequent enactments were embodied in one act in the revised laws of 1813 and in the revised statutes of 1828. Numerous changes in the details of the municipal government have been made from time to time.²

The co., from the beginning, has embraced Manhattan, Governors, Bedloes, Ellis's, Blackwells, Wards, and Raulalls Islands, and the lands under water to low water mark on the shores opposite, in Westchester, Queens, and Kings cos., and in New Jersey.³ Manhattan Island is $13\frac{1}{2}$ mi. long, by $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide at the broadest part. It is centrally distant 130 mi. from Albany, and contains an area of 22,000 acres.⁴ It is separated from Westchester co. by a strait known as Spuyten Duyvil Creek,⁵ and Harlem River. The surface of the island was originally quite broken by ridges of gneiss and hornblendic slate, especially in the s. part; and immense masses of rock and earth have been removed in grading.⁶ A deep valley extended across the island on the line of Canal St.;⁷ another near Carmansville;⁸ a third at Manhattanville; and a fourth at Tubby Hook, near the s. extremity. The s. part of the island was covered with drift and boulders, presenting conical hills, some of which were 80 ft. above the present grade of the streets. Fresh water was readily obtained by wells sunk to the surface of the rock; and the porous nature of the soil has greatly favored the construction of deep foundations and vaults without annoyance from water.⁹

Along the e. shore, from 94th St. northward, and around Harlem, the surface is very level, and to some extent covered with salt marshes. On the w. side, toward the n., the valleys are often deep and the hills precipitous. The highest point, at Fort Washington, is 238 ft. above tide.

Both sides of the island afford ample facilities for commerce; and the noble harbor embraced within the shores of New Jersey, Staten Island, Long Island, and the city has scarcely an equal for extent, safety, and facility of access, and for the amount of its commercial transactions.¹⁰

The preservation of this harbor from injurious encroachments has been a subject of solicitude; and investigations which these have occasioned have developed many interesting facts connected with its interests.¹¹

¹ Named from the Duke of York, afterward James II. By the Dutch named "New Amsterdum," and by the Indians "Manhattan."

² Important acts were passed in 1830, 1849, 1851, 1853, and 1857, the last mentioned embracing all the essential features of the city government.

³ The question of jurisdiction upon the river was long a subject of dispute with New Jersey. A summary of the controversy is given in our account of the Boundaries of the State, pp. 47, 48.

⁴ The widest part of the island is at 88th St., where it is 12,500 feet across.

⁵ The creek flows from Hudson to Harlem River, at Kingsbridge.

⁶ White limestone of coarse quality appeared at the surface on the e. side, between Eth and 10th Sts., and on the w. from 29th to 31st Sts. The strata of gneiss are nearly vertical, often bent and contorted, and in places they contain interesting minerals.

⁷ A body of water known as the Collect Pond, from Kolk, a pit bordered by a marsh, extended from near Pearl to Franklin St. and from Elin to Orange St. It was 50 feet deep, and was connected with the Hudson by a narrow inlet nearly on the present line of Canal St. It was a favorite resort for skating in winter; and upon its experiments in steam navigation were made by John Stevens in 1796-97 and '98, and by John Fitch in 1796 and '97. The Halls of Justice, known as the Tombs, and the "Five Points" distri., now occupy the site of the ancient pond; and a large sewer under Canal St. represents the position of the outlet.

⁸ Known as the Glendening Valley. The Croton Aqueduct crosses this on a magnificent series of arches and piers of solid masonry.

⁹ Until 1842 the city was entirely dependent upon wells for its supply of fresh water. See p. 124.

¹⁰ The strait known as Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek is too shallow and crooked to be available for commerce. Various plans have been proposed to improve it; but none have been carried into effect. Harlem River is about 800 to 1,000 ft. wide, and mostly bordered by narrow, marshy flats, behind which the banks rise into hills. At Kingsbridge the bank is 180 ft. high and nearly perpendicular. The Hudson River R. R. and the Harlem R. R. cross these waters, and also the High Bridge, used only for the Croton Aqueduct and foot passengers; and the Harlem Bridge, at the head of 3d Avenue. The latter was a toll bridge until the expiration of the charter in the spring of 1858. Macomb's Bridge, formerly at the head of 7th Avenue, was much used; but it is now down. A dike was constructed at this place for using tide water; but, being found to impede navigation, it was removed. In 1827 a company formed to build a canal across the upper end of the island, and in 1836 a similar plan was proposed, and a canal was partly built, traces of which may be seen on the e. side of the island, at 190th St. One of the objects of this canal was to gain access to a marble quarry; but the stone was found to be of inferior quality, and the project was abandoned. The capacity of the harbor of New York is limited only by the depth of water on the bars at its entrance near Sandy Hook. Vessels of about 23 ft. draft can pass at high tide. The approaches by way of Long Island Sound have no practical limitation of this kind; and vessels of 60 ft. draft could approach the upper part of the island and land on the Westchester shores adjacent without difficulty.

¹¹ The Colony and State have at sundry times granted to the city lands under water adjacent to its shores, the riparian owners being usually secured in the right of prescription. The principal of these grants have been as follows:—

1686.—All vacant lands on Manhattan Island to low water mark, with rivulets, coves, and ponds, were secured by the charter granted by Gov. Dongan.

Although the city forms but a single organization, it has localities known by distinct names as villages or neighborhoods; but the number of these is gradually becoming obliterated as population increases; and most of them will soon be known only to the student of history.¹

Of the several islands, other than Manhattan, comprised in New York City and co., those in the harbor are owned by the General Government, and occupied as military posts, and those in the East River are chiefly owned by the city and devoted to charitable and penal institutions.²

1708.—All vacant lands on Long Island shore, between high and low water marks, between the Navy Yard and Red Hook, were granted.

1730.—Land under water, 400 ft. wide, between junction of Charlton and Washington Sts., and Marketfield St. on the Hudson, and from Whitehall to Houston St. on the East River, was secured.—These grants, with the previous ones, comprise 203 acres.

1807.—Land under water, 400 ft. wide, extending northward from previous grant 4 mi. on the Hudson and 2 mi. on the East River, was granted.

1826.—The same was extended to spayten Duxval Creek on the W. and Harlem R. on the E.

1821.—Land 600 ft. wide in front of the Battery was added.

1837.—Land under water on the W. to 15th Avenue line was secured.

1852.—Land under Harlem R. from such exterior line as the corporation might fix, to the shore, was granted. Other extensions were authorized in 1828, 1830, 1833, 1846, & *Ann. Dig.*, 8, 1850.

In 1811 the exterior line was fixed by the commissioners for laying out the city into streets; but changes of their plan and the extension of streets led to encroachments upon the channel, requiring remedial measures. An act was accordingly passed, March 30, 1815, appointing 25 commissioners in full-manege of advice of a Senate committee of the year previous, and those persons, associating with themselves several officers of the General Government, proceeded to examine the subject. The harbor and shores were surveyed, and some of the objects of titles and encroachments examined, maps constructed, and lines for the limitation of piers and bulkheads recommended, and mostly confirmed by law, April 7, 1817. These surveys were performed by 10 parties of about 200 persons from the U. S. Coast Survey, at a cost of \$85,000. The reports of the commission embrace a large amount of statistical and historical information.—*U. S. Ann. Dig.*, 8, *Ann. Dig.*, 40, 126, 187.

The first street was laid in Broad to Beach St., on the East River. There are now 66 piers on the W., and 78 on the E. side of the city. A part of these are built and owned by the corporation, others by individuals or companies, and others jointly by the city and individuals. Of the first class the city pays one-third the cost of building and receives one-half of the revenues. The city owns 39 piers and 7 halfpiers on the Hudson, and 51 piers and 20 halfpiers on the East River,—the former valued at \$1,428,500, and the latter at \$4,820,000. They are under the care of the street Department.

The wants of commerce led to the erection of a lighthouse on Sandy Hook, at the expense of the colony of New York, in 1762, which was supported by special duties upon commerce until ceded to the U. S., Feb. 3, 1790. The commissioners for its erection were John Cruger, Philip Livingston, Leonard Lapsard, and Wynn Bayard. It was burned in 1775. Within the Hook are lights at Prince's Bay, Fort Tompkins, Rodens Reef and Whitehall Landing, and numerous buoys to mark the channels.

The tide enters at Sandy Hook at 7 a. m., past the moon's southern, and rises at Governors' Island from 2.2 to 6.1 ft., the mean rise being 4.3 ft. The harbor was frozen over in 1780, and again in 1826. On the former occasion persons passed on the ice to Staten Island. It sometimes happens that the Hudson and East Rivers will be closed for two hours in intensely cold seasons, and people have on these occasions rashly attempted to cross, but the occurrence is not common.

The following is a list of the principal of these localities:—

Bloomfield, on Broadway, between 100th and 110th Sts., 7 mi. from the City Hall, presents a very neat appearance, and consists mostly of suburban dwellings. It is the seat of an orphan and a lunatic asylum,—the latter forming a branch of the N. Y. Hospital. It was called by the Dutch "*Bloemfeldt*." Flowey Valley.

Carmanville, on Both Ay above 155th St., named from families named Carman, former owners of the adjoining lands, is chiefly made up of country seats.

Corlears Hook, at the angle in the East River near Grand St., named from Arent Van Corlear, was ceded by the Indians to Nechtok.

Domites Hook lies on the Hudson, between Duane and Canal Sts., embracing 92 acres. It was acquired by ground brief from Stevensant July 4, 1634, and was afterward granted to the English church.

Fort Washington, Washington Heights (p. 6.) a short distance above Carmanville, is an elevated site, once fortified, and now occupied by fine dwellings. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum is located near this place.

Greenwich, now merged in the city, was 3 mi. above the City Hall, on the Hudson. It was named by Capt. afterward Sir Peter, Warren, who owned it. The Indian name was

"Sapokancon." The N. Y. State Prison was formerly located here.

Harlem (p. 6.) lies between 8th Avenue and East River, about 10th St. The principal business is on 4th Avenue. It has several churches, important manufacturing establishments, churches, academies, libraries, and rowing clubs, and seven or eight private schools.

Kings Garden, west of Broadway, between Fulton and Reine Sts., is now partly held by Trinity Church and leased.

Lispenards Meadows was an irregular tract on both sides of West Broadway from Reine to North Spring St., including Canal St. from the Hudson to Orange St.

Manhattanville, (p. 6.) on the Hudson, between 12th and 124th Sts., W. of 9th Avenue, contains a convent, Catholic college, and manufactory of iron, paint, and refined sugar.

Strykers Bay, on the Hudson, at 20th St., is a large station.

Tubby Hook lies on the Hudson, one-half mi. S. of Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

Turtle Bay is on the East River, 2 mi. S. of the Hook. Its name is a corruption of the Dutch "Dontel Bay" for "Dont Bay."

Yorkville, on the east side of Central Park, extends to the East River, from 79th to 90th Sts.

Governors' Island was formerly called "*N. Y. or Island*," and by the Indians "Paganck." It has 1,000 yards S. E. from the Battery, and contains 72 acres. It is separated from Long Island by Bottermill Channel, formerly shallow, but now of sufficient depth for the largest ships. This island was bought by Gov. Van Twiller, and has always been reserved for public defence. Quarantine was located here from 1701 to 1757. In the settlement of accounts with the U. S. New York indebted to the next fortifications for a payment for her proportion of the expenses of the Revolution. Jurisdiction was ceded to the U. S., Feb. 16, 1800, with Fort Jay, then partially completed. By the authority of an act passed March 26, 1754, \$20,000 were expended by the State in fortifications under the supervision of Gen. Clinton, Matthew Clarkson, James Watts, Richard Varck, Nicholas Fish, Eleazer Stevens, and Archibald Hammond. A further sum of \$20,000 was granted April 1, 1756, to complete the works on this and "*Ogden's*" (now Ellis) Islands. Castle William (named from Gen. Williams of the N. Y. Militia) is a round tower on the W. shore of the island, 100 feet in circumference, and 60 feet high, mounting 30 guns, 6 or 40 barbette guns. The land side is open, and a covered way leads to the works in the center of the island. Fort Columbus is a star-shaped work of 5 points on the summit of the island, mounting 19 guns, and South Battery, forming Bottermill Channel, has 13 guns. These works from 18 to 1838 cost \$285,597; and they are adapted for a garrison of 800 men. The island is used as a receiving station for newly enlisted troops, and a school for instructing boys in music. A part of beds of 14 years and upward are annually under instruction upon the drum, bugle, and other instruments.

Bedloes Island, 2.9 acres S. W. from the Battery, was named from Isaac Bedloe, the painter and Gov. Noell. It was known for some years as "*Keweenaw Island*." It was ceded to the U. S. in 1800, having been previously used for quarantine purposes. It is now occupied by Fort Wood, erected in 1841 at a cost of \$215,000, on the site of a fort built at the beginning of the century. It mounts 77 guns, and accommodates a garrison of 350 men. During several months in 1849 it was used by the Commissioners of Emigration as a hospital.

Ellis Island, formerly known as "*Ogden's*" "*Bedloes*," and "*Adelphi*" Island, has 2,600 yards S. W. from the Battery, and is occupied by Fort Gibson, a work built in 1841, 44, at a cost of \$509,600, mounting 15 guns and comprising 4,000 and 500 ft. The private Gibbs and B associates were lying here April 24, 1851.

Blackwells Island is a long, narrow island in the East River, extending from 1st to 88th Sts., and containing 120 acres. It was named from the Blackwell family, who owned it for a hundred years or more. It is now owned by the city corporation, and is the seat of various public and charitable institutions. This island was formerly called "*Manhasset Island*," from Capt. John Manning, and by the Indians it was named "*Manhannock*." It was patented to Gov. Van Twiller, and contained private property until 1828, when it was sold by James Blackwell to the city for \$20,000. In 1843 the city paid \$20,000 more for a part of the title.

Wards Island, named from Jasper and Bartholomew Ward, former proprietors, extends along the East River, opposite New York, from 104th St. to 114th St., and contains 200 acres. It was formerly called "*Great Bedloe's*" or "*Great Bedloe's*" Island, and by the Indians was named "*Tenkenas*." It was

The city is divided into 22 Wards, which are again subdivided into 140 Election Districts, and such other civil divisions as the election of State, city and co. officers, the administration of justice, and the regulation of municipal ordinances require.¹

The Board of Supervisors in New York co. is composed of 12 persons, who are so classified that 2 are elected or appointed annually. A ballot can have but one name; and it is the duty of the canvassers to declare that the two persons having the highest number of votes are elected.² Their general powers and duties—which chiefly concern taxes and assessment—are the same as those of Supervisors in other cos.

The Legislative Power of the city government is vested in the Common Council, consisting of 2 co-ordinate branches,—a board of 17 Aldermen and a board of 24 Councilmen.³ The former are elected by single districts for 2 years, and the latter are elected annually, 6 to each Senatorial district.⁴ Ordinances must be passed by both bodies the same year, and receive the assent of the Mayor, to become valid.

The regular sessions of the Board of Councilmen commence at 5 o'clock p. m. on the first Monday in each month, and continue on each Monday and Tuesday until the business of the month is concluded. Each house elects a presiding officer, clerk, and other officers; and the journals of each are published.

The Executive Power is vested in a Mayor,⁵ elected for 2 years, and in 7 Executive Departments, viz., those of Police, Finance, Streets, Croton Aqueduct, Almshouse, Law, and City Inspector,—most of which are subdivided into bureaus, each having specific duties to perform. The Mayor is charged with the general administration of the city, nominates for the approval of the Aldermen certain officers, and may suspend or remove officers within limits fixed by statute. He communicates annually and from time to time to the Common Council such messages as he deems proper.

The Police Department has general charge of police regulation in New York City, Kings, Richmond, and Westchester cos. By act of April 15, 1857, it was placed under the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District,⁶ of whom the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn are *ex officio* members.

bought by Van Twiller in 1637, confiscated in 1664, and granted to Thos. Delavel. The Wards bought it in 1806; and in Dec. 1817, a part was leased by the Commissioners of Emigration for an Emigrant Refuge and Hospital. The Commissioners have since purchased 100 acres; and a portion of the remainder is used as a Potter's Field. The cost of buildings and improvements up to 1858 was \$200,000. The structures erected before 1850 were slight barracks and shanties; but those built since are chiefly of brick. The island is supplied with Croton water; and a ferry connects it with 10th St.

Randalls Island, named from Jonathan Randall, who purchased it in 1784 and resided here nearly 50 years, lies S. of Wards Island, near the Westchester shore. It was formerly known as "Little Horn" Island. It was patented under the Dutch Government, but was confiscated in 1664 and granted to Thos. Delavel. It was subsequently named "Bellish," "Tallots Island," and "Madonnas Island." The city purchased it in 1825 for \$50,000. It is now occupied by nursery schools and by the establishment of the S. city for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. A ferry connects it with 123d St.

Swanck Meadow Island lies adjacent to Randalls Island.

¹ The city was divided Dec. 8, 1683, into 6 wards, known as South, East, North, West, Dock, and Out Wards. They were designated by numbers, and a new ward was created by act of Feb. 22, 1791, to take effect Sept. 28, 1792. Those subsequently erected have been as follows:—

8th, 1803,	16th, 1836, from 12th.
9th, 1803,	17th, 1837, " 11th.
10th, 1808, from 7th.	18th, 1846, " 10th.
11th, 1825,	19th, 1850, " 12th.
12th, 1825,	20th, 1851, " 10th.
13th, 1827, " 19th.	21st, 1853, " 18th.
14th, 1827, " 6th and 8th.	22d, 1853, " 10th.
15th, 1825, " 9th.	

² This arrangement is made so as to place the Board of Supervisors above the reach of party politics.

³ The Aldermanic Districts, identical with the Assembly Districts, are as follows:—

1. South of Chambers, Duane, Frankfort, Pearl, and Dover Sts.
2. S. by 1st, within Broadway, from Chambers, through Frankfort, Baxter, Bayard, Bowery, Center, and Catherine Sts. to East River.
3. S. by 1st, within Broadway, from Chambers, through Spring St. to Hudson River.
4. S. by 2d within Broadway from Franklin, through Grand and Clinton Sts. to East River.
5. S. by 3d within Broadway, from Spring, through 4th and Christopher Sts. to Hudson River.

6. Within Broadway, Houston, Clinton, and Grand Sts.

7. S. by 5th, within Broadway, from 4th, through 11th St. to Hudson River.

8. S. and E. by East River; w. and S. by Clinton and Houston Sts. to East River.

9. S. by 7th, within 6th Avenue, from 14th St., through 26th St. to Hudson River.

10. Within Broadway and 14th St., Avenue A., and Houston St.

11. S. by 9th, within 6th Avenue, from 26th St., through 46th to Hudson River.

12. Within Houston St., Avenue A., 14th St. and East River, 22d Ward.

13. 22d Ward.

14. Within 14th St., from East River, 6th Avenue, 26th St. and East River.

15. S. by 10th, within 6th Avenue, from 26th St., through 40th St. to East River.

16. 19th Ward.

17. 12th Ward.

⁴ The election of city officers takes place annually on the first Tuesday of Dec., and that of co. officers on the day of the general State election, which is on the Tuesday after the first Monday of Nov. The officers of the co. are the Recorder, City Judge, and other Judges of the co. courts, District Attorney and his assistants, Sheriff and his Deputies, Constables, Coroners, County Clerk, Register, Treasurer, Assessors, Tax Commissioners, Receiver of Taxes, Commissioner of Juries, Commissioners of Books, and Supervisors.

⁵ The Recorder is presiding judge of the criminal courts and a magistrate. Several of the co. officers are *ex officio* charged with duties more properly belonging to the city government; and the line of distinction between the two sets of officers is not well defined.

⁶ The Mayor was originally appointed by the Governor and Council, and from 1777 to 1822 by the Council of Appointment. Since 1822 the Mayor has been elected.

⁷ This District includes New York, Kings, Richmond, and Westchester cos. The Governor and Senate appoint 3 commissioners from the city of N. Y., 1 from Kings, and 1 from Westchester or Richmond co. The city is divided into 11 surgical Districts, each with 1 Surgeon, and into 25 Police Precincts, under a General and Deputy Superintendent. According to the Council Manual for 1858, the number of employees in the police was 1,001, of whom 11 were surgeons, 7 were attached to the office of the Commissioners, 5 were employed in the office of the General Department, 24 in that of the Deputy Superintendent, 23 as Detectives, 79 in attendance at public offices and courts, 26 as harbor police, and 841 on police stations. The number is at times largely increased, and is annually becoming permanently greater.

The Department of Finance is under a Comptroller, elected by separate ticket for a term of 4 years. This officer has charge of the fiscal concerns of the city, and reports the condition of its finances annually to the Common Council. The Department is divided into the Auditing Bureau, a Bureau of Arrears, a Bureau of Taxes, a Bureau of City Revenue, and a Bureau of Deposits and Disbursements, the officers of which are appointed by the Comptroller.

Number of cases annually before the Court of Sessions, for a term of years.

YEARS.	PETIT LARCENY.		ASSAULT AND BATTERY.			MISDEMEANORS.		TOTAL.	Trials in special sessions.	Number of County prisoners.	Number of County convicts.
	Convictions.	Deposits.	Convictions.	Appals.	In charges.	Convictions.	Appals.				
1878	201	73	125	25	423	...	...	904	434	296	27
1879	319	93	175	33	581	...	...	1,279	614	241	25
1880	525	97	256	32	488	...	...	1,369	879	508	28
1881	666	74	256	39	396	...	...	1,466	1,001	682	67
1882	744	133	287	33	375	...	...	1,577	1,119	757	75
1883	997	142	396	54	537	...	...	2,055	1,411	987	63
1884	906	143	551	86	878	...	...	2,539	1,195	1,058	66
1885	961	193	615	99	1,158	...	...	3,047	1,741	1,175	66
1886	977	229	599	87	1,169	...	...	3,207	1,634	1,175	66
1887	...	173	334	48	997	...	...	1,252	1,399	1,063	51
1888	1,064	258	436	52	672	...	...	2,548	1,653	1,130	71
1889	1,189	241	538	59	978	...	...	2,906	1,877	1,492	112
1890	1,419	219	837	75	1,382	...	...	3,033	2,218	1,479	91
1891	1,443	187	62	43	1,191	...	...	3,539	2,679	1,254	94
1892	1,455	214	978	59	1,167	...	...	3,885	2,465	1,254	119
1893	1,415	174	1,230	67	1,120	...	...	4,011	2,576	1,342	119
1894	1,411	168	1,152	66	1,151	...	...	3,921	1,328	1,119	77
1895	2,047	196	921	81	1,064	28	6	4,334	1,942	1,548	69
1896	1,788	298	984	81	1,444	25	4	4,549	2,863	1,426	61
1897	2,041	273	1,389	281	1,627	101	40	5,555	3,572	1,824	196
1898	1,919	317	1,637	314	1,784	129	60	6,290	4,176	2,994	134

Cases tried in the courts of Oyer and Terminer and of General Sessions, for a period of eighteen years.

OFFENSES.	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
	Murder	1	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	8	4	3	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	1
Arson, 1st degree	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manslaughter, various degrees	8	3	7	2	1	3	6	4	8	6	7	15	9	12	15	28	15	28	15	21
Assault and battery with intent to kill or maim	2	3	4	8	4	6	4	3	6	5	9	10	11	12	19	12	21	19	12	21
Assault and battery with intent to rob	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	5	10	6	18	...	...	...
Rape, and intent to commit rape	4	...	1	5	4	5	1	4	2	1	1	4	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	...
Abandoning child in highway	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery, 1st degree	4	5	...	3	2	3	11	6	4	10	3	15	10	7	5	6	22	19	...	...
Kidnapping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riot with assault	26	6	8	17	7	2	...	4	13	49	6	17	45	32	...	...	...	...	...	1
Assault and battery	10	73	86	81	92	39	10	47	19	50	41	37	71	63	47	55	79	121	...	...
Possessing stolen goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bigamy	2	2	1	2	...	3	2	5	3	1	3	1	4	...	2	1	9	6	12	...
Insult	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sodomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perjury and subornation of perjury	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arson, not 1st degree	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burglary, various degrees	28	55	68	55	43	24	32	31	18	51	47	54	64	52	67	76	89	81	...	...
Attempt to commit felony	7	2	5	6	4	6	10	6	10	10	9	11	9	19	18	61	101	157	...	...
Embezzlement	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand larceny, No. 1 offense	90	71	84	68	73	70	61	91	87	86	105	119	115	112	61	94	81	116	...	...
Petit larceny and attempt to commit	57	18	40	42	40	88	66	54	95	101	76	51	75	91	150	169	110	169	...	...
Petit larceny, 2d offense	4	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Complicity	1	2	4	...	...	2	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carrying slung shot, felony	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen goods	10	8	3	10	6	5	7	8	13	8	4	9	6	6	10	15	5	15	...	...
A accessory to felony	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fornication, various degrees	4	27	22	8	11	9	7	7	12	13	17	15	15	25	19	39	49	54	...	...
Receiving challenge to fight a duel	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breaking jail	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Helping prisoners to escape	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keeping gambling and disorderly house	12	16	12	24	7	35	18	16	16	16	15	16	14	18	17	19	...	...	...	...
Nuisance	13	2	2	1	4	5	3	1	...	1	...	...	6	10	2	...	...	...	...	...
Selling, insuring and advertising lottery tickets	10	4	2	3	...	2	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	6	4	2	...	...	...	...
Libel	2	10	13	2	2	4	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	6	4	2	...	...	...	...
Cruelty to animals	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Selling liquor without license	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	267	10	1	...	...	...	...

During 24 years ending with 1898, 38 persons have been sentenced to death at the Court of Sessions, 14 of them for capital crimes, of whom 17 have been executed, 14 had their sentences commuted to imprisonment for life, 5 were pardoned, 1 committed suicide, and 14 a new trial was granted, of whom 3 were convicted of manslaughter and 1 discharged. One was under sentence of death at the beginning of 1899.—*Common Council Manual, 1899, p. 75.*

A Comptroller reports quarterly a list of accounts audited, and all of it is upon the city treasury must be upon his warrant, accompanied by vouchers. The following aggregates show the

The Street Department is under the charge of the Street Commissioner, who is appointed for 2 years by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen. He has the general direction of opening, altering, regulating, grading, guttering, and lighting streets, roads, places, and avenues, of building, repairing, and lighting wharves and piers, and of the construction and repair of public roads and the filling up of sunken lots, under the ordinances of the Common Council. The paving of streets is not under his charge. The department has a Bureau of Street Improvements, of Repairs and Supplies, of Lands and Places, of the Chief Engineer of Fire Department, of Collection of Assessments, of Wharves, of Roads, and of Lamps and Gas. Of each of these bureaus there is a superintendent, or chief, and several clerks, numbering in the several offices of the Department nearly sixty persons.¹

condition of the city finances at the beginning of 1859 and the operations of the preceding year:—	
Appropriations in 1858 for city government.....	\$ 5,959,967.94
Expenditures.....	4,959,555.19
Expenditures in 1858 on trust and special accounts.....	10,549,921.54
Receipts in 1858.....	17,152,471.19
Permanent city debts redeemable from sinking funds, Jan. 1, 1859.....	14,390,998.00
Funded debt redeemable from taxation, same date.....	1,224,000.00
Funded debt redeemable from Central Park assessments.....	1,600,000.00
Estimated value of public parks.....	14,761,926.00
" " " bulldozes, wharves, and piers.....	3,275,500.00
" " " real estate occupied by markets.....	1,114,000.00
" " " Crosby Aqueduct Department.....	15,475,000.00
" " " property used for Common Schools.....	1,200,000.00
" " " property used for ferry purposes.....	1,200,000.00
" " " property used by Fire Department.....	315,813.00
" " " property used by Governors of Almshouse.....	1,250,000.00
" " " real estate of all kinds.....	41,250,629.00
Assessed value of real estate within city in 1858.....	568,346,260.00
" " personal estate within city resident.....	150,813,462.00
" " personal estate within city non resident.....	12,031,562.00
" " personal estate within city total.....	162,845,024.00
" " real and personal estate.....	531,194,200.00

The valuation, tax, and rate, for a series of years, at intervals of 5 years, from 1805 to 1825, was as follows:—

YEARS.	Valuation.	City and County Tax.	Stat. Tax.	Total Tax.	cts. Dollars.
1805	\$25,046,897	\$127,094.87			50 per 1
1810	25,486,379	129,727.15			51 " "
1815	81,636,012	197,043.88	\$163,372.88	\$360,416.76	441 " "
1820	19,539,733	270,361.10	10,539.75	\$380,901.85	49 " "
1825	101,160,016	329,868.82	50,289.03	\$380,157.85	384 " "

The property, both real and personal, in New York is (in immense value, and is increasing at a very rapid rate). The taxes are uniformly heavy, and much higher than the average taxes of the other portions of the State. The following tables show a summary of the

Valuation and Taxes for a series of years.

YEARS.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Es- tate.	Total Value.	Amount raised by Tax.
1826	\$64,804,050	\$42,134,981	\$106,939,031	\$ 83,759,889
1830	87,666,380	37,684,368	125,350,748	109,178,444
1835	143,742,425	74,091,278	217,833,703	166,632,034
1840	187,221,714	63,011,801	250,233,515	1,651,877, 29
1845	177,267,299	92,787,825	270,055,124	2,096,191,18
1850	207,142,576	78,919,240	286,061,816	3,230,038, 02
1855	326,076,866	150,022,312	476,099,178	5,841,822, 80
1858	368,346,266	162,845,024	531,191,290	8,621,091, 31

Comparative Valuation and Taxes of the City and State for a series of years.

YEARS.	TOTAL VALUATION.		TOTAL TAX.		RATE OF TAX IN MILLS ON \$1.	
	City.	State.	City.	State.	City.	State.
1805	\$25,872,703	\$592,418,497	\$518,194.00	\$2,290,290.57	4.5	5.0
1810	25,486,379	641,233,981.19	1,354,797.22	3,089,920.694	5.4	4.9
1815	299,935,317	666,046,065	2,096,191.18	4,176,577.95	6.7	6.9
1820	286,061,816	727,194,384	3,230,038.02	6,312,789.23	11.3	8.6
1825	487,099,178	1,402,849,294	11,670,915.69	11,670,915.69	12.0	8.3
1828	531,222,342	1,494,997,679	8,621,091.31	15,426,593.20	16.2	10.38

¹ Most of the streets in the lower part of the city are winding and crooked; but above the old settled Dutch portion they are very regular. An act passed April 3, 1807, appointed Simon De Witt, Governor Morris, and John Rutherford to lay out and survey the whole island S. of FITZROY ROAD, (Manes-court St.) GREENWICH LANE, (Greenwich Avenue), and Art Street, (Waverly Place), to the Bowery Road; and down the same to North St., (Houston St.), and thence to the East River. The powers of these commissioners were more amply specified in an act passed March 21, 1809, and Canal St. was by this act to be made a covered passage for the waste waters of its vicinity. The labors of the commission ended within the time specified, and their maps were filed in the secretary's office March 11, 1811. The surveys under this plan were executed by John Randall, jr., with great accuracy, and finally completed in 1821. To the commendable foresight of these gentlemen is the city indebted for the admirable arrangement of its up town streets and avenues.

The Streets of the portion covered in this survey generally extend from the Hudson to the East River direct, and are known by their numbers, the highest being at the time of first survey 154, but since extended to 228. Above 10th St. these are known only by their numbers and the lots upon them are numbered e. and w. from Fifth Avenue. They are each 60 feet wide except 14th, 23d, 34th, 45th, 57th, 72d, 79th, 86th, 96th, 100th, 116th, 125th, 155th, 145th, and 165th, each of which is 100 feet wide.

The blocks between them vary from 184 to 212 feet, being generally about 200 feet, or about 20 feet less to the mile.

The Avenues run nearly S. and N., and are numbered from E. to W., beginning upon the East River. Several short avenues on the S. side of the city are designated by letters, as, *Letter A*, beginning at the one next E. of First Avenue. These avenues are each 100 feet wide, except S. of 23d St., where Avenues A and C are 80 feet and Avenue B 60 feet. North of 23d St. Fourth Avenue is 125 feet wide. The blocks between the avenues are 60 to 90 feet, being generally 80 feet.

The *Lots and Places* belonging to the city date their title from De Witt's charter, by which all waste and unappropriated lands on Manhattan Island, to low water mark, and all rivers, bays, and waters adjoining, were confirmed to the city. The real estate now belonging to the Corporation, amounting to \$41,453,939, is mostly in use for Waterworks, Police, Fire, Almshouse, School, or Market purposes, or as parks, piers, bulldozes, and wharves, ferries, and public buildings for municipal purposes. The city owns, besides these, Uncommuted quitrents reserved on property when sold, and water grants yet to be issued, \$9,000.00 Lots under lease without covenants of renewal, 2,500.00 " " " with " " " " 100,000.00 Common Docks, 100,000.00 Sun-dial lots and corners of land, 200,000.00 Real estate in Brooklyn, 50,000.00

The city contains 20 public and several private parks, most of which are inclosed with iron railing and handsomely laid out.

The Fire Department in some form has existed since 1653, when the city enjoyed the privilege of collecting a beaver for each house and a guildler yearly for each chimney to support a fire apparatus. The Fire Department in its present form was incorporated April 16, 1831, and its powers have been modified by acts of March 25, 1851, and April 3, 1855.

The City of 1837, for the purpose of construction, is an authorized special Board of Commissioners, consisting of 10 members, who serve without pay, and report annually to the Common Council. The history of this park is briefly as follows:

On the 16th of April, 1837, Mayor King and, in a special message to the Common Council, called attention to the importance of a public park sufficient ample to meet the growing wants of the city population. The message was referred to a select committee, who reported in favor of purchasing the tract of 150 acres between 96th and 77th sts., and 3d Avenue and the East River, known as Jones's Wood. An act was passed July 11, 1837, allowing this to be taken but from some errors in the act, the Supreme Court refused to appoint Commissioners, and the law was repealed April 11, 1837. On the 30th of August, 1837, a committee was appointed to examine whether any more suitable site for a park could not be found, and the result of the inquiry was the selection of the site now known as the Central Park, between 5th and 8th Avenues, originally extending from 4th to 10th sts., and in 1839 extended to 110th St. The act for creating this park passed July 23, 1837, and an act for its regulation and government April 17, 1837. The grounds are 2,700 acres, 2,700 ft wide, embracing 840 acres, of which 150 are occupied by Clinton reservoirs. It will be crossed by 4 thoroughfares, sunk below the general surface and passing under the carriage ways and other avenues of the park, so as not to obstruct the movement of visitors. Access to the grounds cannot be had from these transverse roads. This park is now under construction, and will embrace a parade ground 500 acres in extent, for the maneuver of five companies of infantry, cavalry, and artillery; a botanical garden, cricket grounds, playgrounds, ponds for skating in winter, and every variety of scenery which a surface naturally rugged and broken can be made to present. The plan embraces carriage drives and formal paths, windmills, ways for pedestrians and broad, noble avenues for monuments, fountains, lawns, terraces, and every variety of woodland scenery. Ground is reserved for a public hall, intended for concerts, for a large conservatory, and exotic terraces. There is a geometrical flower garden, with all fountains, for an architectural terrace, with a large jet and Tazza fountain; for public houses of refreshment; for residences of the Superintendent and head gardener, for a police station, a zoological garden, and for an astronomical observatory, chartered in 1839. The grounds now include the building erected and still used for a State Arsenal, but sold to the corporation, and the Mount of Vincent Artery of the Sisters of Charity. There will be over 25 miles of walks, 5 miles of bridle paths, and 1.5 miles of carriage road. The main entrance will be at the corner of 8th Avenue and 5th St.; but other entrances will be provided at convenient points on 7th Avenue on both ends, and along 5th and 8th Avenues.

The Battery comprises a tract of about 20 acres at the S. point of the island, planted with trees and a fountain upon the hilltop. It was formerly a place of fashionable resort. But in the extension of commerce, it has lost most of its prestige. It is still at tractive on account of its old houses and its refreshing shade. The point, formerly called *S. Battery*, showed a number of rocks above water, upon which a platform was built in 1693 for a battery. This shallow spit was afterward filled in, and in 1846 it was further extended so as to embrace its present limits. It is valued at \$200,000.

The Bowling Green is a triangular park between Broadway and Whitehall St. and Battery Place. It is supplied with a fountain, but is not open to the public. This Park or Green formerly fronted the fort upon the Battery. Prior to the Revolution, a noble equestrian statue of George III. was placed in it, which had the commencement of the war was thrown down and melted into bullets. The Green is valued at \$150,000.

The Park is a triangular space of 1.6 acres between Bond way, Chatham, and Chamber Sts., near the present center of commercial business in the city. The City Hall, Hall of Records, Robinson, and New City Hall, used for courts and public offices, are located upon it. It has a large fountain, which is sold in use. This tract, formerly called *The Piazza* or *The Exchange*, from the beginning has been owned by the city, and used for public purposes. While distant from the site of the park, it was used as a place of execution, and the victims of the guillotine were here beheaded. In the only part of the Revolution in the Sons of Liberty here rallied to assert their rights, and at that period it became the scene of publicity as the prison and execution ground of American patriots. The spot was formerly of marble, beautifully finished, and surrounded by two marble balustrades from the Turkish Government to Commodore Perry, and by iron presented to the city. They had been made for cannon balls. The foundation of this gateway was laid with great pomp, the Mayor presiding and 1,500 citizens in various coats, papers, and memorials. The Park is now

partly surrounded by an iron railing. There is a fountain at some distance to allow the cooling of the pipes. The central fountain feeds at a fountain of 100 pipes, 6 inches in diameter, and from the through cast-iron pipes 200 jets of water can be swelled to thousands in a brief space of time. The park is valued at \$200,000.

Washington Square, containing 11 acres, formerly *De Witt's Field*, lies between Waverley Place, Madison Ave. and West 4th Sts. It is handsomely laid out, and is a park with residences of a superior class. It has a fountain, and is a favorite resort for promenades. It is a famous equestrian statue, which was burned here before the ground was taken for a park. It is valued at \$80,000.

Union Park is an oval area with a fine fountain, on Broadway, bounded by University Place, 4th Avenue, 11th and 12th Sts. It is much frequented in summer by sunbathers and children. It is valued at \$600,000. Alighting the park, but not even its paling, is the equestrian statue of Washington, erected by H. V. Brown, erected in 1846 at a cost of over \$100,000. It is 14 feet high, and stands on a granite pedestal of about the same height.

Toughen Square, formerly a parade ground is bounded by Avenues A and B and by 6th and 10th Sts. It is still a vacant lot, and will become an ornament to the western side of the city. A fountain is under construction, and other improvements are in progress.

Mohr's Square, comprising 10 acres, between 5th and Madison Avenues and 2d and 4th Sts., is not yet laid out, and planted with trees. The adjoining streets are built up with first class dwellings, and it is one of the most fashionable places of promenade in the city. It is valued at \$1,200,000. Alighting this square on the west is a monument to the memory of General Worth.

Stuyvesant Square, lies between 15th and 17th Sts. and 4th and 5th Avenues, the 2d Avenue passing through it. It has a fountain on each side of 2d Avenue, and is tastefully laid out and planted with trees and shrubs. It was presented to the corporation by the late Peter B. Stuyvesant, and is valued at \$1,600,000.

Reservoir Square, adjoining the distributing reservoir, lies between 40th and 42d Sts., on 6th Avenue, from 1847 to 1858 was occupied by the Crystal Palace. It is valued at \$1,000,000, and is at present unimproved as a park.

Madison Square, between 8th and 9th Avenues and 77th and 81st Sts., is a rough, unimproved piece of land, valued at \$80,000.

Beaumont Square, at Yorkville, between 3d and 5th Avenues and 68th and 69th Sts., has a fine surface, mostly above the level of adjoining streets, and is unimproved and unimproved. The corner stone of a monument to Washington was laid with pompous ceremonies on this park Oct. 4, 1847, but the party to whom that motif of the onerous was expended in the effort, and the work was abandoned without further action. The park is valued at \$7,000.

Mount Morris Square, between 120th and 124th Sts., on both sides of 5th Avenue, not yet laid out, is valued at \$400,000.

A square of 17 acres was reserved for a park at Bloomingdale, between 8th and 9th Avenues, and 1st and 7th Sts., but the location of the Central Park has taken its place. In various parts of the city are several small fragments of parks at the intersection of streets, valued at \$100,000 in all. The city also contains several parks in its territory, which are laid out with great care and are truly ornamental.

St. John's Chapel and Hall Square, fronting St. John's Church, and bounded by Hudson, Varck, Beek, and Lorain Sts., belongs to Trinity Church, and is valued at \$400,000. It is kept for the exclusive use of the individuals living near it, who pay three cents of the keeper at each entrance. It contains a beautiful fountain.

Greenwich Park, between 20th and 21st Sts., and 4th and 5th Avenues, is owned by those living in it, but having been sold to them by Samuel B. Litchfield. It is enclosed with a fine railing and a thick hedge of sweet pine, and is planted with ornamental trees and shrubs. It has a fountain in the center.

This department has a Police and Fire Board, consisting of 44 members, a *Police Board*, of 15 members, and 120 men. A system of 222 numbered streets, 222 squares, 422 of horse companies, and 22 of fire companies, and 1,000 companies. The bodies of men are not paid salaries, but are employed in their own service, although the bodies are employed in every respect as a private army, and when called to the city authorities by their police regulations. The city is divided into five fire districts, furnished with 11,500 feet of alarm bells, all equipped by 16 engineering companies, 1,300 fire engine companies, 37 horse companies, 1,100 hook and ladder companies, and 4 hydrant companies. The first class companies have companies of

The Bureau of Lamps and Gas has in charge the lighting of the streets.

The Croton Aqueduct Department is under a board styled the Croton Aqueduct Board, consisting of a President, Commissioner, Chief Engineer, and Assistant, appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen for five years. It has charge of all structures and property connected with the supply of Croton water and the collection of water rents, of the underground drainage of the city, of public sewers, of permits for street vaults, of paving and repairing streets, and of digging and constructing wells. It has a Bureau of Water Rents, and one of Pipes, Sewers, and Pavements. The department was organized in July, 1849, under an act passed April 11 of that year. Previous to this the Water Commissioners were appointed by the Governor and Senate.

79 men, the second of 60, and the third of 50. The hook and ladder companies have each 50 men, and the hose companies each 30. The number of fires in the year, ending Feb. 17, 1853, was 291, and of alarms, 190. The loss by fire on buildings was \$393,647, and on stock \$514,990,—of which the Crystal Palace, burned in Oct. 1858, formed a large item. During the last year two large steam fire-engines have been obtained; but, except in extraordinary cases, they are not used. The city owns about 80,000 feet of hose. The Department elects one Fire Commissioner annually for a term of 5 years from among exempt firemen. These commissioners form a Board to decide upon the formation of new volunteer companies, to investigate applications for admission to companies, to examine into charges against members, and for cause to suspend or remove them. The Fire Department possesses a fund derived from special trusts, donations, festivals, concerts, fines for violation of fire laws, and other sources, the income of which is applied in aid of the families of deceased and disabled firemen. The report of 1857 showed an expenditure of \$29,567.91 by the trustees of this fund. Among the items of this expense were 1,378 pairs of shoes and 500 tons of coal. The invested fund amounts to \$45,250. Two scholarships for educating the sons of firemen in the University of New York have been endowed by Myndert Van Schick.

The city gas lights are furnished by three general companies, as follows:—

The New York Gas Light Company was incorporated, March 26, 1823, with a capital of \$4,000,000. It has works on 21st and 22d Sts. from 1st Avenue to East River, and has 6 large gas holders at that station and 7 others at different parts of the city. It supplies the lamps of Grand St., and has about 130 miles of mains under the streets.

Manhattan Gas Light Company was incorporated, Feb. 26, 1820, with a capital of \$4,000,000. It has 2 manufactories of gas,—one on the Hudson, at the foot of 13th St., capable of making daily 2,000,000 ft., and one on East River, at the foot of 14th St., making 400,000 ft., and when completed will be capable of making 3,000,000 ft. daily. It supplies the city 8, of Grand St., and has about 200 miles of street mains. It lights 8,000 street lamps and supplies 22,000 stores and dwellings. In 1857 it made 600,000,000 feet of gas.

Harlem Gas Light Company was incorporated, Feb. 8, 1855, with a capital of \$250,000. Its works are situated upon Harlem River, at the N. extremity of 1st Avenue. There are also several minor gas works for furnishing light to hotels and private establishments.

The Croton Aqueduct is the most extensive and costly work in America for supplying a city with water; and its magnitude justifies a somewhat minute account of its origin and subsequent history.

In 1741 the General Assembly passed a law (which was continued by repeated enactments) for mending and keeping in repair the public wells and pumps of the city. In 1774 Christopher Colles contracted to erect a reservoir on Broadway, between Pearl and White Sts.; and the plan was partially carried into effect before the Revolution. In 1785 schemes were again agitated, which led to surveys and examinations; and in 1799 the Manhattan Company was formed, ostensibly to supply the city with water, but really as a banking institution, with a perpetual charter and large privileges. Its principal well was at the corner of Duane and Cross Sts., whence the water was raised by steam and distributed in pipes; but the supply was limited in amount and was of very impure quality. During the next thirty years various schemes were proposed for constructing common and artesian wells, and open conduits from the Bronx and other streams in Westchester co. and Conn., and several companies were formed; but no practical steps were taken to secure the result. An act was passed May 2, 1834, which authorized the city to supply itself with "pure and wholesome water" and to raise its stock to defray the cost. The Governor and Senate appointed Stephen Allen, R. M. Brown, Charles Du-rant, Saul Alley, T. T. Woodruff, and William W. Fox Commissioners, and for whom accurate surveys were made and various plans and estimates considered, which resulted in recommending that the water of the Croton be taken near its mouth and brought in an aqueduct to a reservoir on Murray Hill, 114 ft. above tide. This plan was approved, March 11, by the Mayor, and in April, 1835, by the people, by a vote of 11,337 to 3,263; David B. Douglass was appointed Chief Engineer; but in Oct. 1836 he was succeeded by John B. Jervis. The work was begun in the spring of 1837, and so far completed as to allow the admission of water into the distributing reservoir, July 4, 1842.

Its completion was commemorated by a grand civic celebration Oct. 14 of the same year.

This aqueduct is a covered canal, of solid stone and brick masonry, arched above and below; 8 ft. 5½ in. high, 7 ft. 5 in. wide at the widest part, and 40½ mi. in length from the dam to the distributing reservoir. It has a descent of 47.9 ft., or 13 in. to a mi., and a capacity of supplying 60,000,000 gallons of water per day. At intervals of 1 mi. are openings, through small towers, for ventilation. The flow of water is generally 2 to 3 ft. in depth, or 27,000,000 gallons a day. It is covered below the reach of frosts; and the surface works are carefully guarded by fences from injury by cattle. It passes through 16 tunnels in rock varying from 160 to 1,233 ft., with a total of 6,844 ft. In Westchester co. it crosses 25 streams, 12 to 70 ft. below the line of grade, besides numerous small brooks furnished with culverts. Harlem River is crossed near High Bridge in two 48-inch mains, 12 ft. below the level of the grade of the aqueduct, and furnished with gate chambers at each end. This bridge is of granite, 1,450 ft. long, 21 ft. wide between the parapets, 100 ft. above the surface of high tide to the crown of the arch, and 114 ft. to the top of the parapets. It rests upon 15 arches, 8 of which are of 80 ft. span and 7 of 50 ft. Upon one of the piers is inscribed the following record of the construction of the bridge:—

AQUEDUCT BRIDGE.		} JOHN B. JERVIS, Chief
BROKEN INTO: FINISHED 1848.		
BOBEN ALLEN,	} WATER COM- MISSIONERS.	} H. ALLEN, <i>Prime Ass't.</i> P. HASTIE, <i>Resident</i> E. H. TRACY, <i>Assistant</i>
STEPHEN ALLEN,		
SACIL ALLEY,	} CONTRACT- ORS.	} NELLIS GEORGE LAW, SAMUEL ROBERTS, ARNOLD MASON.
C. DUSENBERY,		
W. W. FOX,		
T. T. WOODRUFF,		

The aqueduct of masonry is continued from the bridge 2 mi. to the Manhattan Valley, a depression which is 4,171 ft. wide and 102 ft. deep. This is crossed by an inverted siphon of iron pipes 4,180 ft. in length, with a gate chamber at each end. The masonry is then resumed, and the aqueduct is carried 2 1/2 mi. to the receiving reservoir in the Central Park, or 88,536 ft. thus distance the Crotoning Valley, 1,900 ft. across and 50 ft. deep, on an aqueduct, with archways for three streets, each of which has 30 ft. span for carriage way and 10 ft. span on each side for foot passengers.

The receiving reservoir in the Central Park is 1,526 ft. long, 836 ft. wide, covers an area of 5,505 acres, and has a capacity of 150,000,000 gallons. The banks are of earth, 18 ft. wide at top, and rise 9 ft. above the level of the water. The pipes pass through brick vaults. A new reservoir is now under construction adjacent to the former one, and also upon Central Park. It will cover an area of 106 a res. and will be surrounded by an earth bank of five or six outline, which will constitute a broad promenade. The distributing reservoir at Murray Hill, between 40th and 42d Sts., and 5th and 6th Avenues, is a stone structure in 2 divisions, designed to contain 36 ft. or 20,000,000 gallons. Its surface is 415 ft. above mean tide.

The cost of the work was \$8,575,000 including water rights and land, besides \$1,800,000 for distributing pipes. The expense was within 5 per cent. of the estimate of Mr. Jervis, the Engineer. The annual interest, amounting to \$655,000, is paid by direct water taxes and by some indirect taxes; and a sinking fund is provided for the final liquidation of the debt. The construction of this work has lowered the annual rates of fire insurance about 40 cts. on every \$100 insured. Sing Sing Prison is supplied from the aqueduct as it passes near that place.

The amount of pipe laid in different years has been as follows, up to 1859:—

Previous to 1849,	1,024,051 feet.	Previous to 1874,	39,575 feet.
July to Dec. 1849,	29,225 "	1855,	36,322 "
" " " 1850,	41,328 "	1856,	29,083 "
" " " 1851,	65,190 "	1857,	23,320 "
" " " 1852,	43,555 "	1858,	19,550 "
" " " 1853,	33,782 "		
		Total,	1,388,880 ft.

or 762 mi. 5,620 ft.

The amount of pipe of different sizes (internal diameter) laid up to 1859 has been—

4 inch pipe,	9,472 feet.	20 inch pipe,	41,324 feet.
6 " " "	920,816 "	24 " " "	5,410 "
10 " " "	5,875 "	30 " " "	41,862 "
12 " " "	279,804 "	36 " " "	60,878 "
16 " " "	14,078 "	48 " " "	4,987 "

A survey of the Croton Valley was begun in 1857, with the

The Almshouse Department is under the charge of a Board of Ten Governors of the Almshouse, generally known as the "Ten Governors."¹ The department was organized under an act of April 6, 1849, and was modified the succeeding year. This board has charge of the Almshouse, of the Relief and Support of the Poor, of the County Lunatic Asylum, of the Nurseries for Poor and Destitute Children, the Penitentiary, and all the city prisons and houses of detention, except the sheriff's jail in Elbridge Street and the House of Refuge. All ordinary appropriations for this department must be submitted to a board consisting of the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, the Mayor and Comptroller.² If this board approves, it reports to the

view of ascertaining its topography minutely, the better to decide upon future reservoirs or other structures as they may be found necessary. The ridge line or watershed inclosing the valley above the dam is 100 mi. in length. The stream is 39 mi. in length, and its tributaries 136 mi. The total area of the valley is 352 square mi.; and within it are 31 natural lakes and ponds, of which are available as reservoirs, and 16 of which have been minutely surveyed and estimated.

The revenues from water rents from Oct. 5, 1842, to Dec. 31, 1858, have amounted to \$6,725,947.98; and the amount has increased from year to year,—except in 1851 and 1856, when it fell off.

The public sewers connected with this department, since Feb. 6, 1846, have cost an expenditure of \$163,527.13; and the amount of \$248,572.00 has been collected from permits to connect premises with the public sewers. The length of sewers constructed by this department since its organization in 1849 has been 92 mi. 1,340 ft.

The Governors of the Almshouse are elected by single ballot, one being voted for and two elected. This places the board above the control of party politics.

Public measures for the relief of the poor are among the first necessities of a civilized government; and one of the earliest statutes of the General Assembly in 1685 was for this object. In 1699 a law was passed for the relief of the poor at their homes; and about 1744 the first almshouse was built, on the present site of the City Hall. In 1795 a lottery of £10,000 was granted for a new almshouse, and the large brick building on the Park near Chambers St. (burned in 1834) was erected. In 1811 a tract on the East River, at the foot of 29th St., was bought; and the first stone was laid Aug. 1, 1811. The present main edifice at Bellevue Hospital was opened April 22, 1816, as a hospital, penitentiary, and almshouse, at a cost of \$421,109. The management was for many years intrusted to five commissioners appointed by the Common Council. In 1822 the average number of paupers was 1,547; and the cost of the establishment for several years was as follows:—

In 1817.....	\$90,886	In 1820.....	\$81,420
" 1818.....	107,600	" 1821.....	85,000
" 1819.....	105,509	" 1822.....	82,200

The law then required paupers to be returned to the town where they had gained residence; but this was often difficult, and vessels then, as since, often landed paupers in or near the city from distant places. In 1822 two vessels put about 100 paupers on shore a few miles from the city, and brought on their baggage. Efforts were made to remedy these abuses; but it was found difficult in a large population to distinguish those coming into the city liable to public charge, until they applied for relief in the early winter months.—*See, Doc. No. 86, 1824.*

Meanwhile the affairs of the institutions at Bellevue became very corrupt and mercenary, but a malignant fever, which broke out in 1825 and committed frightful ravages in the filthy wards and leathsome cells, forced the question of reform upon the public. In 1845 the Almshouse was placed under the care of a single commissioner, and in 1849 the present system of supervision went into operation.

Blackwells Island was bought in 1828, and Randall's Island in 1835. In 1848 the Almshouse was completed on the former; and the whole of both islands is now devoted to objects of charity and reform, Randall's Island being in part under the care of the Governors of the Almshouse and in part under the Trustees of the House of Refuge.

Upon Blackwells Island, commencing at the s. end, are located respectively the Small Fox Hospital, the Penitentiary, Island Hospital, female and male Almshouses, Workhouse, and Lunatic Asylum. Upon Wards Island is the Potters' Field, under the charge of the Ten Governors; and upon Randall's Island are the extensive nurseries and hospitals for poor children. Bellevue Hospital, the largest in the city, remains under the charge of the Governors as a fever, surgical, and general hospital. The Colored Orphan Asylum, Colored Home, four city prisons, and the out-door poor, are also under the care of this department. A short sketch of these several charges is essential to a full knowledge of the city.

Bellevue Hospital is 350 ft. long, the center portion 5 stories high and the wings 4 stories. Upon each story are verandas and outside stairways of iron. Its arrangements throughout are ample and judicious, and it can accommodate 1,250 patients. It has a clinical theater fitted up for the accommodation of large classes of students. In 1858 the number of prescriptions was 145,503; and the number of births is about 350 annually.

The results of its operation during 10 years have been as follows:—

YEARS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Dead.
1849.....	3,114	2,716	512	483
1850.....	3,728	3,224	571	415
1851.....	5,491	5,201	694	650
1852.....	5,020	4,149	547	632
1853.....	4,856	4,210	594	579
1854.....	6,213	5,534	674	725
1855.....	5,743	5,476	582	629
1856.....	5,484	5,186	602	604
1857.....	7,074	6,166	863	667
1858.....	7,025	7,512	843	812

The Small Fox Hospital, Blackwells Island, was commenced April 1, 1854, and was finished in the same year. It is built in the English gothic style, of stone quarried upon the island. It is 104 ft. by 44, 3 stories high, and cost \$20,000. It is not designed for the treatment of paupers only, but is fitted up with express reference to receiving persons, able and willing to pay for their treatment, and where, secluded from friends to whom they might impart their disease, they may receive every attention that science and the most attentive nursing can bestow. It is the only hospital of the kind in or near the city, and takes the place of some old wooden buildings previously erected on the island.

Its statistics have been as follows:—

YEARS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Dead.
1849.....	263	241	15	29
1850.....	298	132	48	41
1851.....	296	276	10	58
1852.....	149	122	12	25
1853.....	156	104	25	39
1854.....	185	165	5	46
1855.....	56	48	3	10
1856.....	134	99	11	27
1857.....	197	148	27	33
1858.....	216	158	5	40

The Penitentiary, opposite 55th St., is built of brown stone and rubble masonry. It consists of a middle building, 65 by 70 ft., and two wings, each 50 by 200 ft., making the whole length of the building 465 ft. A new wing was finished in 1857; and another is needed for the accommodation of the inmates. The total number of cells is 1,736. The convicts are employed on occasion requires in quarrying and dressing stone for buildings upon the island, and as blacksmiths, shoemakers, carpenters, weavers, cooper, painters, wheelwrights, &c. This establishment was finished in 1848,—since which time there have been admitted and discharged the following numbers:—

YEARS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	YEARS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.
1849	2,109	2,066	809	1854	3,983	6,286	873
1850	3,575	3,581	803	1855	5,197	5,065	511
1851	3,450	3,574	879	1856	4,011	4,549	533
1852	4,444	4,150	1,173	1857	3,048	1,644	743
1853	5,236	5,233	1,176	1858	2,974	2,075	773

Much the largest number of convicts are received from the police courts; over a third are females, and a very large proportion are foreigners. Over half are committed for petty larceny; and the next largest number for assault and battery. The term of sentence is usually 1, 2, or 4 months, and but very few are sentenced to 1 year and upward. The longest term of years reported in 1858 was 10, and this in only a single instance.

The Island Hospital, Blackwells Island, was first erected in 1848, under the name of the "Island Hospital." Its name was changed Dec. 13, 1857. The building was found to be constructed in a most reckless and careless manner, and as a public building was a reproach to any city. It continued in use, however, until destroyed by fire, Feb. 13, 1858. At the

Supervisors; and if it disapproves, it returns to the Ten Governors with objections. If the latter still adheres by a vote of two-thirds, the subject must be reported to the Supervisors.

time-of the fire-it contained 600 inmates; but they were all removed without loss of life. In Feb. 1858, a most humane regulation was adopted by which the suffering poor are relieved without being committed as vagrants. The building now in the process of erection to supply the place of the former is 2½ stories high, includes 14 wards and accommodations for 744 patients. As on other buildings on the island, convict and workhouse labor is largely employed in the erection. The statistics of the hospital have been as follows:—

YEARS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remain- ing.	Dead.
1849	2,148	1,919	192	292
1850	2,009	1,923	198	80
1851	2,343	2,177	257	97
1852	2,767	2,651	272	111
1853	3,136	2,864	311	100
1854	3,743	3,415	499	144
1855	3,438	2,241	350	66
1856	1,733	1,697	318	38
1857	2,810	2,549	535	74
1858	4,140	4,175	388	113

Almshouses.—Of these there are two separate and similar structures, 150 ft. apart, entirely distinct in their arrangements, and each devoted to one sex only. They are each composed of a central building 30 ft. square, 57 ft. high to the roof, and 87 ft. to the top of the cupola, and two wings, each 60 by 30 ft. and 40 ft. to the roof. They are devoted to the care of the aged and infirm, and present the following result of operations:—

YEARS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remain- ing.	Dead.
1849	1,672	1,115	1,197	95
1850	2,355	1,995	1,394	139
1851	2,753	2,555	1,349	203
1852	2,924	2,510	1,282	181
1853	2,198	2,186	1,143	151
1854	2,981	2,454	1,492	288
1855	3,696	2,730	1,511	257
1856	3,559	3,157	1,458	255
1857	4,204	3,782	1,561	319
1858	3,800	3,509	1,696	393

Less than one-fourth of the whole number thus thrown upon the charities of the city are of native birth; and more than one-half are females. The present almshouses have been in use since 1848.

Workhouse.—This establishment was authorized by act of April 11, 1847, and grew out of a recommendation of the Prison Association of New York, in which the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor concurred. A plan for buildings was adopted the succeeding season, and work was begun Oct. 5, 1849. The N. wing, 3 stories high, has 150 rooms, opening upon galleries around a common central hall, and capable of lodging 600 persons. At the S. end is a cross wing 4 stories high, containing work-shops. A central building contains the residence of the Superintendent, the kitchen, storerooms, offices, chapel, and a E. wing, for females, is constructed upon the plan and of the size of the N. wing. This establishment was designed for those able to work and who, not finding means of support, were willing to be committed, as well as such paupers, vagrants, and others as might be deemed fit subjects for employment. The males are usually kept employed as circumstanced permit, in quarrying and grading, and as carpenters, coopers, wheelwrights, painters, boat builders, blacksmiths, tin-smiths, shoemakers, and tailors. The females are employed in knitting, sewing, and other light occupations. This institution has scarcely received the care of the Government, and of all the charities under the care of the Government is, perhaps, the only one that might possibly be dispensed with. It is found unpracticable to keep all hired, probably employed, and the name of "workhouse" loses its force when coupled with the idea of leisure hours, comfortable quarters, and sufficient food.

Its statistics have been as follows:—

YEARS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remain- ing.	Dead.
1849	757	504	328	28
1851	667	501	286	8
1852	515	89	210	11
1853	1,158	921	529	15
1854	3,894	2,237	1,186	110
1855	4,117	4,182	956	41
1856	4,334	3,890	1,022	43
1857	4,317	3,669	1,701	1
1858	4,194	4,585	1,210	40

The number discharged does not include those escaped or sent to other institutions.

The Lunatic Asylum, near the S. end of Blackwells Island, consists of an octagonal building 80 ft. in diameter and 50 ft. high, with a cupola and two wings at right angles to each other, each 245 ft. long. One wing is devoted to either sex; and the arrangement of the wards admits of classification. Apart from this, on the E. side of the island, is a building of some 30 by 90 ft. and 43 ft. high, with a veranda on each side, which is exclusively devoted to the noisy and violent class, where they cannot disturb the more quiet. This structure is named "The Lodge," and, for obvious reasons, is not usually open to visitors. The Lunatic Asylum proper was begun in the spring of 1835, and after some months of suspension, the work was resumed in 1837, and the W. wing was finished June 10, 1839. The S. wing was built in 1847; and this, with "The Lodge," was finished in 1848. The statistics during 10 years have been as follows:—

YEARS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remain- ing.	Dead.
1840	459	283	401	212
1850	391	251	464	77
1851	441	398	517	80
1852	495	357	527	130
1853	487	357	542	115
1854	486	283	555	190
1855	371	253	573	100
1856	396	276	597	66
1857	326	295	627	75
1858	355	295	655	92

This institution is admirably managed, but the proportion of recoveries is necessarily less than in those asylums in which only recent cases are admitted and the patients discharged when there is no longer a hope of recovery. This is, in one sense, an asylum of the incurable.

The Path's Field, on Randalls Island, was placed under the charge of the Governors of the Almshouse June 19, 1850; but its location and quality of soil were made a subject of complaint, and it was repeatedly presented by grand juries. A tract of 69 acres was purchased on Wards Island, and brought into use in June, 1852, since which time the former field has not been used. About 2,500 internments are made annually at the public charge.

The Nursery and Nursery Hospitals on Randalls Island consist of about a dozen detached buildings, not arranged on any systematic plan. The grounds are inclosed and of ample extent; and a farm is connected with the institution, which goes far toward furnishing it with culinary vegetables. The institution is provided with ample schools and playgrounds. The numbers remaining here at the beginning of 1859 were 88 men, 96 women, 833 boys, and 333 girls. The children are indentured, given for adoption, or returned to friends, as circumstances warrant.

The Colored Orphan Asylum was begun in the fall of 1836, and was opened, April 16, 1838. It is situated on 5th Avenue, between 43d and 44th Sts., and is under the immediate charge of lady managers, who report to and receive funds from the Governors of the Almshouse Department. The numbers remaining at the close of the several years since, under this arrangement, have been as follows:—

1840	156	1854	237
1850	176	1855	233
1851	201	1856	234
1852	207	1857	225
1853	219	1858	219

In 22 years it has received in the aggregate 950 colored orphans. This institution is partially supported by benevolent contributions and partially by occasional appropriations from the State.

The Colored Home, on 1st Avenue, between 64th and 65th Sts., has 11 lots of ground, on which substantial buildings are erected. It was originally intended as a House of Industry. In Oct. 1858, the foundations of a new building were laid, 90 ft. by 40, with a corridor from 6 to 12 ft. wide on the S. side, extending from each wing of the present building nearly 120 ft., so that access may be had from all parts of the house without exposure to the weather. It contains departments for male and female hospitals, home for the aged and infirm, schools, and lyceum and nursery accommodations. This is also under the immediate care of lady managers, and is sustained by contributions, legacies, and grants from the State. In point of order and neatness it equals any hospital in the city. The male hospital usually has about 30 inmates, the female hospital 75, the lying-in department 40 and the home of the aged 150. The average number of births is about 90 annually.

The City Prison—four in number, under charge of the Governors—are situated as follows:—

The Hills of Justice, or "Tombs," is situated on Center St. between Leonard and Franklin. A portion is occupied by court-rooms and prisons for persons awaiting sentence. The house

The Commissioners of Emigration were incorp. by an act of May 7, 1847, and consist of 6 commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State, and of the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn, and the Presidents of the German Society and the Irish Emigrant Society. They have charge of the Marine Hospital at Quarantine, the Emigrant Depot at Castle Garden, and numerous buildings on Wards Island for the accommodation of the sick.

The Law Department is under a chief officer called the "Counsel to the Corporation," elected for three years. He has charge of all the law business in which the city is interested, when so ordered by the corporation, and institutes all legal proceedings necessary for the opening and widening of streets. He draws all leases, deeds, and other papers connected with the finances of the city. This department has a Bureau of Corporation Attorney, and another of Public Administrator.

The City Inspector's Department is under a chief officer styled the City Inspector, who has cognizance of all matters affecting the public health, pursuant to the ordinances of the Common Council and the lawful requirements of the Commissioners of Health and of the Board of Health. It has a Bureau of Sanitary Inspection and Street Cleaning, of Records and Statistics, and of Superintendent of Markets. Coroners report to this department all inquests made by them. The Inspector is required to report all births, marriages, and deaths within the city. He also appoints 2 Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures, who hold office upon the same terms as Chiefs of Bureaus. One Street Inspector is appointed to each of the 22 wards, 1 clerk to each of the 11 markets, and a keeper and assistant to each of the corporation yards.

The Judiciary Department comprises the First Judicial District of the Supreme Court

of detention adjacent is an isolated building, containing 148 cells.

The *Jefferson Market Prison*, at the corner of Greenwich St. and 6th Avenue, was enlarged in 1856, and 36 new cells were built.

The *Essex Market Prison*, at the corner of Grand and Ludlow Sts., was completed in 1857.

The *Prison at Yorkville* was abolished in March, 1856; but it has since been revived.

The commitments during the year 1858 were as follows:—

		1st Dist.	2d Dist.	3d Dist.	4th Dist.
WHITE.	Males.....	13,955	3,091	2,876	580
	Females.....	11,477	1,334	693	191
BLACK.	Males.....	478	64	33	11
	Females.....	301	45	31	3
Total.....		26,211	4,534	3,633	794
General Total.....		35,172			

The *Outdoor Poor* receive aid upon application at the office of the Governors, in the Rotunda, on the Park. These poor are under the care of a superintendent and visitors; and some of the principal items for a series of years have been as follows:—

YEARS.	Donations.	Children's Nursing.	Trunks of Paupers and Children.	Total of every kind.
1850.....	\$25,932.18	\$5,934.41	\$ 978.30	\$ 60,567.05
1851.....	27,808.13	7,225.06	1,521.57	59,336.54
1852.....	31,119.86	9,569.37	180.57	91,189.88
1853.....	27,449.75	10,158.50	1,005.94	82,136.74
1854.....	26,516.76	9,284.00	1,687.41	83,704.09
1855.....	21,217.88	9,900.25	1,647.58	121,864.14
1856.....	41,334.33	12,863.73	2,418.15	95,522.60
1857.....	24,700.25	16,685.47	2,479.21	108,536.75
1858.....	19,471.31	10,774.75	1,283.37	140,924.71

Large items are included in the first column for coal and wood, transportation of coal, and wages. The total expenditures of the department for all the charities and other institutions connected with them have been as follows:—

1850.....	\$406,652.60	1853.....	\$511,289.66	1856.....	\$829,172.58
1851.....	481,967.36	1854.....	653,874.46	1857.....	896,204.45
1852.....	501,806.18	1855.....	816,072.00	1858.....	835,228.52

Castle Garden, (formerly *Castle Clinton*), at the lower point of the Battery, on the Hudson, was granted by the corporation of the city to the United States, in May, 1807, for the purpose of erecting a fortification. The present structure was built soon after; but the foundations were found not sufficiently strong for heavy ordnance, and the site was re-conveyed to the corporation under an act of Congress passed March 30, 1822. The building was subsequently used for the public reception of distinguished strangers, and for concerts, operas, public meetings, the annual fairs of the American Institute, and similar

purposes, until leased in 1856 to the Commissioners of Emigration as a landing place for emigrants.

The *Emigrant Refuge and Hospital*, upon Wards Island, consists of several large buildings for hospitals, nurseries, and other purposes, located upon a farm of 150 acres. The total number of emigrants who have arrived in the port of New York since 1849 has been 2,486,463, distributed as follows:—

1847.....	12,001	1851.....	289,515	1856.....	136,234
1848.....	189,176	1852.....	309,992	1857.....	142,542
1849.....	229,606	1853.....	284,945	1858.....	183,773
1850.....	212,596	1854.....	318,438	1859.....	78,889

The greater number of these proceed to their destination without expense to the Commissioners.

The *Marine Hospital* is noticed under Richmond County, See page 506.

§ **The Markets** of New York are owned by the city, and leased in small portions to occupants. They are as follows:—
Catharine—Catharine St., East River.
Center—Grand and Center Sts.
Clinton—Washington and Canal Sts.
Essex—Grand and Ludlow Sts.
Friedman—Old Slip, East River.
Fulton—Fulton St., East River.
Gouverneur—Water, corner of Gouverneur St.
Jefferson—Sixth Avenue, corner of Greenwich Avenue.
Tomplins—Third Avenue and Sixth St. (now building of it.)
Vanoy—Second and Houston Sts.
Washington—Fulton St., Hudson River.

The principal market for wholesale is the Washington Market; and thither most of the teams from the surrounding country resort for the sale of produce. The principal fish market is adjacent to Fulton Market, where facilities are provided for unloading fishing vessels. The immense supply of animal food required by the population of New York has led to enormous investments of capital for the production, and corresponding arrangements for the bringing forward, of this class of provisions. Cattle are now seldom driven to market on foot. Illinois is the greatest beef producing State in the Union, and its market cattle are brought by a regular steamer on the way only 3 or 4 times to rest and feed. About 512,000,000 are annually expended by New York and its suburbs for beef alone. The measures taken for supplying the city with fish, oysters and game are correspondingly great, and have been in these several departments led to organized systems for improving their production with great regularity and in quantities proportioned to the demand.

The markets for live stock in New York are provided entirely by individual enterprise, and the principal ones are now on 14th St. and 5th Avenue. The great market days are Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and since supplies can reach the city at all seasons with equal facility, the amount of stock is distributed throughout the year in a proportion nearly uniform. This market occupies 14 acres, and has 130 yards, and with its stalls, can accommodate 5,000 headlocks, and an equal number of sheep and calves. The largest hog markets are at the foot of 27th St. There are 2 other market places,—one on 6th St. and 2d Avenue, and one in Robinson St., where nearly 400,000 sheep have been sold, besides cows and calves. There are also extensive markets at Bergen Hill.

of the State, with 5 justices, the Superior Court, with a chief justice and 5 justices, the Court of Common Pleas, with 3 justices, the Marine Court, with 3 justices, and the Surrogate's Court. The criminal courts consist of a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held by a justice of the Supreme Court, a Court of General Sessions, held by the Recorder or city judge, Courts of Special Sessions, held by the police justices, 4 Police Courts, and 6 Justices' or District Courts.

The Burials from the city are regulated by law; and none can take place without a certificate from the Inspector's Department, and a record of the time, cause, and circumstances of the death, as far as can be ascertained.¹

The Board of Health consists of the Mayor and Common Council. The Mayor is President. The Mayor, the Presidents of the two branches of the Common Council, the Health Officer, the Resident Physician, the Health Commissioner, and the City Inspectors, are constituted a Board of Commissioners, who render advice to the Board of Health. The Health Officer is appointed by the Governor and Senate. The Mayor, with the advice of the Board of Aldermen, appoints an Inspector of Vessels. It is the duty of the Board of Health to watch over the health of the city and port, and conduct and attend to the business of the Quarantine establishment.²

Ferries are established from New York to Brooklyn, Jersey City, the islands, and to numerous points around the harbor. Up to 1810 the ferry boats were propelled by horse and man power; but during that year steam was introduced, and now it is exclusively used on all important routes. A few of the islands are reached only by row boats.³

The facilities for passing from one point to another in the city are numerous, cheap, and con-

The number of animals sold during 5 years from the several States sending to this market, in 1858, was as follows:—

YEARS.	Wares on sale market (days).	Total No. of hogs sold on the city.	No. of calves.	No. of veals.	No. of sheep.	No. of swine.	Total No. of slaughtered animals.
1854	115,846	169,864	13,121	68,584	565,474	292,328	1,058,000
1855	97,654	185,374	12,110	47,909	588,741	318,107	1,147,509
1856	125,505	187,057	12,857	43,081	492,739	345,911	1,054,655
1857	116,546	162,249	12,849	34,215	444,636	288,984	940,819
1858	144,740	191,574	10,128	37,675	447,445	551,479	1,238,401

The number of bullocks from the several States sending to this market, in 1858, was as follows:—

	No.	Weekly Average.	No.	Weekly Average.	
New York	30,980	595	Virginia	895	17
Pennsylvania	1,664	45	Connecticut	590	11
Ohio	4,389	84	Texas	1,214	25
Indiana	11,130	214	New Jersey	403	11
Illinois	52,818	1,015	Iowa	2,724	52
Kentucky	9,409	181	Michigan	1,682	32

The mode of reaching market was as follows:—

Bullocks, by Harlem R. R.	10,558
" Hudson River R. R.	50,916
" New York & Erie R. R.	93,829
" on foot	2,863
Swine, by New York & Erie R. R.	201,671

The above statistics do not include barreled beef and pork, and animals slaughtered elsewhere and sent thither for sale. In some seasons over 3,000 sheep are slaughtered per week, at Albany, for the New York market; and the amount from other places is very large.

The Burial Place of New York were originally around the churches; and in 1822 there were 22 places of interment, of the City Hall. The practice was found to be offensive to the senses and prejudicial to the public health, and was accordingly prohibited in the older parts of the city. The plan of marble cemeteries within the city was proposed, and two were constructed between 2d and 3d Sts. and the Bowery and 2d Av. These contained 224 and 156 vaults, respectively, were built entirely of stone, and intended to receive such a large number of bodies. The plan was found unsuccessful, and soon after was superseded by that of rural cemeteries. This appropriate custom, introduced at Greenwood in 1842, has led to the laying out of many similar grounds, each rivaling the other in beauty of location and in plans for the adornment of the resting places of the dead. The principal of these are Greenwood, Cypress Hills, Evergreen, Mount Olivet, Calvary, Citizens' Union, Friends, Shearith Israel, and Washington, on Long Island; Trinity, on New York Island; Beekwood, at New Rochelle, Dale, at Sing Sing; Oak Hill, at Nyack; and Maplehurst, in Westchester co.; and New York Bay and others, in New Jersey. The Pottery Field belonging to the city is on Wards Island. By an ordinance of Feb. 3, 1851, no burials are allowed, of 86th St.; and Trinity Church Cemetery, embracing 27,940 acres between the Hudson and 10th Av. and 153d and 155th Sts., is the

principal one now in use on the island. It was purchased in 1842.

² Pestilence has on several occasions committed frightful ravages among the population of the city. Among these visitations the following are worthy of record:—

1792.—A pestilence, probably yellow fever, was brought from St. Thomas, of which 500 died up to Sept. and 70 more during the first week of that month, out of a population of 6,000 to 7,000.

1792.—In autumn an infectious fever prevailed, of which 70 died in a few weeks.

1743.—A "bilious plague" broke out, of which 217 died in one season. It was confined to swampy ground. This is the first official report on mortality to the Mayor.

1745.—Malignant yellow fever prevailed.

1747.—The bilious plague re-appeared.

1791.—The yellow fever prevailed, of which 200 died.

1791.—Yellow fever again prevailed, occasioning much alarm,—though only 29 to 30 died.

1795.—The yellow fever prevailed, carrying off 730, of whom 500 were foreigners recently arrived.

1796.—A malignant fever prevailed, from filling in of docks, of which 70 died.

1797.—The yellow fever occasioned 45 deaths.

1798.—Mortifiable for its pestilence,—probably yellow fever,—which appeared in New York in the first week in August, and proved fatal to 2,086 persons, of whom 1,110 were men, 589 women, and 885 children.

1799.—Yellow fever again prevailed, but much less aggravated.

1801.—About 100 died of yellow fever.

1802.—From 600 to 700 died in New York of yellow fever. Since this year regular statistics of mortality for the city are preserved for each year, from which it appears that yellow fever in 1805 destroyed 270, and in 1822, 1093, and that cholera destroyed 3,513 in 1832; 971 in 1834; 5,671 in 1849; and 374 in 1852. The mortality tables show during the 50 years ending with 1853 a total of 254,698 deaths.

³ The ferries running to and from New York are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the corporation, and derive their authority by lease, usually for a term of years. The following is a summary of those now running:—

Staten Island Ferry, from Whitehall St. to Quarantine, Clifton, and Stapleton. Also extends to West Brighton, Factory Village, and Fort Richmond. It is leased to the Staten Island & New York Ferry Co. until 1865, at an annual rent of \$5,100.

Hamilton Avenue Ferry, from Whitehall St. to Hamilton Av., Brooklyn, 1,765 yards in length, is leased to the Union Ferry Co. until 1861.

South Ferry, from Whitehall St. to Atlantic St. and Long Island Rail Road, Brooklyn, 1,476 yards in length, is leased to the Union Ferry Co.

Wall Street Ferry, from Wall St. to Montague Place, Brooklyn, 1,350 yards in length, belongs to the Union Ferry Co., and is leased until 1862, at an annual rent of \$5,000.

Fulton Street Ferry, from Fulton St. to Fulton St., Brooklyn, 730 yards, belongs to the Fulton & Union Ferry Co., and, including the South and Hamilton Avenue Ferries, rents for \$5,000. It is leased until 1861.

Park Ship Ferry, from Park Ship, foot of Ferry Street, to South 5th Street, Williamsburgh, 2,800 yds., is leased to J. V. Mersevole & Co. until 1869, at an annual rent of \$21,000.

venient, and the establishment of all of them is so recent as to be within the memory of every adult citizen. They consist of 5 city rail roads and 29 lines of omnibuses.¹ Since the introduction of rail roads and the multiplication of steam ferries and steamboat routes, a large number of persons transacting business in the city have been enabled to provide residences in the country adjacent, where they can enjoy the comforts and luxuries of a rural home without a sacrifice of business interests. A large proportion of the inhabitants of Brooklyn, and great numbers residing within 30 mi. of the city, on Long Island and Staten Island and in the adjacent parts of Westchester county and New Jersey, are in this manner closely identified with the business of the city, and might in one sense be included in its population. New York and its immediate suburbs are thus so united in interests that they virtually constitute one great metropolis, and would probably at this time number, within a radius of 10 mi. from the City Hall, about a million and a quarter of inhabitants.²

The institutions of New York designed to meet the intellectual and social wants of the people in extent and variety have no equals in America; and many of them surpass all similar institutions in the world. These institutions, noticed under special heads, are devoted to education, both general and special, to benevolent objects in various forms, to religion and morality, to intellectual culture, and to the promotion of the useful and fine arts. They do not strictly all belong to the city, nor do they adequately represent the wants of the city population. Many of the schools and other institutions, from their peculiarities and excellence, attract great numbers from abroad; and, on the other hand, a great number of educational institutions in the adjoining counties depend for support almost entirely upon city patronage. A reciprocity of interests between city and country is thus kept up in intellectual as well as in business affairs.

The Public School System of New York now constitutes one of the most important interests of the city, both in regard to its effect upon the social position of the people and in the amount of its annual expenditures. There were reported, at the close of 1858, a free academy³ for the complete collegiate education of boys, 4 normal schools for the instruction of teachers, 57 ward schools, including 51 grammar schools for boys, 48 grammar schools for girls, and 55 primary departments for both sexes; 35 primary schools, 42 evening schools, of which 23 are for males and

Roosevelt Street Ferry, from Roosevelt Street to Bridge Street, Brooklyn, 1,450 yds., is leased to the Union Ferry Co. until 1867, at \$2,000 per annum.

James Street Ferry is established from James Slip to South 7th Street, Williamsburgh.

Catharine Street Ferry, from Catharine Street to Main Street, Brooklyn, 777 yds., is leased to the Union Ferry Co. until 1863, at \$16,000 per annum.

Division Avenue Ferry extends from Grand Street to South 7th Street, Williamsburgh.

Grand Street Ferry, from Grand Street to Grand Street, Williamsburgh, is 900 yds. in length.

Houston Street Ferry, from Houston Street to Grand Street, Williamsburgh, 700 yds., is leased to the Houston Street Ferry Co. until 1863, at \$6,500 per annum.

Tenth Street Ferry, from Tenth Street to Green Point, is leased until 1875, at \$250 per annum.

Twenty-Third Street Ferry, from 23d Street to Green Point, is leased until 1863, at \$100 per annum.

Hunters Point Ferry, from 34th Street to Hunters Point, Queens co., is leased to A. W. Winants until 1867, at \$100 per annum.

Blackwell's Island Ferry extends from 61st Street to Blackwell's Island.

Hellgate Ferry, from 86th Street to Astoria, Queens co., is leased to S. A. Halsey until 1867, at \$40 per annum.

Wards Island Ferry extends from 10th Street to Wards Island.

Randalls Island Ferry extends from 122d Street to the Institutions under the charge of the Ten Governors, and from 117th Street to the House of Refuge.

Jersey City Ferry, from Cortland Street to Jersey City, 1 mile, is leased to the Jersey City Ferry Co. until 1866, at \$5,000 per annum.

Bayley Street Ferry, from Barclay Street to Hoboken, N. J., is leased to J. C. & R. L. Stevens until 1865, at \$100 per annum.

Canal Street Ferry, from Canal Street to Hoboken, N. J., is leased to J. C. & R. L. Stevens until 1865, at \$400 per annum.

Christopher Street Ferry, from Christopher Street to Hoboken, N. J., is leased to J. C. & R. L. Stevens until 1862, at \$350 per annum.

Woolwich Ferry extends from 42d Street to Woolhaken, N. J. *Elysian Field Ferry* extends from 19th Street to Elysian Fields, N. J.

The Union Ferry Co. owned on the 1st of Nov. 1858, eighteen boats, valued at \$48,800.

¹ Some of the principal facts concerning the city rail roads are as follows:—

Cars run at frequent intervals and use horse-power. Fare, uniformly 5 cts.

Second Avenue extends from Peck Slip, through Pearl, Clatham, Bowery, Grand, and Chrystie Streets and 2d Avenue, to 23d Street; thence to 42d Street. Returns through 2d Avenue, 23d Street, 1st Avenue, Allen and Grand Streets, Bowery, Clatham, Oliver, and South Streets.

Third Avenue extends through Park Row, Clatham, Bowery, and 3d Avenue, to 61st Street, Yorkville.

New York & Harlem R. R. extends through Park Row, Center, Broome, and Bowery Streets, to 4th Avenue, and up to 42d Street, where locomotive-trains stop.

North Avenue extends through Vesey, Church, Chambers, W. Broadway, Canal, Varick, and Carmine Streets, and 6th Avenue, to 44th Street.

Eighth Avenue extends through Vesey, Church, Chambers, W. Broadway, Canal, and Hudson Streets and 8th Avenue to W. 5th Street.

Ninth Avenue, track laid but not used.

The Hudson River R. R. and New Haven R. R. run no city cars.

The omnibuses all have the names of their routes painted upon the outside. The rates of fare are 15c. or 6cts., which is paid without regard to distance traveled up or within them. Licenses are granted annually; and in 1858, 429 stage licenses were taken at \$20, and 5 out of town lines, at 50 per stage, amounting in the aggregate to \$10,255. All other conveyances for public hire are also licensed, the number in 1858 being hacks, 402, and special hacks, 329.

² Most of the suburban districts of New York within this State are particularly noteworthy in this work in the counties and towns in which they are located. Jersey City, which has grown up within a few years, had, in 1855, 21,745 inhabitants. It is the terminus of the New Jersey R. R., connecting with lines S. and W., and the Union R. R., connecting with the New York & Erie and the Northern New Jersey R. R. It is the landing place of the Canal steamers, the seat of important manufactures, and the residence of multitudes doing business in New York City. Hoboken City is also a place of considerable importance from its proximity to the city. It had, in 1855, 6,725 inhabitants. Hudson City, in the rear of these, had 3,322 inhabitants; and numerous other places along the Hudson in N. J. are receiving attention as desirable places for homes.

³ The Free Academy was established by an act of May 7, 1857, subject to a popular vote, which gave 19,404 for and 109 against the measure. An edifice in the gothic style of the townhalls of the Netherlands, 80 by 100 ft., was erected on Lexington Avenue, corner of 23d Street, in 1848, with a commodious for

19 for females, and 11 corporate schools.¹ In the same year there were employed 1,729 teachers, —of whom 440 were males and 1,289 were females.

The Public Schools are managed by a Board of Education, consisting of two commissioners from each ward. The local affairs of each ward are managed by local Boards of Trustees. The present system was organized under an act of 1812; but it has been modified by various acts since. In 1853 the Public School Society was dissolved and the schools under its control were merged in the ward schools of the city. The Board of Education distributes its duties among committees, and appoints a City Superintendent to exercise a general supervision over the schools.²

Academies and Colleges. There are in the city 3 academic institutions, 2 colleges, 4 medical colleges, 2 theological schools, and a great number of schools for perfecting students in special branches of education.³ In addition to the schools sharing in the distribution of the school fund, there are a great number of mission, charity, parish, denominational, and private schools, of

1,000 pupils. The cost of the grounds, buildings, furniture, apparatus, and library was \$100,501.48; and the cost of maintenance to Jan. 1, 1859, was \$3,238.17. The students and the graduates in each year have been as follows:—

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Students.....	201	285	383	498	536
Graduates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Students.....	557	688	875	805	885
Graduates.....	20	32	20	21	25

Applicants for admission to this school must reside in the city, be 14 years of age, and must have been students in the common schools 12 months, and must sustain an examination in the ordinary English studies. The school has a 5 years' course of study, and its graduates receive the degree of A.B. Several medals and money prizes have been endowed, and societies of students and alumni have been formed.

¹ The number of pupils in 1858 was as follows:—

Free Academy.....	885	Normal schools.....	550
Boys' grammar school, 29,599		Corporate schools.....	10,097
Girls " " 26,991			
Primary department....	59,276	General aggregate.....	171,708
Primary schools.....	23,760	Average attendance.....	51,139
Evening schools, about,	20,000		

² The "Free School Society," afterward the "Public School Society," was founded in June, 1805, and its first school was opened May 17, 1806. During its long career this honored society displaced millions of dollars of public money, afforded education to 600,000 children, and fitted 1,200 teachers at its normal schools. It twice tendered its property to the city authorities to satisfy a popular objection that so much property should not be managed by a corporation; but in both instances the tender was declined. After the society was dissolved, its books and papers were deposited with the New York Historical Society. Its real estate used for school purposes consisted of 15 public school-houses, a trustees' hall on Grand street, and a workshop on Crosby street.—*Dissolution of Pub. School Soc. and Rep. of Com. p. 7.*

The 11 corporate schools share in the public money, but are in no sense under the care of the Board. The expenses of the public schools in 1858 were as follows:—

Salaries of teachers and painters.....	\$ 556,145.93
New school-houses, repairs, purchase of new sites, &c.....	238,819.43
Fuel.....	25,217.08
Books, stationery, and apparatus.....	165,928.31
Salaries of superintendents, clerks, and officers of the board.....	23,298.51
Support of Free Academy, including repairs.....	45,831.73
Evening schools.....	64,453.03
Normal schools.....	11,290.22
Contingent expenses.....	43,427.05

Total expenses of public schools.....\$1,106,295.99

³ The academies subject to the visitation of the Regents are—The Deaf and Dumb Institution, in corp. April 15, 1839. Grammar School of Columbia College, incorp. April 7, 1838. New York Free Academy, incorp. Oct. 31, 1840.

Butlers Female Institute, incorp. Jan. 25, 1840. *Columbia College* was chartered as "King's College" Oct. 31, 1754, and under the Colonial Government was aided by a lottery, grants of lands, and liberal private donations from England. A plot of ground between Murray, Barclay, Church, and Chapel streets was given by Trinity Church for the college site, and the corner stone was laid July 25, 1756. The building was finished in 1760, and during the Revolution it was used for a hospital. In 1792 the trustees established a medical school, and sustained it until 1813. The college remained in its first location until the premises were greatly enhanced in value by the growth

of the city and the spread of commercial establishments around and beyond it. An act was passed March 19, 1857, authorizing the purchase of another site for college purposes, in accordance with which the grounds at the foot of Park Place were sold for \$596,650, the college still retaining many lots on Barclay street, Park Place, Murray street, and College Place, which are rented for long periods, and whose prospective value it is impossible to estimate. The premises lately owned by the Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum on 4th street, near 4th Avenue, were purchased, with 4 other lots, for \$75,366.10, and fitted up at a total cost of \$114,336.01. This change is understood to be only a temporary one, the ultimate intention being to locate on the premises of the Botanical Garden, between 47th and 51st streets, on 5th Avenue. This garden, originally embracing about 20 acres, was laid out by Dr. David Hosack, early in the present century, for the introduction of exotic plants, experiments in agriculture and horticulture, and the promotion of science. The Governor, in his message of 1806, commended the object as worthy of public aid. In 1810 a memorial from the corporation of New York, the County and State Medical Society, and the Governors of the New York Hospital was addressed to the Legislature, in pursuance of which the Garden was purchased for \$73,000, upon the appraisal of 3 commissioners, and placed in charge of the Regents of the University. The latter placed it in the hands of the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, April 1, 1811. In 1814 it was granted by the legislature to Columbia College, upon the condition that within 12 years the College should be removed thither; but in 1819 this condition was rescinded, and \$10,000 was given to the College to aid in extending the premises upon the original location. These grounds have also increased greatly in value, and the College is at this moment perhaps the wealthiest in the Union, with this important feature; that its wealth is not coupled with like some conditions and provisions, but left free to the discretion of its trustees. A grammar school has been many years connected with the College.

The University of the City of New York, located on the e. side of Washington square, occupies a fine marble building in the English collegiate style of architecture. It is 100 by 200 ft. on the ground; and besides the portion occupied by the College, it contains rooms leased to societies, artists, and professional persons. This College grew out of a discussion with regard to a University on a more extended plan than any in the Union. A convention of literary and scientific gentlemen was held in the fall of 1839, and in that year a subscription was opened to raise \$100,000 for the establishment of a University. An unhappy controversy arising directly upon the appointment of a chancellor, the institution did not get into the prominence to which it aspired. Its course of study is essentially the same as that of other American colleges.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons is located on 23d St. and 4th Avenue. The site and grounds are leased with privilege of purchase, and funds derived from the proceeds of the sale of the building on Crosby st., formerly owned by it, have been raised to effect the purchase. The edifice now used is 75 by 100 ft., and is valued at \$90,000. The first story is leased for stores. The College was incorp. by the Regents in 1807, by virtue of an act passed March 21, 1791. Lectures were first held in 1807-08. The Medical Department of Columbia College was merged in this Nov. 1, 1853. The College has 2 courses of lectures annually, and a library of 1,200 volumes.

The University Medical College, formed under an act of Feb. 11, 1837, as a branch of the University of New York, is located on 14th St. between Irving Place and 3d Avenue. The building is 80 by 103 ft., 4 stories in front and 5 in rear, and is valued at \$50,000. Its charter provides that 5 students of the Free Academy shall be admitted free of charge except the matriculation fee. Its library numbers 5,000 volumes, and its museum is valued at \$25,000. Two courses of lectures are delivered annually.

The New York Medical College, located on E. 12th St., was incorp. in 1850. The college building is 60 by 120 ft., and is valued at \$50,000. It has a 5 months' course of lectures annually. Ten students are admitted upon payment of \$20 and matriculation fee.

The Metropolitan Medical College, located at 68 E. Broadway,

which no reports are made collectively to the public. Many of these have special courses of study, or are limited to objects not embraced in a general plan of education. Several of these are numerously attended; and in some the extent of the course of study is equal to that in our colleges.¹

About 250 periodicals, embracing daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, weekly, semi-monthly, monthly, and quarterly, are issued in the city of New York, counting under one title the several editions issued from the same press, unless bearing different names.²

was incorp. March 28, 1857. It has 2 courses of lectures annually.

The New York Preparatory School of Medicine, incorp. April 13, 1879 has not been fully organized. Its charter allows it to confer the degree of Bachelor of Medicine upon persons of not less than 19 years of age, after sustaining an examination in the studies embraced in its course, and places it under the visitation of the Regents.

The Coll. of Pharmacy, chartered April 25, 1831, has rooms in the New York Medical College, at which lectures are delivered 4 months annually, on Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany, and diplomas are given. By an act of March 11, 1879, a diploma from this college is necessary for a person not otherwise duly qualified to act as an apothecary in the city.

The New York County Medical Society was formed July 12, 1840, and now numbers 140 members.

The Pathological Society for improvement in medical practice meets semi-monthly.

The Academy of Medicine was formed in 1817 and incorp. in 1851. It meets monthly at the University, and sends 5 representatives to the State Medical Society. There are several other medical and surgical societies in various parts of the city.

The General Theological Seminary of the Presb. E. Church of the U. S. was established at New Haven in 1819 and removed to this city in 1822. It was incorp. April 5, 1822, and is well endowed. Its library numbers over 12,000 volumes. It occupies 2 handsome stone buildings, on E 59th St., on 20th St., between 9th and 10th Avenues. Its trustees consist of the Bishops of the U. S., and others appointed in proportion to moneys granted to the seminary.

The Union Theological Seminary (Presb.) was founded in 1826, and incorp. March 27, 1839. It is located in Waverly Place, on 8th St., and near Washington Square. It has a library of 16,000 volumes. Its Board of Trustees are clergyman and laymen; an equal number of each, elected for 4 years.

Commended colleges, writings, books, and studies for instruction in the fine arts, are numerous in the city. *The School of Design* at the Cooper Union is eminent among these for the extent of its facilities and the numbers that avail themselves of them. Music, drawing, and painting are carefully taught in many of the city schools; and the facilities at the Fine Arts Academy for these studies are superior to those in most other institutions.

The Protestant Episcopal Public School was founded in 1740, and has continued until the present time. At some future time it will be largely aided by a bequest made Sept. 20, 1790, by Dr. John Baker, who, having no heirs, devised his country seat near 80th St., on the East River, embracing 46 acres, for a charity school. With a prudent Foresee, the estate preserved the property from sale until after the death of 9 persons then living; and the dense part of the city has already approached the premises. An act passed April 16, 1870, authorized the sale of portions, but no benefit has hitherto been received. In April, 1869, 5 of the 9 lives were existing.

The following are the principal of the Roman Catholic schools:—

The College of St. Francis Xavier, 29 W 15th St., is an institution under the care of 10 Jesuit priests.

Convent of the Most Holy Redeemer, on 54 St., is under the care of 7 priests of the Order of Redemptorists.

St. Vincent's Academy, 44 2d St., is under the care of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Academy of the Holy Infants, in Manhattanville, and the

Carew and Academy of the Sacred Heart, in Manhattanville, are under the charge of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart; the latter has 180 pupils. An institution of the same name at 49 W. 17th St., under similar direction, has 50 pupils.

Mother House and Academy of Mount St. Vincent, on 165th St., upon the premises of the Central Park, has 180 pupils.

St. Mary's School, at 229 East Broadway, is under the charge of Sisters of Charity, and has 108 pupils.

St. Peter's School, at 16 Barclay St., is under the charge of Sisters of Charity, and has 80 pupils.

St. Joseph's School, on 6th Avenue, is under the charge of Sisters of Charity.

St. Lawrence School, Yorkville, is under the charge of Sisters of Charity, and has 40 pupils.

St. Stephen's School.

St. Vincent's School has 80 boys and 50 girls; and 65 girls in the preparatory department.

Five Catholic Schools.—There are 25 schools of this class reported in the city; at which 4,920 boys and 5,530 girls are taught. Most of the schools have male and female departments; and of those 7 are taught by Brothers of the Christian Schools, 9 by Sisters of Charity, 2 by Ladies of the Sacred Heart, 2 by Sisters of Notre Dame, 1 by Sisters of Mercy, and 1 by lay teachers. Of several the teachers are not specified. These schools are named St. Patrick's, St. Mary's, St. Joseph's, St. James's, St.

Francis Xavier's, Manhattanville, St. Brigid's, Triumphant, Union Mount St. Vincent, St. Lawrence, Sacred Heart, Free School, St. Catharine's, Most Holy Redeemer's, St. Alphonsus, St. Vincent de Paul's, Nativity, St. Columba, Holy Child, Sacred Heart, St. John the Evangelist's, St. Paul's, Immaculate Conception, St. Nicholas, St. Francis's, and St. Johns's.

¹ *New York Gazette*, the first paper published in the City of New York, was commenced in 1725 by William Bradford. It was the fifth then in existence of the American Colonies. Bradford continued it until he died at 17 years. In 1742 its name was changed to the

New York Gazette and W. B. P.'s Herald, and it was published by James Parker and a successor and owner until 1753, when it was discontinued.

New York Weekly Journal, the second paper in the Colony, was commenced in New York in 1743 by John Peter Zenger. He died in 1746, and the paper was continued by his widow, and afterward by his son, until 1762, when it was discontinued. This paper opposed the administration of Governor Cosby and supported the attorney, Rip Van Dam, who had previously conducted the administration. The ballads, sermons, songs, and, above all, the home truths in his democratic journal irritated Cosby and his Council to madness. Zenger was confined several months by order of the Governor and Council for printing and publishing scoldings, libels, treated with unwarrantable severity, deprived of pen, ink, and paper, and denied the visits of his friends. The popular feeling, however, was strongly against these proceedings. The Assembly, notwithstanding the application of the Governor, refused to concur with him and his Council. The Mayor and the magistrates also refused to obey the mandate of the Governor and Council, and treated the language of the libels in papers as "by the common language and whippersnapper of the poltroon." The grand jury manifested equal contempt, and ignored the presentment against Zenger. The attorney general was then directed to file an *information*. The judges refused to hear and allow the exceptions taken by Zenger's counsel, and excluded them from the bar; but he was ably defended by other counsel, and especially by Andrew Hamilton, the champion of Philadelphia. Zenger pleaded not guilty. His counsel admitted the printing and publishing of the papers, and offered to give their truth in evidence. The counsel for the prosecution then said, "The jury do not find a verdict for the king; and give the most strict definition of a libel, asserting that "whether the person defamed was a private man or a magistrate, whether living or dead, whether the libel was true or false, or whether the party against whom it was made was of good or evil fame, it was nevertheless a libel." He then quoted from the Acts of the Apostles, and from one of the Epistles of Peter, to show that it was a very great offense to speak evil of dignities, and insisted upon the criminality by the laws of God and man. "Exalting those in authority, and consequently that Mr. Zenger had offended in a most notorious and gross manner in scandalizing his Excellency our Governor," who said to the counsel, "Is the king's name a bare profession of law, and supreme magistracy of this province?" Mr. Hamilton remarked in his reply, that we were charged with printing a certain *false*, malicious, scurrilous, and seditious libel. The word *false* must have some meaning, or else how came it there? and he put the case, whether the information had been for printing a true or a false libel, would that be the same thing? and to show the court that I am in good earnest," said he, "I will prove that if he can prove the facts charged upon me, that *false*, I will own them to be scurrilous, seditious, and a libel." He then further offered that, to save the possession, the trouble of proving the facts to be false, the defendant would prove the matter to be true. To this Chief Justice D. James objected, "You cannot be admitted to give the truth of a libel in evidence; the law is clear that you cannot justify a libel." Mr. Hamilton maintained that leaving the court to determine whether the words were libels or not, and not to judge useless, or worse. "It was true," he said, "in that sense past it was a crime to speak truth, and in that terrible court of St. Chamberlain withy and bay we men suffered for so doing; and yet every man that court and in those bad times a great and good man might say, what I hope will not be taken notice in me to say in this place, to wit—'The practice of imputing an offence to a man in the hands of a wicked king, and an arrant coward to cut down and destroy the innocent,

The Benevolent Institutions of New York are numerous, and comprehend measures for the relief of nearly every variety of human suffering. Those under the direct charge of the city have already been noticed. The greater part of other institutions of like character are under the management of companies incorporated for limited and special objects. Prominent among these are the hospitals and dispensaries, affording relief to every class of the sick and distressed. Up to 1857, at these various institutions, 179,377 persons had been vaccinated; 1,666,559 patients had been treated; and \$297,761.60 had been expended. The Legislature usually appropriates money to several of these institutions.¹ Several of the more important of the benevolent institutions are supported wholly, or in part, by the State, among which are the Deaf and Dumb Asylum,² the Institution for the Blind, and the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

The one cannot, because of his high station, and the other dare not, because of his want of courage, defend himself in another manner." The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of not guilty, to the great mortification of the court and of Zenger's persecutors, but with great satisfaction to the people. Such was the struggle which the press had to maintain only one hundred years ago, and only forty years before the Revolution gave to its freedom the sanction of Government and the impress of authority.—*Introduction to the Nat. History of the State by Wm. H. Seward.*

The New York Evening Post was commenced in 1746, but was soon discontinued.

The New York Mercury was commenced by Hugh Gaime, and continued by him 31 years. It was discontinued at the close of the Revolutionary War.

The New York Gazette was commenced in 1759 by Wm. Wyman. It continued irregularly until 1767, when it was discontinued.

The American Chronicle was commenced by S. Farley in 1761, and was discontinued the next year.

The New York Packet was commenced in 1763. It had only a brief existence.

The New York Journal and General Advertiser was commenced in 1766 by John Holt.

The New York Chronicle was commenced in 1768 by Alexander and James Robinson, and continued until 1772.

Rivington's New York Gazetteer; or, The Connecticut, New Jersey, Hudson's River, and Quebec Weekly Advertiser, was commenced in 1773 by James Rivington. This paper appeared during the Revolution as

The Royal Gazette, semi-w., published by "James Rivington, printer to the king's most excellent majesty."

New York Packet and American Advertiser was commenced in 1776 by Samuel London. No other papers appeared in New York until the close of the war.

For list of papers since the Revolution, see p. 442.

The New York Hospital, founded in 1779, was incorp. June 13, 1771, and is under the care of 26 governors. It has two very extensive establishments,—the hospital proper, upon Broadway, between Worth and Duane Sts., and the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, on 117th St. near 4th Avenue. The first hospital, built in 1773-75, was burned. A new one was soon after begun, and while still unfinished was occupied by British and Hessian troops for barracks, and it was not finally opened for patients until Jan. 3, 1791. On the 14th of March, 1806, the Legislature enacted that \$12,500 should be given to the hospital annually for 50 years, on condition that apartments for various forms and degrees of insanity should be prepared, and that an annual report be made to the Legislature. The sum thus appropriated was to be chargeable upon duties on auction sales. In 1801 a lying-in ward was opened, and continued 20 years. In 1806 the lunatic department was organized, and one of the buildings of the present hospital was erected; but in 1816 a change of site was authorized. A library was founded in 1796, and a pathological cabinet in 1849; but a suitable building was not provided for the latter until 1856. In 1853 a new and spacious building, 8, of the main hospital, was erected, upon a plan the most perfect that experience could devise. It was finished in 1855, at a cost of \$149,104.92. Clinical instruction, both medical and surgical, has long been given; and two operating theatres have been provided for this purpose. The hospital on Broadway is now limited to the receiving of cases of sudden injuries from accident, and non-contagious diseases in which there is prospect of improvement; and it is not intended for the support of the incurable, or to supply in any sense the place of a poorhouse. Those received are either supported gratuitously, or pay at a rate barely sufficient to defray cost of support. The former constitute about 40 per cent. of the entire number treated. Seamen are received and their expenses are paid wholly or in part from the hospital money paid by the U. S. Government. From Feb. 1, 1792, to 1856, 109,111 patients had been received, of whom 77,390 had been cured and 4,768 relieved. Of the 10,823 who died, many were brought in from the street in a dying condition. Nearly 4,000 now receive the benefits of the hospital yearly.

The Lunatic Asylum, in 1818, was located at Bloomingdale. A building was commenced May 7, 1818, and was opened to patients in June, 1821. The plan comprehends a center building 211 by 60 feet, with 2 detached wings. A wing for the violent insane male patients was built in 1830, and another for the

like class of females in 1837, making the whole cost, up to 1859, \$290,000. In 1854 two spacious 2 story brick buildings were erected, at a cost of \$52,000. From May, 1821, to Jan. 1856, 4182 patients were received here, of whom 1,911 were cured, 851 improved, and 471 died. The grounds have an extent of about 40 acres, and are finely adapted to outdoor exercise in fine weather. The annual expense of both institutions is about \$146,000.

St. Vincent's Hospital, at 102 and 104 E. 13th St., was established by, and is under the care of, Sisters of Charity.

St. Luke's Hospital is located at the corner of 6th Avenue and 54th St. The building was erected in 1854, and is designed to accommodate 250 patients.

Jews' Hospital is on W. 28th St., between 7th and 8th Avenues. The society was formed and a building erected in 1854. The hospital has received a bequest of \$20,000 from the late Mr. Toussaint of New Orleans.

Woman's Hospital, on Madison Avenue, was established in Feb. 1856, by Dr. A. Marion Sims, and incorp. April 18, 1857, under 27 governors.

New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, at the corner of 2d Avenue and 13th St., was incorp. March 23, 1822. The present building was completed in 1856, at a cost of \$41,272.339, including the lot. It has usually received appropriations from the city and State. Previous to 1856, 51,580 persons had received treatment in the institution.

New York Ophthalmic Hospital, on Stuyvesant St., was incorp. April 21, 1852, and opened May 25 following. A course of lectures upon diseases of the eye is delivered annually.

The Children's Hospital, on E. 51st St., near Lexington Avenue, was established for the cure of poor children otherwise destitute of aid. It is under the care of an association of ladies.

New Asylum for Lying-in Women, at 83 Marion St., is under the care of lady managers.

The New York Dispensary, on White, corner of Center St., was established in 1790, and incorp. April 8, 1795. It supplies the district S. of a line passing through Spring, Broadway, 14th, 1st Avenue, Allen, and Pike Sts.

The Larkin Dispensary, at 74 Ludlow St., was incorp. April 25, 1832. It supplies the district E. of the latter and S. of 14th St.

The Northern Dispensary, on Christopher, corner of 6th St., was incorp. Nov. 28, 1828, and opened in 1829. Its district lies W. of Broadway, between Spring and 23d Sts.

The De Witt Dispensary, on the corner of 23d St. and 2d Avenue, was incorp. May 7, 1851. It was founded upon the bequest of Miss Bennet, and cost about \$30,000. Its district is E. of 6th Avenue, between 14th and 40th Sts.

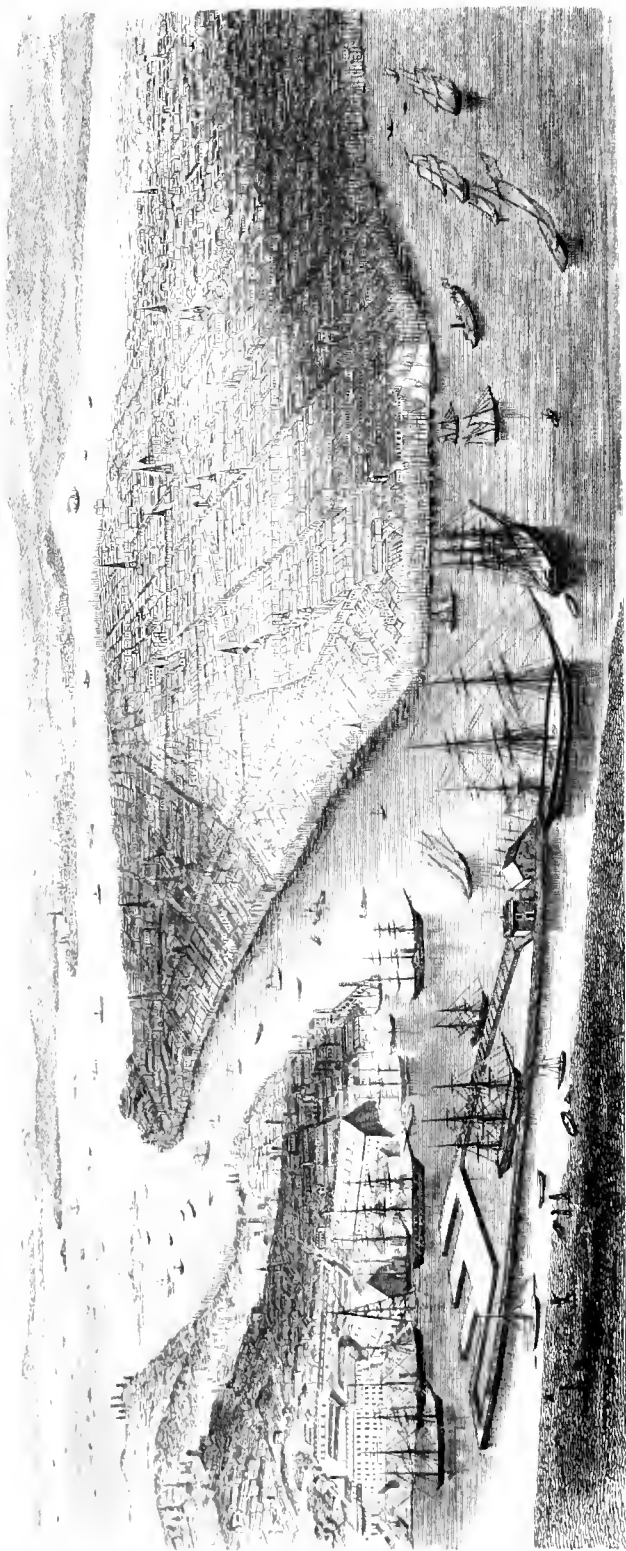
North Western Dispensary, at 511 8th Avenue, was incorp. May 24, 1852. Its district is W. of 5th Avenue, between 23d and 60th Sts.

The German Dispensary, at 122 New Canal St., was organized in Jan. 1857. Professors of the College of Physicians serve gratuitously, and have distributed the labor into divisions.

The Homeopathic Dispensary, at 59 Bond St., was established in 1855 by Dr. Otto Fulgraff, and is supported entirely by private subscription.

The New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was incorp. April 15, 1817, and opened May 12, 1818. It was located in the "New City Hall" until 1839, when it was removed to E. 50th St., corner of 4th Avenue,—the premises now occupied by Columbia College. If there remained until the wants of the institution required more ample accommodations and the growth of the city suggested a retreat from the approaching pressure of business. A fine tract of nearly 40 acres at Fanwood, on the Hudson, on 164th St., was accordingly purchased, and the erection of buildings was commenced in 1853. They are in the aggregate 650 feet in length, and cover 2 acres. The institution has accommodations for 450 pupils. The work was sufficiently advanced to justify removal toward the close of 1856. The cost greatly exceeded the estimate; and under an act of April, 1857, the institution was assumed by the State, with all the property connected therewith. Pupils are received from every co. of the State, and to a limited extent from New Jersey. It is strictly an educational institution, and is designed to impart a useful amount of literary instruction, and the knowledge of some mechanical operation by which to gain support. Dr. Harvey P. Peet has been for many years President of the Institution.

The New York Institution for the Blind, incorp. April 21, 1831, was opened March 15, 1832, principally through the influence of Dr. Samuel Akerly, Samuel Wood, and Dr. John D. Russ. A



NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN

The city of New York has a large number of charitable corporations chiefly dependent upon private subscriptions for support; and their management is highly creditable to those who have bestowed their time and money for the relief of the suffering and friendless. Several of these have received aid from the State and the city in their organization and support.¹

school with 6 pupils was opened May 19, 1832, at 47 Mercer St., under Dr. Russ. By the aid of gifts and donations from individuals and the city, a piece of ground and buildings on 8th Avenue were obtained of James Boorman at a nominal rent, with a covenant to sell. An instructor in the mechanical arts was procured, and Dec. 2, 1833, the first public exhibition was held at the City Hall. The success in teaching from raised letters and characters, the proficiency of the 16 pupils in reading, geography, arithmetic, and especially in music, and the skill of their workmanship in mats, mattresses, and baskets, excited great interest. The present site, between 8th and 9th Avenues and 33d and 34th Sts., was purchased of Mr. Boorman at a reduction of more than \$10,000 below what it could have been sold for; and on the 30th of April, 1836, \$12,000 was given by the State, committed to the raising of \$2,000 more by the managers. In 1839 \$15,000 was given to erect buildings. Annual reports are made to the State Legislature. State pupils have been received since 1834; and for many years the institution has received pupils from New Jersey. The site, originally beyond the improved portion of the city, is now in the midst of a densely settled quarter, and the square which it occupies is valued at \$400,000. The managers are endeavoring to obtain leave to sell and erect new buildings on the upper part of the island. The proceeds of the sale would, it is believed, procure new and superior premises without other aid. The institution now has 200 pupils, and employs 11 blind instructors and assistants. The manual trades taught are broom, mat, bandbox, and mattress-making and needle work. Musical instruction is received with great facility by the blind; and with those that evince decided talent it often becomes a means of support. Those of proper age are instructed in the common and higher branches of English education; and the number of books with raised characters now prepared for the blind is quite extensive, including the entire Bible, and volumes upon almost every branch of useful learning.

The *New York Juvenile Asylum* is intended to secure the maintenance and promote the welfare of children under 14 years of age who may be in destitute circumstances. This asylum was incorporated June 20, 1851. Its office is located at 23 W. 43rd St., and its temporary asylum is at the foot of E. 50th St. A permanent asylum, erected on 175th St., near High Bridge, was opened April 2, 1856. This society takes children between 7 and 14 entrusted to it by parents, guardians, or other competent authority, and affords them the means of a moral and industrial education. A fund originally of \$50,000, and afterward of \$200,000 in addition, was raised by subscription; and to this \$40,000 was added by the city. The total number sent to the house of reception up to Jan. 1859, was 4,805. Several companies of children are sent annually to the Western States, to be indentured to farmers and others, under the direction of a pious person. Children are also bound out in the city and vicinity as apprentice officers. An act of March 25, 1856, directed a sum not exceeding \$75 per annum to be levied by tax and paid to this asylum for each child committed by the city and supported by the society, and gave \$20,000 toward the erection of a new house of reception on 134th St. The edifice is now nearly completed.

The *Society for the Prevention of Pauperism*, formed Dec. 16, 1817, after promoting the establishment of the first Savings Bank and other institutions of public utility, resolved itself into

The *Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents*, Dec. 19, 1825, and measures were taken to carry the purpose implied by the name into effect. An act of incorporation was obtained March 29, 1824; and, having in that year raised \$17,000 and obtained possession of the U. S. Arsenal near Madison Square, the establishment was opened Jan. 1, 1825, with 9 inmates. This place was burned in 1839, and the location changed to a building on the East River at the foot of 234 St., erected for a fever hospital. In 1851 the society exchanged a parcel of land it possessed on Ward's Island for about 20 acres on the S. end of Randall's Island, where the corner stone of a new building was laid Nov. 24, 1852, by the Mayor. The buildings were opened Nov. 24, 1854. The male department will consist of a central building and 4 wings, of which 2 are parallel to the front of the center building and form together with it a front of 500 ft. upon the river. The other two wings are to radiate from the center of the rear at angles of 60°; they have not yet been erected. The arrangement admits of the necessary classification and embraces every modern improvement. A work-shop 3 stories high and 20 by 100 ft. is erected in the rear of each of the front wings. The female department, when completed, will be on a plan similar to the other, of 250 ft. front, and otherwise proportionally smaller. With the refuse stone obtained in excavation and grading, a sea wall was built out to low water mark; and some seven acres were thus added to the grounds. The entire cost, including the fitting up, to Nov. 1854, was \$210,441.15, of which \$14,199.29 had been for the Female Department. The whole number of inmates from its first opening to 1859 was 7,659; and at the beginning of that year it contained 463 boys and 77 girls. A female department is now in course of building,

and when complete will afford to the whole a capacity for 1,000 inmates. Juvenile offenders from the several counties have been as follows:—

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
N. Y. Police.....	126	125	192	112	96	61	91	85
" Sessions.....	90	75	123	70	77	44	266	129
Gov. of Almshouse..	4	7	6	11	8	7	5	1
Rensselaer Co.....	17	25	27	37	40	48	52	18
Kings Co.....	26	27	43	44	70	58	57	23
Albany Co.....	30	27	24	47	23	25	31	32
Other Cos.....	7	7	8	14	8	8	19	17

Of the cos. not enumerated, Westchester has sent 15, Ulster 11, Queens 10, Dutchess 9, Orange and Columbia each 8, Sullivan 7, Greene 6, Schenectady, Saratoga, and Oneida each 4, Monroe and Sullivan each 3, Otsego, Putnam, and Rockland each 2, and Erie and Richmond each 1. Of 24,441 received in 8 years, 20,639 were white boys, 439 white girls, 138 black boys, and 25 black girls; as to nativity, 1,544 were Irish, 145 American, 278 German, 150 English, 53 Scotch, 30 French, 10 Italian, 4 Swedish, and 1 each Spanish, Polish, Russian, Prussian, Dane, Dutch, Welsh, and Belgian.

The *Prison Association of New York*, incorporated in 1846, for the relief and encouragement of discharged convicts, is also, whenever fully notified, it has a female department, organized in 1841, to provide employment for discharged female prisoners.

The *Orphan Asylum Society of New York* was incorporated April 7, 1807. It was located on the banks of the Hudson, near 80th St., in 1840. It has 9 acres of grounds and a building 120 by 60 ft., pleasantly situated. About 200 orphans are supported in the institution.

The *Society for the Relief of Half-Orphans and Destitute Children* was established Dec. 16, 1835, and incorporated April 1, 1837. It is located at No. 7 10th St., and is usually known as the "Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum." It has received donations of \$20,000 from John Hurlburt and of \$5,000 each from James Boorman, John Jacob Astor, Peter G. Stuyvesant, and the daughters of John Mason. The whole number of inmates received up to 1859 was 1,884, and the number then remaining was 136 boys and 101 girls.—*Common Council Manual*, 1859, p. 589.

The *Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum*, on Prince St., was incorporated April 29, 1836. It is under the charge of Sisters of Charity, and has 200 inmates,—all females.

St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum has a male and female department. The male department, on 51st St., has 400 inmates, and the female department, on Prince St., corner of Mott St., 200. They are both under the same trustees, and are managed by Sisters of Charity.

The *Orphan's Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church*, at 74 Hammond St., was incorporated April 16, 1838.

Leake and Watts Orphan House is located at Manhattanville, between 9th and 10th Avenues and 111th and 112th Sts. This noble charity was founded by the bequest of J. A. Leake, and enhanced by the liberality of Mr. Watts, who waived a claim he had upon the legacy. It is incorporated under the general law.

St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females is at 455 Hudson St.

House and School of Industry, at 100 W. 16th St., is for the gratuitous instruction of poor females in needle work.

Association for the Relief of Respectable and Indigent Females is located at 20th St., between 2d and 3d Avenues.

Nursery for the Children of Poor Women, at 225 6th Avenue, is under lady managers.

Magdalen Female Benevolence Asylum, between 88th and 89th Sts. and 4th and 5th Avenues, is under the care of lady managers, has 40 inmates, and is designed to encourage reform in abandoned females.

Anti-Slavery Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, on E. 30th St., between 4th and Madison Avenues, was formed in 1834. It received by donations in 1857 and '58 \$14,713.79. The home school had 108 girls and 112 boys, industrial school No. 1, 340 girls, and No. 2, 163 girls. It is managed and chiefly supported by ladies.

St. Catherine's Church and House of Protection, on Houston St., corner of Murray St., is under the charge of Sisters of Charity.

New York Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the site of the "Old Brewery," at Park St., was incorporated March 20, 1856.

St. Joseph's Asylum was incorporated April 15, 1859. It is designed to support and educate in some useful employment poor orphan, half-orphan, homeless, and neglected children, especially of German origin. It has 16 managers.

Five Points House of Industry is located on North St., Nos. 155, 157, 159.

Numerous institutions of beneficence are established upon the principle of mutual support, all of which derive their means from fixed contributions of members. The number of these is very great, including many which are limited to particular nationalities and to certain mechanical or other occupations.¹ The city has a large number of religious associations and societies for the promotion of morality,—some national or cosmopolitan in their field of operation, and others local in their range. While some of these oppose vice and wrong in their widest sense, others restrict their efforts to narrower limits of labor and concentrate upon a single object the united efforts of their members. There are at present about 200 churches in the city of New York.²

Children's Aid Society, office No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor Place, was formed in 1853. It has for its object to provide homes and employment for destitute children, and, to a limited extent, for adults of both sexes. Up to 1858 it had provided homes for 3,576. In 1867 it sent 468 boys, 200 girls, 28 men, and 37 women to other States. It had opened 8 industrial schools, with a total of 968 pupils, maintained a lodginghouse for newboys and peddlars, at a low charge, and another one for girls, and had under its direction several boys' meetings and libraries. Its annual expenses are about \$15,000, not including a large amount of gratuitous services.

New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor was formed in 1843, and incorp. Dec. 6, 1848. Its object is to afford temporary relief to such as do not come within the sphere of other existing charities, and to elevate the physical and moral condition of the indigent. To discountenance indiscriminate almsgiving and street begging, it inquires through its visitors into the merits of applications, and for this end has a supervisory council of 5 to each ward, and as many visitors as may be needed. It is supported by annual donations and collections, and in the year ending Oct. 14, 1857, expended \$41,489.88.

The American Bible Society, formed May, 1816, as a national institution, claims notice in this place from the spacious and elegant edifice which it has erected. This structure occupies three fourths of an acre, and is nearly triangular, extending 198 ft. on 4th Avenue, 292 ft. on 5th St., 96 ft. on 3d Avenue, and 232 ft. on 9th St., with a court within. It cost nearly \$500,000, and contains the offices of numerous religious and denominational societies. Its manufacture of Bibles and Testaments, when in full operation, employs 600 persons. A City Bible Society was formed several years before the one above noticed; and numerous kindred associations have been formed at different periods.

Of this class are Masonic, Odd Fellows, and other secret societies who possess funds for the relief of the sick, the support of widows and orphans, and the burial of the dead. Others, limited to particular occupations, some of which have been discontinued, have been chiefly as follows:—

The Marine Society of New York was created by patent April 12, 1770. It has for its principal object to collect moneys, by admission fees and yearly dues of members, for the relief of the widows and orphans of seamen. Up to 1826 it had distributed \$88,100 for these objects. Its meetings are held at the United States Hotel, corner of Pearl and Fulton Sts.; and its chief importance now arises from the circumstance that its president is one of the trustees of the Sutors' Saug Harbor, on Staten Island. The importance of that noble trust will serve to perpetuate this society.

The New York Nautical Society was established in 1820, for charitable purposes and the promotion of useful improvements. Its members were those who had been shipmasters or commanders of vessels.

The New York Watermen's Society was formed in 1825, for benevolent purposes and the promotion of useful improvements in navigation. It is supposed to have been discontinued.

The Pilots' Charitable Society was formed in 1817, for benevolent and charitable purposes.

The Hanse Society was formed in 1877.

The Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen is a charity devoted to the objects expressed in its title.

General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen was incorp. March 14, 1792.

The Mutual Benefit Society and the *Mutual Aid Society of the City of New York* are now extinct. *The H. van Corpuars' Society*; the *New York Society of Journeymen Shipwrights*; the *Provident Society*; and the *Benevolent Society* are charitable associations, from which we have no returns.

Manhattan Provident Society of the City of New York was formed Nov. 17, 1708.

Brooklyn Society of the Town of Harlem was formed Feb. 10, 1809.

New York Masons' Society was formed Feb. 20, 1807.

Saint David's Benevolent Society (Welsh) was formed in 1800. It was soon discontinued.

Albion Benevolent Society was formed about 1800. It was soon discontinued.

Angel's British Benefit Society was formed about 1805, from the two latter, and incorp. Feb. 27, 1807. It continued until 1835, when the

Saint David's Benefit & Benevolent Society was formed. It divided 3 years after; and in Jan. 1841,

Saint David's Benefit Society and

The Welsh Society were formed. These were merged in the *Saint David's Benefit Society*, which is still continued.

Saint Patrick's Society and the *Hebrew Periodic Society of the City of New York* were formed in April, 1807.

Saint Andrew's Society (Scotch) was formed in 1756. Its anniversary is Nov. 30.

Caledonia Society of the City of New York was formed April 6, 1807.

Saint George's Society is a society of English.

Saint Nicholas Society (Dutch) is chiefly composed of the descendants of the old Dutch colonists.

New England Society holds its anniversary Dec. 22.

Besides these, there are and have been a great number of societies and unions, particularly among the German, Irish, Italian, and other foreign classes, and among the Jews and other denominations, concerning which it is difficult to procure full statistics, or even the names. The "George Clinton Society," "Washington Benevolent Society," "Tammam Society," or "Columbian Order," (the latter founded in 1805, and still existing, are among those memorable for their political influence; the "Society of Cincinnati," for its Revolutionary associations, and the "Wilberforce Philanthropic Society," "Manumission Society" of 1783, "Society for the Relief of Imprisoned Debtors," and a great variety of others, for their labors in the field of charities, but which have disappeared with the abuses they combated, and their elements re-organized under other names, for new labors which the misfortunes, vices, and crimes of mankind are constantly providing.

The following table contains some of the principal statistics of the churches in the city. The dates of first churches in the several denominations are given upon the authority of Greenleaf's *History of the Churches of New York*. The lists given by that author include several societies not owning church edifices, on which account the numbers are larger than those of the census:—

DENOMINATIONS.	Date of first church.	No. in 1845. (Greenleaf.)	No. in 1850. (Greenleaf.)	No. in 1856. (Pratt.)	No. in 1856. (Brothcrop.)	No. returned up to 1856. (Greenleaf.)
African Methodist.....	1801	7	7	6	5	
Associate Presbyterian.....	.....	.....	.....	6		
Associate Reformed Pres- byterian.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	
Baptist.....	1724	314	384	29	324	15
Calvinistic Methodist and other.....	.....	3	3	5	1	
Christian.....	1820	2	2	1	1	
Congregational.....	1804	7	8	9	5	106
Congregational Methodist Disciples.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Evangelical Lutheran.....	1663	5	8	.....	7	1
Free Will Baptist.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1
Friends.....	1703	4	4	4	3	
Jews.....	1706	9	10	10	17	
Methodist Episcopal.....	1765	25	31	33	32	
Moravian.....	1748	1	1	1	2	
Presbyterian.....	1716	38	44	33	43	21
Primitive Methodist.....	1820	1	1	1	.....	10
Protestant Episcopal.....	1664	41	49	43	51	1
Protestant Methodist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reformed Communists.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reformed Protestant Dutch Roman Catholic.....	1626	16	17	22	21	3
.....	1783	16	19	24	20	
Second Advent.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	
Seventh Day Baptist.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Swedishborgian or New Jerusalem.....	1808	2	2	.....	2	
Unitarian.....	1810	2	2	2	2	
Universalist.....	1796	4	4	4	4	2
United Communists.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wesleyan Methodist.....	1841	2	2	3	4	
Other churches.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
Total.....	.....	218	254	240	288	63

¹ These numbers may include churches other than those termed common or "Close Communion" Baptists. & Several of these became Presbyterian. • Father Jogues, a Jesuit, was the first Roman Catholic priest

The Literary and Library Societies of the city exert an important influence upon the intellectual condition of the people. Many of the libraries are extensive and are provided with ample accommodations for the preservation and care of the books and for the convenience of students.¹

The population of New York has increased with great rapidity since the commencement of the

in New York. He suffered martyrdom at Cumbawaga, Sept. 27, 1642, at the hands of the Iroquois. The first religious services of this Church were held by Father Farnier, of Philadelphia, about 17-1-82. The first church was built in 1786, and named St. Peter. Its chief benefactor was Charles III., King of Spain, who gave \$20,000.

The first church edifice was erected near the Fort, in 1623, and in 1642 was superseded by one built of stone within the Fort. The Reformed Dutch Church returned the ascendancy until 1664, when the chapel in the Fort was devoted to the English service. Trinity, formed in 1697, received grants of property from the Government, which by the subsequent growth of the city have become enhanced in value beyond parallel in America, if not in the world. Its revenues are usually considered adequate not only for the support of its several chapels and other edifices of worship, but for aiding liberally the poorer churches of this denomination throughout the country. Its income, already very large, will in a few years be greatly increased as leases at a low rate for long periods expire and the property is again offered for lease. The property of the Collegiate Dutch Church is also of great value, and surpassed only by that of Trinity Church. During the Revolution the Presbyterian and Dutch Churches were used by the British as riding schools, prisons, and for other military purposes. Within a few years most of the church buildings in the lower part of the city have been sold, their sites occupied for commercial purposes, and costly edifices of great architectural beauty have been erected "up town."

100 ft., adjoining the library, upon which has been erected a building similar to the first, the two forming the most spacious library rooms in America. The buildings will contain 200,000 volumes, and half that number are already in the library. This noble institution is situated on La Fayette Place, in a quiet quarter of the city, and is open to all without charge. Books are not allowed to be taken from the rooms. The trustees are required to report annually to the Legislature.

The Printers' Free Library, located at No. 3 Chambers St., was founded in 1823 by the New York Typographical Society, for the benefit of those employed in printing and binding books. It has 3,500 volumes.

The Apprentices' Library, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway near Grand St., is free to apprentices, and open to journeymen upon payment of \$1 annually. It numbers 16,000 volumes.

The Libraries of the City Corporation, of Columbia College, of the Free Academy, of the several hospitals, of the medical colleges, of the theological seminaries, of the Bible Societies, and of several other institutions, are extensive, and some of them are very valuable in their several departments.

The Cooper Institute, a fine edifice of brownstone, covers an entire block between 3d and 4th Avenues and 7th and 8th Streets. It was erected by Peter Cooper, Esq., at a cost of \$2,000,000, to promote the advancement of science and a knowledge of the useful arts. The first and second stories are to be rented and the avails devoted to the expenses of the establishment. In the basement is a lecture room, 125 ft. by 82 ft., and 21 ft. high. The three upper stories are arranged for purposes of instruction, and contain a very large hall, with a gallery designed ultimately as a free public exchange. A school of design is in operation in these rooms, and is attended by some 50 young ladies under instruction in engraving, lithographic drawing, and painting. The design of this institution is eminently creditable to the enlightened views of its magnificent projector, and will associate his name with those who have done much for the useful arts and deserved well of mankind. The building is known as "The Union," and, in accordance with an act of February 17, 1857, it has been placed in charge of trustees.

The American Institute was incorporated May 24, 1829, for the purpose of encouraging and promoting domestic industry in this State and the United States, in agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and the arts. It aims to promote these objects by an annual exhibition of machines and manufactures, the awarding of premiums, and the formation of a repository of models and a library of books relating to the useful arts; and for this purpose it may hold property producing an income of \$50,000 per annum. It is connected with its organization a farmers' club, which holds monthly meetings, and occasional cattle shows, plowing and spading matches, as its officers may direct. The annual fairs of the Institute were formerly held at Castle Garden, but in 1857 were transferred to the Crystal Palace, where its 20th fair was prematurely ended by the burning of the Palace Oct. 5, 1858. The amount awarded for premiums from 1835 to 1857, both inclusive, has been distributed as follows:—

1835, \$770.00	1841, \$1,183.00	1847, \$2,592.78	1852, \$4,917.43
1836, 1,039.50	1842, 1,155.96	1848, 3,089.82	1853, 3,366.67
1837, 1,093.50	1843, 1,191.55	1849, 2,482.61	1854, 3,229.95
1838, 1,259.50	1844, 1,192.44	1850, 4,333.72	1855, 5,593.49
1839, 1,155.44	1845, 1,848.17	1851, 4,091.76	1857, 5,100.34
1840, 820.50	1846, 3,225.10		

This society has successively occupied premises on Liberty St. near Broadway, at 41 Cortland St., 187 Broadway, the City Hall, Broadway, corner of Anthony St., and 354 Broadway. The last named premises it now owns. In 1859 it removed to the Cooper Institute building. In 1855 it commenced the publication of a monthly journal that continued through several volumes. The annual reports of the Institute to the Legislature since 1841 are voluminous and valuable.

The Lyceum of Natural History, located on 14th St., was incorporated in 1818. It has a large library relating to the natural sciences, and a cabinet. It was first opened in the rear of the City Hall; thence it was removed to Stuyvesant Institute, and finally to its present locality.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society was incorporated under the general law April 30, 1852, and, after several years' sojourn in the University Building, has recently been removed to Clinton Hall, Astor Place. It holds monthly meetings at the rooms of the Historical Society, and is forming an extensive and valuable statistical library. The objects of the society are expressed in its name. It publishes a monthly journal, chiefly of original papers.

The New York Academy of Music, corner of Irving Place and 11th St., was incorporated April 10, 1852. The building is 121 ft. by 114 ft., and will seat 4,000 persons. It is richly decorated, and is constructed with express reference to fine acoustic effect. The cost is estimated at \$20,000.

The city has about 15 theaters and a great number of

The New York Historical Society was organized Dec. 10, 1804, and incorporated Feb. 10, 1809. After occupying rooms many years in the New York University Buildings, it was removed in 1857 to a new, fireproof building on 2d Avenue, corner of 11th St., which was dedicated Nov. 17 of that year. This society possesses a library of 20,000 volumes, particularly rich in historical works, and manuscripts, a choice gallery of paintings and collection of antiquities, coins, medals, and charts. Among its collections are a series of large tablets of Assyrian sculpture, the gift of James Lenox, Esq. Under a special act of April 12, 1853, the premises were made exempt from sale on execution, and the law is so framed that the society's property cannot be encumbered by mortgage. Regular meetings of the society are held on the first Tuesday of each month.

The Mercantile Library Association, at Clinton Hall, Astor Place, was organized in 1820, and has a library, reading room, lecture room, and cabinet. It was originally intended for the use of merchants' clerks, but is now accessible to all. Its library, especially full in periodicals, numbers 55,000 volumes; and the association has about 4,500 members. It formerly occupied the premises of Old Clinton Hall, on Beekman St., near the Park.

New York Law Institute, founded through the exertions of the late Chancellor Kent, was formed in 1828 and incorporated Feb. 22, 1830. It contains about 6,500 volumes, forming one of the most valuable and perfect collections of the kind in the United States. It is located at 45 Chambers St., to which place it was removed in 1855. Membership is confined to counsellors, solicitors, and attorneys. Judges of the Federal and State Courts, and strangers generally, are allowed to visit and use the library.

The Mechanics' Institute, located at No. 29 4th Avenue, was incorporated April 24, 1833. Its objects are to diffuse knowledge among the mechanical classes, to found lectures on natural, mechanical, and chemical philosophy, and scientific subjects, to open schools, and hold annual fairs. It has established classes in modeling, machinery, architecture, and ornamental drawing, a winter course of lectures, a reading room, and a library of 6,000 volumes, all of which are free to mechanics, workmen, and apprentices of the city.

The Astor Library was founded upon a bequest of \$400,000 made by John Jacob Astor in his will, Aug. 22, 1830. Its trustees organized in May, 1848, and employed Dr. Joseph G. Cogswell to visit Europe for the purchase of books. On the 10th of Dec. 1849, they adopted a plan for an edifice, 120 by 65 ft., which was opened to the public Feb. 1, 1854. On the 21st of Oct. 1855, Wm. B. Astor presented to the trustees a lot, 80 by

present century.¹ The completion of the Erie Canal gave an impetus to its growth and greatly increased its business transactions. The commerce of the city, without a parallel on the Western continent, has already been noticed in the general article upon the commerce of the State. The financial institutions are of a number and magnitude commensurate with its wants as the great center of commercial wealth in the nation.²

The manufactures of the city form one of the most important branches of the industry of the inhabitants. They embrace nearly every variety of article produced in the civilized world, and the aggregate capital employed is very great. The last State census reported 2,424 manufacturing establishments. In single instances the capital invested exceeds a million of dollars, and the number of persons dependent upon these large establishments for employment extends to several hundred. The above estimate does not profess to include the minor trades, in which little is invested beyond an industrial education and a small stock of implements and materials, but which in the aggregate amount to considerable sums. A large number of manufacturing establishments legitimately belonging to the city are located in the several suburban places for economy of rent and for room; and if these were added to those located in the city the aggregate would probably be nearly equal to that of the most noted manufacturing cities of Europe.

The Public Buildings of New York are many of them elegant and substantial structures, combining strength and durability with architectural beauty. Among the most noted of these is the U. S. Custom House, the Merchants' Exchange, and the City Hall.³

minor places of amusement, generally of a special character and devoted to exhibitions of art, curiosities, and other objects of attraction. The first theater in New York was opened in Nassau St. Sept. 17, 1753, and the first play acted was "The Conscious Lovers."

1 Population at various periods.

1698.....	4,367	1766.....	13,046	1825.....	100,086
1703.....	4,375	1771.....	21,892	1830.....	107,432
1723.....	5,738	1790.....	33,151	1835.....	208,089
1751.....	8,732	1800.....	60,450	1840.....	312,240
1776.....	10,664	1810.....	96,373	1845.....	371,223
1796.....	11,717	1814.....	95,510	1850.....	515,547
1799.....	13,294	1820.....	123,706	1855.....	629,819

² There are now 5 incorporated and 49 free banks in New York City, which together presented the following total aggregate of resources in their quarterly returns of March 12, 1859:—

Capital.....	\$8,324,637
Notes in circulation.....	7,845,947
Profits.....	6,649,888
Due banks.....	27,251,889
Due individuals and corp. other than banks.....	531,004
Due Treasurer of State of New York.....	119,832
Due depositors on demand.....	80,746,659
Other sums due.....	471,666
Total liabilities.....	191,865,841
Loans and discounts.....	125,982,097
Over-drafts.....	20,467
Due from banks.....	5,307,188
Due from directors.....	4,119,438
Due from brokers.....	4,281,332
Real estate.....	5,997,164
Specie.....	25,068,132
Cash items.....	17,481,781
Stocks and promissory notes.....	12,920,206
Bonds and mortgages.....	32,480
Bills of solvent banks.....	1,023,492
Loss and expense account.....	372,229
Total resources.....	191,865,841

There are 16 savings banks in the city, with an aggregate amount of \$36,804,419 on deposit, and with \$82,757,660 in resources.—*Report of Sup't. Bank Department, 1859; Assoc. Doc., No. 87.*

The first movement toward a savings bank was made Nov. 25, 1816, when at a public meeting the plan was discussed and approved. The first deposits were made July 3, 1819, and within six months the \$153,378.31 had been deposited by 1,527 persons, and of this sum \$6,006 had been withdrawn. Up to 1857, \$17,529,097 of had been deposited in these institutions. They owe their origin to the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism.—*Common Council Manual, 1858, p. 624.*

The *Cleaning House Association* was formed Oct. 1, 1853, for the purpose of facilitating the settlements of banks with each other. Its office is on Wall, corner of William St. The arrangements are so perfected that the entire daily settlements of all the banks in their business transactions with each other are made in six minutes. The whole amount of bank funds which passed through this institution up to Aug. 31, 1858, was \$29,975,913,556.56; and during that period so perfect has been the system of balances that the error of one cent has never been made.

Fire Insurance Companies, to the number of 75, with an aggregate capital of \$17,654,000, are located in the city. Besides

these, a large number of agencies for companies in other States and in foreign countries are established in the city. The amount of capital invested in marine, life, and other insurance companies is not known, as no general reports are published. A list of these companies is elsewhere given. There are also several trust companies, with large capital, and a very great number of companies, associations, and individuals engaged in the business of banking and exchange, of which no statistics are attainable.

The *Chamber of Commerce* was instituted in 1768, and incorp. by patent March 13, 1770. It probably owes its origin to the necessity felt toward the close of the colonial period, of concerted action to protect the interests of trade against the usurpations of the British Government. Its rights were confirmed April 13, 1784, and it has since continued in operation without material interruption. Its objects are to adjust disputes and establish equitable rules concerning trade, and to operate upon public sentiment in the promulgation of such facts and regulations as the commercial interests require. Within a short time it has commenced the formation of a library of statistical and commercial works, and opened rooms sufficiently ample and convenient for the wants of the association. Its first report was published in 1820.

The *Custom House*, located on Wall St., on the site of the old Federal Hall, is a marble structure, in the Greek order of architecture, with a Doric portico at each end. It has a marble roof, and is trepoc throughout. It was commenced in May, 1854, and finished in May, 1841, at a cost of \$5,000,000.

The *Merchants' Exchange*, on Wall St., built of Quincy granite, is 171 by 144 ft., and 57 feet high. A portico in front is supported by 18 Ionic columns, 38 feet high, each formed of a single stone weighing 45 tons. The rotunda is 80 ft. in diameter and 80 ft. high. The building is owned by an incorporated company, and cost over \$1,000,000.

The *City Hall*, on the Park, is 216 by 105 ft., with two stories and a high basement. It is built in the Italian style, and is faced with marble except on the north side. It was begun Sept. 26, 1803, and finished in 1812, at a cost of over half a million of dollars. The upper story and cupola were burned Aug. 17, 1858, and have not been rebuilt. It is occupied by the Common Council, County Clerk, and various city and county offices. The first City Hall, built in 1698, stood on the present site of the Custom House, at the head of Broad St.

The *Hall of Records*, on the Park, is chiefly interesting from its historical associations. It was formerly the debtors' prison, and in the Revolution it was the prison into which American prisoners were crowded, and from which great numbers were taken to execution. In 1832 it was a cholera hospital. The pillars upon the ends are of modern origin.

The *Rotunda*, on the Park, was built by John Vanderlyn in 1818, for the exhibition of panoramic views, and is now an office of the Almshouse. It reverted to the city at the expiration of a ten years' lease.

The *Halls of Justice*, or "The Tombs," on Center St., is a structure built of Maine granite, in the Egyptian style of architecture. It is a hollow square, 252 by 209 ft., with a large central building. It was erected in 1838. Executions take place in the open courts within its walls.

The *New Arsenal*, or *Down-Town Arsenal*, corner of White and Elm Sts., is 131 by 84 ft. and 2 stories high. It is built of blue stone, and is supplied with narrow windows for easy defence against mobs. It is used as a parade for a part of the artillery of the 1st Division N. Y. State Militia, and as a drill room.

An arsenal was built by the State a few years since, on ground

The Commercial Buildings and Private Residences of New York are many of them on a scale of great magnificence. The first of these are built of marble or a beautiful kind of brownstone; and in the upper part of the city are numerous streets which for miles present unbroken lines of palatial residences. Within the past few years a great improvement has taken place in the character of the commercial buildings erected, and many of them now in size and elegance have no superiors in the world.¹

The Bay of New York was first discovered by Henry Hudson, then in the employ of the Dutch East India Co., Sept. 12, 1609. A settlement was made upon Manhattan Island by a company of Dutch traders, under the auspices of the West India Co., in 1612; but no permanent agricultural occupation began until 1623. During this year 30 families of Walloons from the Flemish frontiers, and a number of domestic animals, were sent over to form the nucleus for the permanent occupation of the country. Sarah Rapelje, a child of one of these families, born soon after their arrival, was the first white child born in New York. In 1626, Peter Minuet, the first Dutch Governor of the colony, purchased Manhattan Island of the natives for \$24, and during the same year he caused a fort surrounded by cedar palisades to be erected. A new fort was begun in 1633 and was finished 2 years after.² The Colony of New Netherlands increased slowly; but in 1652 a feud arose between the company and settlers, which continued during the entire period of the Dutch occupation. The interest of the company was solely to make money by their operations; and they pursued their object by the exercise of an arbitrary power and without any regard to the prosperity of the settlers. This controversy tended greatly to develop democratic sentiments in the hearts of the people, and prepared them for the events which subsequently happened. In 1664 the colony fell into the hands of the English, and a new immigration took place, which materially changed the character of the population. A city charter, granted in 1652 and confirmed in 1686, secured many of the privileges since uninterruptedly enjoyed by the people, and formed the basis of all subsequent enactments. From the English conquest to the Revolution the history of the city is merged in that of the State and has no features of special interest.

Trade and commerce have been from the first the leading elements of the industry and wealth of the city, and in colonial times every measure of Government tending to embarrass trade occa-

now within the Central Park, and which has recently been sold to the Commissioners of the Park for \$275,000. It was constructed very poorly, and was hardly finished before it began to tumble down. From a part of the proceeds of this property a new arsenal was built, in 1858, corner of 7th Avenue and 35th St.; but, before it was finished, the roof, constructed on a novel plan, fell in by its own weight on the morning of Nov. 16, 1858.

The Post Office occupies the old stone edifice of the Middle Dutch Church, on Nassau, Pine, and Liberty sts. It is small and inconvenient, and poorly adapted for the purposes of a post office. In the Revolution the pews of the church were broken up for fuel, and the building was used as a prison, and at one time as a riding school. The project of a building for a post office on or near the Park has been agitated; but there is at present no arrangement tending to that result.

The Treasury Office occupies an unassuming marble building adjacent to the Custom House, formerly one of the branches of the United States Bank. Its operations are elsewhere noticed See p. 122.

¹ Under the first race of colonists the style of architecture was an exact copy of that prevailing in Holland; and for many years New York was noted for buildings with peaked gabled tiled roofs, and high wooden stoops. After the English conquest a greater variety in style was introduced. Of late years the march of improvement has completely obliterated the old style of houses, and scarcely a vestige of the olden time remains. One of the most interesting relics of the infancy of New York now remaining is a venerable pear tree at the corner of 13th St. and 3d Avenue, formerly on the farm of Governor Peter Stuyvesant. It is widely known as "The Stuyvesant Pear Tree."

² The first fort was built in the rear of Trinity Church, near the river, and portions were found in 1751 by some workmen in digging through a bank. The next fort stood on what is now the Bowling Green, then a high island of earth overlooking the bay and adjacent country. A threatened invasion by the forces of Cromwell, in 1653, led to the construction of an embankment and ditch across the then S. line of the city. This fortification extended along the present line of Wall St., and from it that street derives its name. In 1692 a war with France occasioned a further attention to the defenses of the city and led to the erection of a battery on the rocky point at the S. end of the island. A stone fort with 4 bastions, all toward built at the same place, included most of the Government offices, and bore the name of the reigning sovereign for the time being. It remained until finally taken down in 1788. In the summer of 1756, while an attack was expected from the British army, the city was strongly fortified. On the S. point was the Grand Battery, of 23 guns, with Fort George Battery, of 2 guns, just above it and near the Bowling Green. McDonnell's Battery, of

4 guns, was built on a little hill near the North River, a little W. of Trinity Church. The Grounds' or Circular Battery, of 5 guns, was above, and the Jersey Battery, of 5 guns, on the left of the latter. On the E. of the town were Centies Battery, of 5 guns, on Ten Eyck's wharf; Waterbury's Battery, of 7 guns, at the Slipway; Eastman's Battery, of 8 guns, on Kent's Hill, near the Jews' burial ground; Thompson's Battery, of 9 guns, at Hoopern Hook, and the Independence Battery, on Rylands Mount, corner of Grand and Center Streets. Fortworks were erected in several places in the city, and fortifications were erected on Governors Island, Paulus Hook, Jersey City, Brooklyn Heights, and Red Hook. During the War of 1812-15 great apprehension prevailed at several times, and during the first year bodies of militia were stationed in New York and on Staten Island to repel any attempt on the part of the enemy to land. Subsequently, fortifications were built at Harlem, and in Brooklyn volunteer companies were formed, and the citizens generally became familiar with the discipline of the camp and the duties of the soldier. In Aug. 1814, for the purpose of re-structing a line of fortifications to prevent the expected approach of the enemy, it was arranged that 3 military companies of Brooklyn should turn out to work on *Walden*; 2 military companies and 1 fire company on *Passaic*; with the people of Bushwick on *Wedge墩*; of Flatbush on *Powhatan*; of Flatlands on *Fishkill*; of Gravesend on *Sandwich*; of New Utrecht on *Middle*; and the Mechanics' Society of Brooklyn on the military ex-camps, and 2 fire companies, on *De Wey*. The patriots diggers crossed the Erie's every morning with drums and music, and 1000 parties worked in the night by moonlight. The citizens of New York were not behind their neighbors in patriotism and numerous volunteer associations pressed their service upon the Committee of Defense, without regard to party or station in life, and the rich and the poor wrought for the war with the most patriotic emulation. Many gave money liberally to the work, and those who gave labor equipped themselves as their approved reason to anti-pat. danger. About the same time the General Government made a requisition for 2,000 militia from New York, and New Jersey to repel an attack which was reported to be in preparation. The funds to meet the expenses were raised by the city, but were a pool by the Gen'l Government the next year. An hundred heavy cannon were mounted on the city's forts, and large quantities of ammunition were collected. The first in charge of the munitions department was also prepared for the emergency, and it is probable that these preparations saved the city from an attack. Toward winter the hostile fleet retreated to the south, and the enemy closed their operations before New Orleans. On the 14th of Jan. 1814 the General Government raised 125,000 troops in New York — a larger number than ever before or since mustered in one body in America.

sioned great uneasiness. This city was among the first to feel the effects of the arbitrary measures of Great Britain, and was among the earliest to resist their tendencies.¹ The aristocratic element was probably stronger in this city than in any other part of America; and this was arrayed in favor of the British measures and against the "Sons of Liberty." Many prominent citizens, who had warmly sympathized with the popular movement in the hope of gaining redress of grievances, at length yielded their opposition when there appeared no alternative but war, and continued active or quiet friends of the Royal Government while it lasted. Several members of the first Provincial and Continental Congress afterward became friends of the king. The British forces took possession of the city immediately after the battle upon Long Island, Aug. 26, 1776, and remained until Nov. 25, 1783. The anniversary of this last event, known as "Evacuation Day," is still held in grateful remembrance, and is usually celebrated by military parade or other ceremonies.

In 1785 the first Congress of the United States after the war met in this city and held its sessions in the City Hall, corner of Wall and Nassau Streets. In the gallery of this building, facing Broad St., Gen. Washington was inaugurated first President, April 30, 1789. The New York Legislature returned to this city in 1784 and continued its sessions with intervals until finally removed to Albany with the State offices in 1797. The Port of New York was made a port of entry soon after the peace. Its revenues were collected under the State Government till 1789, but have since formed a most important source of income to the Federal Government. The receipts from customs at this port considerably exceed those of all the other commercial cities of the Union together, and defray nearly one-half the expenses of the General Government. In the midst of its general prosperity the city has had seasons of adversity.² At different times destructive fires have occurred, which have for a time seriously retarded business.

- ¹ The principal events which occurred in the city during the troubles leading to the Revolution are briefly as follows:—
- 1765, "Sons of Liberty" were organized to oppose the Stamp Act.
- 1765, Oct. 31.—A committee of correspondence with other colonies was appointed.
- 1765, Nov. 1.—The Stamp Act took effect, and popular excitement became extreme. The Lieut. Governor was burned in effigy before the fort.
- 1765, Dec. 26.—The ship *Minerva* was boarded by the Sons of Liberty in search of stamp paper. The paper was traced to a brig soon after, and ten packages were seized and burned.
- 1766, June 29.—The Assembly petitioned for a bronze statue of Pitt to be erected.
- 1766, Oct. 18-22.—The liberty pole on the Common (Park) was repeatedly destroyed and there was imminent danger of a collision between the populace and the troops.
- 1770, Jan. 13.—New attempts were made to destroy the liberty pole, and the soldiers became riotous.
- " Jan. 17.—At a meeting of 3,000 citizens, resolutions were passed not to submit to the acts of oppression.
- " Jan. 18.—A collision took place between the soldiers and citizens at Golden Hill.
- " Jan. 30.—The Corporation forbade the erection of a new liberty pole, and the populace after planting one on their own land, inscribed "Liberty and Property."
- " March 29.—Another attack was made upon the pole, which excited great indignation, and led to the being nightly guarded, until May 3.
- " May.—A committee of 100 was formed to resist the importation of goods under the obnoxious laws; but they receded from their purpose July 9, and agreed to import every thing but tea.
- " Aug. 21.—A leaden equestrian statue of George III. was erected in Bowling Green. This statue was then worn down by the populace on the receipt of the Declaration of Independence. July 16, 1776. It was subsequently melted up into bullets in the family of Gov. Wood, of Connecticut. It is said that 42,000 bullets were made from the metal, and these did service against 400 British soldiers afterward sent into Conn. by Gov. Tryon.
- " Sept. 7.—A marble statue of Pitt was placed in Wall Street, in gratitude for his services in the repeal of the Stamp Act. In consequence of the course of Pitt after he became Lord Chatham, this statue was mutilated by a mob May 21, 1772, and, having been seen in daylight, leadless trunk, it was removed, under an act of
- March 7, 1788. It is now preserved in the Fifth Ward Hotel, West Broadway.
- 1773, Nov. 5.—The Committee of Vigilance denounced the importation of tea and agreed to resist its landing.
- 1774, April 21.—A vessel laden with tea arrived at Sandy Hook, but was not permitted to land; and in a few days it was sent back to London. About the same time 18 chests of tea privately brought into port were destroyed.
- " May 19.—A great meeting was held in the "Fields," at which strong revolutionary resolutions were passed. A committee of 51 were appointed; but the next day a majority of them receded from their position, and the Whigs requested their names to be struck off.
- 1775, April 3.—The Colonial General Assembly finally adjourned.
- " July 25.—Delegates were elected to the Continental Congress.
- " Aug. 23.—Capt. Lamb was ordered by Provincial Congress to remove the cannon from the battery in the city for the forts in the Highlands. Resistance was offered from the Asia, man-of-war, stationed off the battery; but 21 pieces—all that were mounted—were safely carried away.
- ² Two dreadful fires occurred while the city was in possession of the enemy. On the 21st of Sept. 1776, a fire spread from Whitehall Slip w. of Broadway, s. of Barclay Street, burning 492 houses, or one-eighth of the entire city. Another broke out on Conger's Wharf, Aug. 7, 1778, which burned 300 houses in Great and Little Dock and the adjacent streets. Commissioners were appointed May 4, 1784, to settle claims to the soil and lay out streets in these burned districts. Destructive fires have since occurred, as follows:—
- 1811, May 19.—Upon Chatham Street 80 to 100 buildings were burned.
- 1828, \$100,000 worth of property was burned.
- 1833, Dec. 16.—A fire broke out in the lower part of the city, which was not arrested until 40 acres, mostly covered by large stores, were burned over, and \$18,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. It was the most disastrous fire that ever occurred in the city.
- 1845, July 19.—A fire broke out near Wall Street, and extended to Stone Street, ravaging the entire district between Broadway and the E. side of Broad Street. Five to eight million dollars' worth of property was destroyed.
- 1858, Oct. 5.—The Crystal Palace was burned.
- Theaters in New York have been burned as follows:—Park, 1820, 1848; Bowery, 1828, 1836, 1838, 1843; Mount Pitt Circus, 1828; La Fayette, 1829; National, 1839, 1841; Niblo's, 1846; and Franklin, 1849.

Papers and Periodicals now published in the City.

NAME.	Original Publishers.	When first published.	Remarks.
American Agriculturist.....	A. B. & R. L. Allen.....	1842	w. Orange Judd, present publisher.
American Baptist & Home Missionary Record.....	C. C. P. Crosby.....	1835	w.
American Craftsman.....	G. F. Tisdall.....	.....	s. mo.
American Progress' Chronicle.....	H. Bridgman.....	.....	.....
American Farmers' Magazine.....	J. A. Nash.....	.....	.....
American Foreign & Christian Union.....	Edward Vernon.....	1849	mo.
American Free Mason.....	J. F. Brennan.....	.....	.....
American Home Missionary Journal.....	.....	1829	mo.
American Homoeopathic Review.....	Henry M. Smith.....	.....	mo.
American Journal of Education & College Review.....	.....	.....	.....
American Medical Gazette.....	Abraham Peters & S. S. Randall.....	1856	mo.
American Medical Monthly.....	C. Meredith Reese, ed.; A. J. Dix, pub. E. H. Parker, ed.; E. P. Allen, pub.	1854	E. H. Parker & S. H. Douglass, present publishers
American Merchant.....	Bryant & Stratton.....	1858	mo.
American Mining Chronicle.....	W. B. Mack & Co.....	.....	w.
American Missionary.....	George Whipple.....	1846	mo.
American National Preacher.....	Wm. H. Bidwell, ed.....	1826	.....
American Oenological Journal.....	Fowler & Wells.....	1839	mo.
American Publishers' Circular.....	Charles R. Roche.....	.....	w.
American Rail Road Guide.....	Dinsmore & Co.....	.....	mo.
American Rail Road Journal.....	D. K. Miner & G. C. Shadler.....	1851	w. Now published by Schultz & Co.; H. V. Poor, ed.
American Railway Review.....	Alexander Mann, ed.....	1859	American Railway Bureau, pub. Began at Philadelphia as Journal of the American Temperance Union; united with Prohibitionist, at Albany, in 1851, and removed to New York.
American Temperance Union & New York Prohibitionist.....	Rev. Dr. Marsh.....	1827	.....
American Thief Register.....	W. T. Potter.....	1840	mo. John Richards, present pub.
Americanischer Agriculturist.....	Orange Judd.....	.....	mo.
Americanischer Botenbatter.....	American Tract Society.....	.....	mo.
Appleton's Railway & Steam Navigation Guide.....	D. Appleton & Co.....	.....	mo.
Artists and Advertiser & Embler's Register.....	W. H. Randall & Co.....	1839	mo.
Argosy & United States Military & Naval Chronicle.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantische Blätter.....	J. Crawley.....	1845	w.
Atlantische Magazine & Statistical Register.....	F. Fanchius.....	.....	.....
Bank Note List.....	J. Smith Homans, jr., ed.....	1853	mo. Com. in Baltimore in 1846.
Bank Note List & Reporter.....	L. S. Lawrence & Co.....	.....	w.
Bank Note Register & Detector of Counterfeits.....	A. Nichols & Co.....	.....	w.
Bible Advocate.....	Gwynne & Day.....	.....	w.
Bible Society Review.....	American & Foreign Bible Society.....	.....	mo.
Bible Union (quarterly).....	American Bible Society.....	1850	mo.
Bible Union Reporter.....	American Bible Union.....	.....	.....
Billiard One.....	O'Connor & O'Hender.....	.....	.....
Booksellers' Medium & Publishers' Advertiser.....	O. A. Rowback.....	1858	s. mo.
Boys & Girls' own Magazine.....	William L. Jones.....	1859	mo.
Brother Jonathan.....	Wilson & Co.....	1840	Benj. H. Day, present publisher.
Carrington's Commissionaire.....	J. S. Penn, ed.; J. W. Carrington, pub. P. Miller & Sons.....	1855	.....
Chess Monthly.....	Hallock & Lyon.....	.....	.....
Christian Ambassador.....	Henry Lyon.....	1845	Henry Lyon, present publisher.
Christian Advocate & Journal & Zion's Herald.....	Wang, Jr. & Mason.....	1830	Carlton & Porter, present publishers.
Chri-tian Inquirer.....	Unitarian Association.....	1847	.....
Christian Intelligencer.....	Charles Van Wyck.....	1830	.....
Church Journal.....	Rev. John Henry Hopkins, jr.....	1853	.....
Churchmen's Monthly Magazine.....	Rev. R. T. Onderdonk.....	.....	E. P. Allen, present publisher.
Coach Makers' Monthly.....	E. M. Stratton.....	.....	.....
Corn Exchange Reporter.....	William H. Trafton.....	.....	w.
Corner Stone.....	Dr. S. Jacobs.....	.....	.....
Cosmopolit in Art Journal.....	Quarterly Association.....	1850	.....
Corrier des Etats-Pris.....	Charles Lassalle.....	1828	d. & w.
Y Cymro Americanaid.....	John M. Welch.....	1855	Cymro-American, Eng. & Welsh.
Democratic Age.....	C. Edwards Lester, ed.....	1858	mo.
Democratic Review & United States Magazine.....	.....	1828	mo. Canal Swackhamer, pres. pub.
Dental Monitor.....	J. G. Ambler.....	1857	mo.
Dinsmore's Railway Guide.....	Dinsmore & Co.....	1850	mo.
Disturber's Rail Road Guide.....	J. Disturnell.....	.....	mo.
Dollar Weekly Express.....	J. & E. Brooks.....	.....	A s. w. edition was some time issued, as the New York Express and Advertiser.
Eclési-ic Magazine of Foreign Literature.....	J. H. Ayreman & W. H. Bidwell.....	1843	mo. W. H. Bidwell, present pub.
Educational Herald.....	Smith, Woodman & Co.....	1857	mo.
Educational News.....	Tyson & Phuney.....	1855	Quarterly.
Engineer.....	John Hillyer.....	.....	w.
Examiner.....	Edward Bright.....	.....	w.
Excelsior.....	Albert Palmer.....	.....	w.
Familii-ubletter.....	Dilthey & Gams.....	.....	w.
Henri de Lis.....	H. H. Lloyd & Co.....	.....	.....
Foreign Missionary.....	Board of Missions of Presb. Church.....	1842	.....
Frank Leslie's Funct of Fun.....	Frank Leslie.....	.....	mo.
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.....	Frank Leslie.....	1853	w.
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Zeitung.....	Frank Leslie.....	.....	w.
Frank Leslie's New Family Magazine.....	Frank Leslie.....	.....	mo.
German Bank Note Reporter.....	Frederick Gerhard.....	.....	w.
Golden Prize.....	Merrick B. Dean.....	.....	w.
Good News.....	Carlton & Porter.....	.....	mo. Child's Paper, Meth. Epis.

Papers and Periodicals now published, continued.

NAME.	Original Publishers.	When first published.	Remarks.
Great Republic Monthly.....	Oak-math & Co.....	1859	Changed from Emerson's Putnam's Magazine.
Hall's Journal of Health.....	W. W. Hall.....	1854	mo.
Händler's Zeitung.....	W. Meyer.....	.....	d. & w.
Harper's New Monthly Magazine.....	Harper & Brothers.....	1850	mo.
Harper's Weekly Journal of Civilization.....	Harper & Brothers.....	1857	.....
Herald of Light.....	New Church Publication Society.....	.....	.....
Historical Magazine & Notes and Queries.....	C. Benj. Richardson.....	1857	mo. Begun at Boston; removed to New York.
Home.....	Beadle & Adams.....	.....	.....
Home & Foreign Record of Pres-byterian Church	.....	.....	.....
Home Journal.....	George P. Morris & N. P. Willis.....	1846	w.
Home Magazine.....	James G. Reed.....	.....	mo.
Home Missionary.....	American Home Mission Society.....	1854	mo.
Home Mission Record.....	American Baptist Home Miss. Soc.....	1849	mo.
Homoeopathic Review.....	.....	.....	mo.
Horticulturist.....	A. D. Downing, ed.; L. Tucker, pub.....	1846	Begun at Albany. Removed to Rochester; P. Barry, ed. Removed to Philadelphia in 1855; J. J. Smith, ed.; R. P. Smith, publisher. Removed to New York in 1858; A. O. Moore, present publisher.
Humorist.....	Max Conheim & Otto Brethauer.....	.....	.....
Humphrey's Journal of the Daguerreotype & Photographic Arts.....	S. D. Humphrey.....	.....	mo.
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.....	Francis Hunt.....	1830	G. W. & A. G. Wood, present pubs.
Insurance Monitor & Commercial Reporter.....	T. Jones, Jr.....	1853	mo.
Irish American.....	Lynch & Cole.....	1849	w.
Irish News.....	Thos. Fr. Meagher.....	1854	J. R. Taylor, present publisher.
Irish Vindicator.....	E. D. Conery & Co.....	.....	w.
Jewish Messenger.....	Rev. S. M. Isaacs & Son.....	.....	w.
Journal of the American Geographical & Statistical Society.....	John T. Schultz & Co.....	1859	mo.
Journal of Commerce, Jr.....	Hallock, Hale & Hallock.....	.....	d. Issued from the office of The New York Journal of Commerce.
Journal of Finance & Bank Reporter.....	S. T. Hodge.....	1854	w.
Journal of Industry & Monthly Price Current of Labor.....	Association.....	1859	.....
Journal of Medical Reform.....	J. D. Friedman.....	1855	.....
Journal of Medicine & Collateral Science.....	Purple & Smith, eds.; H. Billere.....	.....	.....
Journal of Missions & Youth's Day Spring.....	A. Martin.....	.....	mo.
Journal of Specific Homoeopathy.....	Humphrey & Palmer.....	.....	mo.
Knickerbocker, or New York Monthly Magazine.....	Peabody & Co.....	1833	mo. John A. Gray, present publisher; L. G. Clarke, ed.
La Cronica.....	M. De La Pena.....	.....	s. w.
Ladies' Newspaper.....	John Bilyer.....	.....	.....
Ladies' Repository.....	Carlton & Porter.....	.....	.....
Ladies' Visitor.....	Laura J. Curtis.....	.....	mo.
Ladies' Wreath.....	John F. Scovill.....	1847	mo.
Leader.....	John Clancy.....	.....	w.
Le Bon Ton.....	S. T. Taylor.....	.....	mo. magazine.
L'Écho Français.....	Alex. Trey.....	.....	s. w.
L'Eco d'Italia.....	G. F. Secchi de Casati.....	.....	d.
Life Boat.....	American Seaman's Friend Society.....	.....	mo.
Life Illustrated.....	Fowler & Wells.....	1854	w.
Little Guide.....	H. H. Lloyd & Co.....	.....	.....
Little's Living Age.....	Stanford & Delisser.....	.....	.....
Livingston's Monthly Law Magazine.....	John L. Livingston.....	1853	.....
Lutherischer Herald.....	Henry Ludwig.....	.....	s. mo.
Masonic Messenger.....	M. J. Drummond.....	1856	mo.
Mercantile News & Manufacturers' Reporter.....	W. Gutman & Co.....	1858	w.
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Journal.....	Thos. K. Kett-Ed.; A. Palmer, prop.....	1852	mo.
Mercury.....	Krauth & Caldwell.....	1839	Caldwell, Southworth & Whitney, present publishers.
Merry's Museum & School Fellow.....	S. G. Goodrich.....	1841	J. N. Stearns & Co., present pubs.
Message.....	W. C. Conant.....	.....	.....
Methodist Quarterly Review.....	J. McClintock.....	1828	Carlton & Porter, present publishers.
Metropolitan Record.....	F. Dunigan & Bro.....	1859	w.
Military Gazette.....	C. H. Stone.....	.....	mo. Removed from Albany.
Mining and Statistical Magazine.....	Geo. M. Newton.....	1853	Changed from Mining Magazine; Thos. McElrath, present ed.
Missionary Advocate.....	J. P. Darbin.....	1845	Carlton & Porter, present publishers.
Missionary Herald.....	Presb. Board Miss.; A. Merwin, ed.....	1843	.....
Monthly Record of the Five Points House of Industry.....	L. M. Pease.....	.....	.....
Morning Courier & New York Enquirer.....	James Watson Webb.....	1828	The w. ed. formerly Weekly Courier & New York Enquirer.
Mother's Magazine & Family Monitor.....	Rev. S. Whiteley.....	1832	H. H. Lloyd, present publisher.
Musical Pioneer.....	J. P. Woodbury.....	1855	F. J. Huntington, present publisher.
Musical Review & Record of Musical Science, Literature, and Intelligence.....	Mason Brothers.....	1858	.....
Musical World & New York Musical Times.....	Richard Storrs Willis.....	1849	.....
National Anti Slavery Standard.....	American Anti Slavery Society.....	1840	w.
National Humorist.....	Stearns & Co.....	1856	mo.
National Magazine.....	Abel Stevens, ed.....	1852	mo. Carlton & Porter, present pubs.
National Police Gazette.....	Robert A. Seymour.....	1845	w. Geo. W. Munsell & Co., present publishers.
New Jerusalem Messenger.....	John L. Jewett.....	1855	w.
New Yorker.....	Cornelius Mathews.....	.....	w.
New Yorker Abend-Zeitung.....	Rudolph Leow.....	.....	.....

Papers and Periodicals now published, continued.

NAME.	Original Publisher.	When first published.	Remarks.
New Yorker Beobachter.....	F. Schwedler.....	.....	w.
New Yorker Demokrat.....	F. Schwedler.....	.....	d. & w.
New Yorker Humorist.....	Cohnheim & Brethauer.....	.....	w.
New York Daily News.....	(Gideon J. Tucker, ed.; McIntyre & Parsons, pub's.....)	1855	W. D. Parsons, present pub. Weekly ed. issued as the New York National Democrat.
New York Day Book.....	R. W. Stimson.....	.....	d. & w. Vaneyrie, Horton & Co. pub's.
New York Dispatch.....	A. J. Williams.....	1846	
New York Clipper.....	Frank Queen.....	1843	w.
New York Colonization Journal.....	J. B. Finney.....	1832	mo.
New York Commercial Advertiser.....	Francis Hall & Co.....	1826	d. semi. w. issued as New York Spectator.
New York Commercial Times.....	Adams, Upham & Co.....	1858	w.
New York Evangelist.....	Field & Craighead.....	1830	Issued part of the time as the New York Evangelist and New York Presbyterian.
New York Evening Post.....	Wm. Coleman.....	1802	d. s. w. & w. Wm. C. Bryant & Co., present publishers.
New York Express.....	Townsend & Brooks.....	1826	d. & s. w. James & Erastus Brooks, present publishers. The Dollar Weekly Express issued from the same office.
New York Family Courier.....	Jas. Watson Webb.....	.....	d. s. w. & w. Changed from the Weekly Courier & Enquirer.
New York Freeman's Journal.....	J. A. McMasters.....	1853	(R. C.)
New York Herald.....	James Gordon Bennett.....	1835	d. s. w. & w. The d. begun in 1837.
New York Ledger.....	D. Anson Pratt.....	1847	Robert Bonner present publisher.
New York Observer.....	Sydney E. Morse & Co.....	1848	
New York Municipal Gazette.....	E. Merriam, ed.....	1848	Published occasionally.
New York Spectator.....	Noah Webster.....	1797	s. w. Begun as The Herald. Name changed the same year. Now published by Francis Hall & Co.
New York Times.....	Henry J. Raymond.....	1851	d. s. w. & w.; also California and European editions. Raymond, Wesley & Co., present publishers.
New York Tribune.....	Greeley & McElrath.....	1841	d. s. w. & w.; also California and European editions. H. Greeley & Co., present publishers.
New York Weekly.....	A. J. Williamson.....	.....
New York Weekly Chronicle.....	Holman & Gray.....	1850	Pharrells, Church & Co., present publishers.
Nick Nax.....	Leison & Hauey.....	1857	
North American Homeopathic Journal.....	Wm. Riedle.....	1855	
Our Musical Friend.....	.....	1858	w. (Sheet music.)
Parish Visitor.....	H. Byer; Rev. C. W. Adams, pub's.....	1852	mo.
Path Finder.....	John F. Whitney.....	1847	w.
Periodical Paper of the Am. & For. Bible Soc.....	.....	1845	
Photographic & Fine Art Journal.....	Henry H. Snelling, Gunn & Co.....	.....
Polylingard Journal.....	Hiram C. Sparks.....	.....
Porter's Spirit of the Times.....	Wm. T. Porter.....	1831	Geo. W. Wilkes & Co., present pub's.
Principle.....	John B. Cooklin.....	.....	mo.
Programme.....	C. M. McLachlin & Co.....	.....	d.
Protestant Churchman.....	(H. Anthon, S. H. Tyng, & E. H.) (Canfield.....)	1843	
Protestant Episcopal Quarterly Review.....	.....	.....
Racing Calendar & Trotting Record.....	Geo. W. Wilkes & Co.....	.....
Radical Abolitionist.....	Wm. Goodell.....	1857	
Rail Road & Financial Advertiser.....	John Hillyer.....	.....	w.
Real Estate Advertiser & Reporter.....	J. W. Wheeler.....	.....	mo.
Republican.....	John Hillyer.....	.....
Sabbath Recorder.....	.....	1845	Seventh Day Exp. Publication Society.
Sabbath School Visitor.....	W. B. Maxon.....	1850	Seventh Day Baptist.
Sailor's Magazine.....	.....	1832	American Seaman's Friend Society.
Scalpel.....	H. G. Lawrence.....	1848	mo.
Scientific American.....	Munn & Co.....	1845	
Scottish American Journal.....	Jas. W. Findlay.....	.....	w.
Scott's Report of Fashions.....	G. C. Scott.....	1825	s. an.
Seventh Day Baptist Memorial.....	W. B. Maxon.....	.....
Shipping & Commercial List & N. Y. Price Current.....	.....	.....
Shoe & Leather Reporter.....	Antrass & Bourne.....	.....	s. w.
Shoemaker.....	D. J. Field.....	.....	w.
Social Republic.....	D. J. Field & Co.....	.....	w.
Sower & Missionary Recorder.....	Gustave Struve.....	.....	mo. Board of Publication Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.
Spectator.....	Orville A. Roorback.....	.....	mo.
Spirit of Missions.....	Daniel Dana, Jr.....	1836	Removed from Burlington, N. J.
Spirit of the Times.....	John Richards.....	.....	w.
Spiritual Telegraph.....	C. Patridge.....	1854	
Staats-Zeitung.....	Anna Uhl.....	.....
Standard Bearer.....	.....	.....
Student & School Mate.....	N. A. Calkins.....	.....
Sunday Advocate.....	James L. Smith.....	1848	
Sunday School Advocate.....	Carlton & Porter.....	.....	s. mo.
Sunday School Banner.....	American S. S. Union.....	1848	
Sunday School Gazette.....	" " ".....	1858	
Sunday School Times.....	" " ".....	1858	w.
Swedenborgian.....	Rev. Benj. F. Barrett.....	.....

Papers and Periodicals now published, concluded.

NAME.	Original publisher.	When first published.	Remarks.
Tablet.....	D. & J. Sadlier & Co.....	.....	w.
The Advocate of Moral Reform & Family Guardian.....	J. R. McDowell.....	1835	Formerly McDowell's Journal.
The Abolitionist.....	W. Young & Co.....	1822	Devoted to British news.
The Atlas.....	Herrick & Seaman.....	1839	.....
The Carrier Dove.....	Daniel Duna, Jr.....	.....	Missions.
The Century.....	Thos. McClrath.....	1858	.....
The Children's Magazine.....	F. D. Hanman.....	1852	mo. P. E. S. S. Union.
The Child's Paper.....	.....	.....	mo. American Tract Society.
The Churhman.....	John Hecker.....	1831	.....
The Constellation.....	Park Benjamin, ed.....	1859	Geo. Roberts, publisher.
The Crayon.....	W. J. Stillman & J. Durand, eds.....	1855	W. Hollingsworth, publisher.
The Homeopathist.....	.....	.....	s. mo.
The Independent.....	B. W. Benedict.....	1848	Joseph H. Richards, present pub.
The Inventor.....	Low, Hascall & Co.....	1857	.....
The Israelite Independent.....	G. R. Loderer.....	1857	.....
The New York Journal of Commerce.....	Association.....	1827	d, s. w., & w. Hallock, Hale & Hallock, present publishers.
The Press.....	Daniel Adee.....	.....	.....
The Printer.....	Henry & Huntington.....	1858	.....
The Sun.....	Moses Y. Beach.....	1833	d. & w. M. S. Beach, present pub.
Theological & Literary Journal.....	Daniel N. Lord, ed.....	1848	Franklin Knight, present publisher.
Thompson's Bank Note Reporter.....	J. F. Thompson.....	1840	w. P. Adams, publisher.
Fifty's Monthly.....	Joel Tillary.....	.....	.....
Truth Teller.....	Wm. Durman.....	1830	w. Michael Madder, present pub.
United States Economist & Dry Goods Reporter.....	Joseph Mackey.....	.....	s. w.
United States Hotel Directory.....	Ropes, Williams & Co.....	1858	w.
United States Insurance Gazette.....	G. E. Currie.....	.....	mo.
United States Journal.....	Albert Palmer.....	1851	mo. J. M. Emerson & Co., present publishers.
United States Mining Journal.....	John Hillyer.....	.....	w.
United States Railroad and Mining Register.....	Geo. M. Newton.....	.....	.....
Wall Street Broker.....	John S. Dye.....	.....	w.
Water Cure Journal.....	Fowler & Wells.....	1843	mo.
Working Farmer.....	Fred. McCready.....	.....	mo.
Yankee Notions.....	J. W. Strong.....	1852	.....
Young Christian.....	Thos. Lyon.....	1855	mo.
Young Men's Magazine.....	N. A. Calkins, Rich. McCormick, ed.....	1851	.....
Youth's Temperance Advocate.....	John Marsh.....	1840	.....
Y Drych a'r Gwydydd.....	.....	1854	w. (Mirror & Watchman.)
Y Triethydd.....	Wm. Roberts.....	.....	.....

Papers and Periodicals discontinued since the Revolution.

Since the Revolution, the following papers have appeared and been discontinued. The list is very imperfect; as, among the constant changes that are going on, it is impossible to ascertain precise data. It is possible that a few in this list may be still issued, and very probable that others may continue to exist under a different name:

NAMES OF PAPERS.	Publishers.	When com- menced.	When dis- continued.	When com- menced.	When dis- continued.
American Celt.....	McGee & Mitchell.....	1856	.....	.....	.....
American Chronopress.....	Alta Honeywell.....	1850	.....	.....	.....
American Citizen.....	James Chestnut.....	1806	1810	.....	.....
American Citizen.....	John R. De Puy.....	1843	.....	.....	.....
American Citizen & Watch Tower.....	.....	1806	.....	.....	.....
American Eclectic.....	Abraham Peters & S. B. West.....	1841	.....	.....	.....
American Eclectic.....	J. H. Agnew.....	1843	.....	.....	.....
American Ensign.....	Burns & Gammons Association.....	1844	.....	.....	.....
American Ensign.....	Gammons, Burns & Gammons.....	1845	.....	.....	.....
American Family Journal.....	Rev. D. Newell & J. R. Wisner.....	1847	.....	.....	.....
American Farmer & Mechanic.....	E. B. Carter.....	1843	.....	.....	.....
American Flora.....	A. B. Strong, ed.....	1849	.....	.....	.....
American Foreign Anti Slavery Reporter.....	.....	1844	.....	.....	.....
American Journal of Education.....	Joseph McKean.....	1847	.....	.....	.....
American Journal of Photography.....	C. A. Steele.....	1845	.....	.....	.....
American Jubilee.....	Wm. Goodell.....	1856	.....	.....	.....
American Keystone.....	Culbert & Webster.....	1851	.....	.....	.....
American Laborer.....	Gracylex McElrath.....	1843	1843	.....	.....
American Lancer.....	.....	1842	.....	.....	.....
American Magazine.....	Samuel London.....	1787	1788	.....	.....
American Mail.....	Park Benjamin.....	1847	.....	.....	.....
American Mechanic.....	J. M. Van Osdel & S. T. Porter.....	1840	.....	.....	.....
American Mechanics' Magazine.....	D. K. Minor.....	1832	.....	.....	.....
American Meteorologist.....	H. G. Dwyer.....	1845	.....	.....	.....
American Mineralogical Journal.....	Archibald Bruce.....	1819	1844	.....	.....
American Mineralogist.....	Geo. Bruce & Co.....	1793	.....	.....	.....
American Missionary Register.....	U. F. M. Soc., Z. Lewis & others.....	1820	1826	.....	.....
American Monthly Magazine.....	W. Halbet & A. D. Patterson.....	1833	1845	.....	.....

Papers and Periodicals discontinued since the Revolution, continued.

NAMES OF PAPERS.	Publishers.	When com- menced.	When dis- continued.	NAMES OF PAPERS.	Publishers.	When com- menced.	When dis- continued.
American Monthly Magazine & Critical Review.	J. H. Bigelow & O. L. Holley	1817	1819	Cabinet	L. D. Dewey	1821	
American Moral & Sentimental Magazine	Thomas Kirk	1797	1799	Cabinet of Peace	O'Sullivan & Tal- den	1844	
American Musical Journal	Jas. Dunn	1835		Campaign, The	P. Carford	1850	
American Patriot	Association	1841		Campaign of Freedom		1848	
American Patriot & Public Ad- vertiser	Samuel O. Brower	1806	1812	Catholic Expositor & Literary Magazine		1841	
American Penny Magazine	Theod. Dwight, jr.	1845		Catholic Expositor & Literary Magazine		1812	
American Photographer	John W. Leonard	1851		Catholic Magazine		1839	
American Play Boy	D. K. Minor	1833		Catholic Register	John Dillon Smith & P. Gallagher	1819	
American Protestant	C. R. Moore, agent	1845		Child's Magazine		1827	
American Repository of Arts, Science, & Manufactures	J. J. Mapes, ed.	1840	1844	Children's Magazine	Rev. A. Ten Broek	1855	
American Repository	W. A. Cox, Me- chanic Institute		1840	Choral Advocate & Singing Class Journal	Mason & Law	1850	
American Review & Literary Journal	C. B. Brown, ed.	1801		Christian Diad. in	Z. Patten Hatch	1848	
American Review & Whig Jour- nal	Wilby & Putnam	1845		Christian Family Magazine	Rev. D. Sewell	1813	
American Spectator	B. F. Romane	1841		Christian Inquirer	B. Bates	1824	
American Sporting Magazine	C. R. Colburn	1832		Christian Journal & Christian Register	T. & J. Swords	1817	1824
American Temperance Intem- perer		1834		Christian Magazine	Hopkin & Symon	1831	1841
American Temperance Magazine	S. F. Carey	1851		Christian Parlor Magazine	Rev. D. M. A.	1845	
American Temperance Magazine & Sons of Temperance Offering		1851	1852	Christian Review	James Woodsey	1825	
American Temperance Recorder	Oliver & Bro.	1848		Christian Spectralist		1851	
America's Own	E. B. Childs, ed.	1849		Chronicle Express		1812	
America's Own & Weekly Fire- man's Journal		1851		Chronicle of the Times	F. S. Wiggins	1828	
Anglo American	H. D. Patterson, ed.	1842		Churchman's Monthly Magazine	T. Swords	1801	1811
Anglo Saxon		1847		Citizen, The	John McCutchan	1844	
Annalist, The	R. & G. S. Wood	1849	1850	Citizen of the World	G. Vail	1824	
Anti Masonic Review & Monthly Magazine	Henry Dana Ward	1829		City Chronicle		1847	
Anti Slavery Reporter	Am. Anti Sla. Soc.	1834		City Guide	Solon Horn	1840	
Applon's 'Mechanics' Maga- zine	J. M. Adams, ed.	1851	1854	City Hall Reporter & New York General Law Magazine	John Lomas	1833	1833
Arcturus	Matthews & Duce- kinck	1841		City Journal and Ladies' Daily Gazette		1849	
Argus, or Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser	J. Greenleaf	1795		City Recorder	Daniel Rogers	1816	1821
Argus & United States Gazette	Capt. N. Cook	1841		Colbert's Political Register		1841	
Aristidean	Lane & Co.	1845		Code Reporter		1848	
Arthur's Home	DeWitt & Davenport	1857		Colored American	Sam. E. Cornish, ed.	1837	
Artist, The	F. Guarre	1843		Columbian	J. & S. W.	1819	
Asmodean	Robert Lyon	1849	1858	Columbian for the Country	Charles Holt	1819	1821
Atlantic Magazine	E. Bliss & E. White	1824	1825	Columbian Ladies and Gentle- men's Magazine	John Juman, ed.	1841	
Atlas, The	J. D. Porter & E. Prossert		1830	Columbian Magazine	Israel Post	1845	
Atlas Magazine	Swinburne, Rogers & Co.	1834		Comet, The	H. D. Buerhaupt	1844	
Atom, The	Robert G. Hatfield	1847		Commercial Advertiser & Spec- tator		1807	
Badger's Weekly Messenger	B. Badger, ed.	1831		Commercial Register	Franklin Woods & Co.	1855	
Banner of the Constitution	Condy Raquet	1857		Constellation	Green Clark & Bar- lett	1850	1854
Baptist Advocate	Robert Sears	1840		Constellation	John Henry	1845	
Baptist Memorial	Rev. Emoch Hutch- inson, ed.			Corrector, or Independent Amer- ican		1815	
Baptist Repository	Jas. Van Valken- burgh	1829		Corair, The	N. P. Willis	1839	
Barnburner, The	W. J. Tenney	1848		Cosmopolite	Printiss, Clark & Co.	1849	
Beacon, The	G. Vail	1843		Cosmorama	— Burton		
Belle Letters Repository	A. T. Goodrich & Co.	1819	1823	Cricket, The		1845	
Better Times	F. Hagodon	1849		Criterion, The	Chas. B. Bode	1855	
Bible Examiner	George Storrs	1841		Critic, The	Wm. Leggett	1828	
Biblical Inquirer	J. E. Jones	1839		Crystal Fountain	Barnett & Allen	1843	
Biblical Journal	Israel Post	1842		Culver	J. Mose	1850	
Bibliotheca Sacra & Theological Review	B. B. Edwards & E. A. Park	1841	1849	Cyclopaedia Inhamensis	Platt & Peters	1843	
Bisbee's New Monthly Magazine	West & Troun	1829		Daily Court Calendar		1856	
Bookseller's Advertiser	H. Wilson	1850		Daily Evening State Register	J. A. Scovill	1845	
Book Trade, The	P. E. Harris	1856		Daily Gazette		1845	
Bovery Boy, The	P. Brown, ed.	1842		Daily Globe	L. D. Shannon	1845	
British Chronicle	Vinter & Moody	1849		Daily Plebeian	Childs & Co.	1842	
British News & Old Countryman	John Biscoe	1845		Daily Statesman	Wm. Ingraham	1818	
Broadway Journal	S. B. Dean & Co.	1844		Day's New York Bank Note List	Mahlon Day	1819	
Bunker Hill, The				Democratic Chronicle	Wm. D. Hunt	1824	1835
Business Reporter & Merchants & Mechanics' Advertiser	H. L. Burnum	1834		Democratic Republican	W. H. Hubbard	1831	
Cabinet, The	Henry P. Piercy	1830	1831	Pental Recorder	Chas. W. Ballard	1855	
				DeWitt & Davenport's Monthly Literary Gazette		1851	
				Diary, or London's Register	Samuel London	1791	1795
				Dime, The	De Landa Clay	1854	
				Dispatch & Tattler	Jos. G. Wilson & Co.	1849	
				Dollar Weekly	Herrick & Raper	1849	
				Dryfall of Babylon		1835	
				Dry Goods Reporter & Mer- chants' Gazette		1845	
				Dye's Bank Bulletin	John S. Dye	1855	
				Dye's Bank Mirror	John S. Dye		

Papers and Periodicals discontinued since the Revolution, continued.

NAMES OF PAPERS.	Publishers.	When com- menced.	When dis- continued.	NAMES OF PAPERS.	Publishers.	When com- menced.	When dis- continued.
Dye's Wall St. Broker.....	John S. Dye.....	1847		Gazette of the Union, Golden Rule, & Odd Fellows' Com- pation.....	Crampton & Clark.....	1838	1852
Echo & Literary Military Chron- icle.....	Crawley, Milne & Co.....	1846		Gazette of the United States, & Genius of Temperance.....	Lamy & Turner.....	1789	
Edison Museum.....	John H. Agnew.....	1843	1844	Geographical & Commercial Ga- zette.....	Wm. Goodell & S. P. Hines.....	1832	
Edmund, Charles & Co.'s Bank & Co. Last.....	Joshua Leavitt, ed.....	1840		Gleaner, The.....	J. Disturnell.....	1855	1855
Empire Journal.....	Dugh H. Byrne.....	1824		Globe & Democratic Union.....	Charles King.....	1840	
Emerald & Political, Literary & Commercial Recorder.....	John S. Bartlett.....	1822	1836	Globe & Emerald, or Saturday Journal of Literature, Politics, & Arts.....	Cispas C. Childs.....	1845	
Emerson's Parian's Monthly.....	John S. Bartlett.....	1826		Golden Rule.....	T. W. Clerke & Co.....	1825	
Emigrant, The.....	John Wiley.....	1824		Good Samaritan Messenger.....	.....	1850	
Emigrant & Old Countryman.....	M. R. Andrews.....	1818		Gospel Herald.....	F. Fisk.....	1830	
Emigrant's Magazine.....	Hiram Cummings.....	1842		Gospel Luminary.....	Millard & Clough.....	1830	
Empire Magazine.....	G. W. Bliss, Jr.....	1821		Gospel Sun.....	.....	1850	
Empire State Democrat.....	Isaac D. Genger.....	1833		Gospel Witness.....	.....	1838	
Empire State Democrat.....	W. T. Adams & Co.....	1830		Green's National Guardian.....	.....	
Enterprise, The.....	J. L. Kingsley & J. P. Pierson.....	1846	1848	Hudson Luminary & Theolog- ical Repository.....	Association.....	1812	1819
Epitome of National Journal of Inventions, Patents, & Sciences.....	John W. Moore.....	1836		Harbinger, The.....	American Union of Associatists.....	1848	1847
European, The.....	G. E. S. de Cassale.....	1849		Hart's Path Finder.....	.....	1850	
European, The.....	Kimber & Fane.....	1847		Herald of Christian Love & Working Men's Friend.....	Geo. Burge & Co.....	1795	
European American.....	Assoc. of Clergymen.....	1817	1818	Herald of the Union.....	C. Edwards Lester.....	1851	
European News.....	K. G. Evans.....	1845		Hewitt's Eyebrow.....	H. W. Hewitt.....	1846	
Evangelical Guardian & Review.....	King's-ly, Barton & Co.....	1843		Heddon's Dollar Magazine.....	.....	1850	
Evening City Gazette.....	Morris & Willis.....	1827		Home Circle.....	Garret & Co.....	1855	
Evening Gazette.....	Jones Winchester.....	1840		Home Companion.....	S. M. Giddings & Co.....	1857	
Evening Herald.....	Noah & Gill.....	1824		Home Missionary.....	Abraham Peters.....	1828	
Evening Mirror.....	W. Burns.....	1845		Home's Rath.....	M. Doherty, ed.....	1856	
Evening Signal.....	Bullon & Hooper.....	1840		Horn's Wall Road Gazette.....	C. Horn.....	1849	
Evening Star.....	J. Winchester.....	1840		Hudson's Exchange Shipping List.....	Wm. H. Hudson.....	1836	
Evening Star.....	J. Winchester.....	1840		Human Rights.....	Amer. Anti Slavery Society.....	1826	
Evening Tattler.....	J. Winchester.....	1840		Illustrated American News.....	.....	1852	
Evergreen.....	J. Winchester.....	1840		Illustrated News.....	.....	1843	1843
Evergreen, The.....	J. Winchester.....	1840		Illustrated News.....	P. T. Barnum & H. D. Beach.....	1833	1855
Evergreen, or Monthly Church Outing.....	J. Winchester.....	1844		Illustrated New York News.....	.....	1851	1852
Every Youth's Gazette.....	J. Winchester.....	1843		Independent Journal.....	Webster & McLean.....	1783	
Examiner, The.....	R. Gardner, ed.....	1812	1817	Independent Reflector.....	.....	1752	
Examiner, The.....	J. Stevenson.....	1836		Independent Republican.....	.....	1806	1807
Excelsior.....	W. H. McDonald & Co.....	1849		Industrial Agent.....	Wm. Newell & Co.....	1851	
Expositor & Banking Circular.....	A. L. Stinson.....	1851		Infant Drummer.....	J. H. Ivey.....	1848	
Express Messenger.....	P. Childs & Co.....	1846		International Monthly Magazine.....	Stanger & Town- send.....	1850	1852
Family Companion.....	Burdick & Scovill.....	1857		Investigator, The.....	Jarvis F. Hanks.....	1830	
Family Keepsake.....	Reddick & Lindley.....	1834	1840	Inyevrate, The.....	Benjamin & Horn.....	1849	
Family Magazine.....	Chas. Dingley.....	1845		Irish Democrat.....	John McLaughlin.....	1832	
Family Mystical.....	Edgeway & Co.....	1851		Irish Evangelist.....	John Dinkley.....	1851	
Family Record.....	Theodore Dwight & others.....	1839		Irish Volunteer.....	M. O'Connor.....	1843	
Family Visitor & Silk Culturist.....	L. Scott & Co.....	1846	1848	Iron Platform.....	Wm. Olcott Bourne.....	1857	
Farmers' Guide to Science & Practical Agriculture.....	Geo. Houston.....	1826		Island City.....	.....	1840	
Farmers' Library & Monthly Journal of Agriculture.....	John Wiley.....	1831		Israel's Herald.....	.....	1849	
Farmers, Mechanics, Manufac- turers, & Sporting Men's Magazine.....	W. Goodell & S. P. Hines.....	1832		Jamus.....	R. Hensen.....	1852	
Fathers' Magazine.....	Robert Sears.....	1835		Jeffersonian, The.....	Chas. Doyce & Hill.....	1835	
Female Advocate.....	Rev. Wood Fisher.....	1815	1848	Jewish Chronicle.....	E. R. Metzger.....	1843	1856
Fireman's Gazette.....	Williams Brothers.....	1848		Journal, The.....	B. Brandreth.....	1837	
Fisher's National Magazine & Historical Record.....	S. French.....	1848		Journal of Christian Education.....	Rev. Benj. O. Pier & B. J. Height.....	1843	
Flag of the Free.....	Tooth Manuf. Co.....	1855		Journal des Bames.....	.....	
Flag of Our Union.....	W. C. Locky.....	1845		Journal of the Fine Arts.....	Wm. B. Taylor.....	1845	
For & Domestic Chronicle.....	Frank Leslie.....	1853		Journal of the Fine Arts & Mu- sical World.....	.....	
Forcyp, The.....	Frank Leslie.....	1857		Journal of the People.....	W. T. Brockelbank & Co.....	1851	
Forrester's Boy's & Girl's Maga- zine.....	Cornish & Busward.....	1827		Journal of Progress.....	Harmonic Assoc.....	1853	
Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fishon Frank Leslie's New York Jour- nal.....	R. D. Owen.....	1839	1834	Journal of Public Morals.....	Goodell, Hines & Niles.....	1832	
Franklin Daily Advertiser.....	Joe M. White.....	1843		Journal of Useful Knowledge & Monthly Record of New Pub- lications.....	.....	1850	
Free Men's Journal.....	Wm. Hagden.....	1851		Journal of Women.....	.....	1834	
Free Enquirer.....	Jas. B. Swann.....	1856		Juvenile Wesleyan.....	Worthy L. Lee.....	1839	
Free Press.....	.....			Kric korbor kor Gazette.....	L. Neely.....	1844	
Free State Advertiser.....	.....			Ladies' Casket.....	J. C. Burdick.....	1848	
Gazette of Education & Sunday School.....	.....			Ladies' Companion.....	Wm. Snowden.....	1855	
Gazette Extraordinary.....	.....			Ladies' Dilem.....	J. C. Burdick.....	1848	
Gazette of the Union.....	.....			Ladies' Keepsake & Home Li- brary.....	Burdick & Scovill.....	1855	
	.....			Ladies' Weekly Miscellany.....	.....	1857	

Papers and Periodicals discontinued since the Revolution, continued.

NAMES OF PAPERS.	Publishers.	When com- menced.	When dis- continued.	NAMES OF PAPERS.	Publishers.	When com- menced.	When dis- continued.
Lady's Own	E. B. Childs, ed.	1849		Monthly Lectures of the National Society of Literature & Science	Theobalds Foster, ed.	1841	
Lanet, The	J. G. Bennett	1843		Monthly Magazine & American Monthly Review	W. B. Brown, ed., T. A. J.		
Lantern, The	Jackson & Co.	1852		Monthly Military Repository	Chas. Smith	1799	1804
Last Section Visitor	W. O. Bourne	1846		Monthly Recorder		1799	1813
Leonard's Bank Note List	L. J. Leonard	1850		Monthly Recorder of Five-Four House of Industry	E. M. Passer		
Liberal Advocate, New York & St. Thomas		1748		Monthly Record of Prison Assoc- iation	Prison Ass'n of New York	1847	
Life Insurance Examiner	John C. Johnston	1849		Monthly Register, Magazine & Review of U. S.	John B. Sted	1851	
Life in New York		1850		Monthly Repository & Library of Entertaining Knowledge	F. S. Williams	1829	1831
Light Ship		1845		Monthly Trade Gazette	G. S. Wells	1845	
Light Ship & Sunday School Monitor	Myron Finch			Moral & Daily Advertiser	Good-Ba Hines	1842	
Literary American	G. P. Quackenbloss, ed.	1848		Moral Lycæum	C. C. P. Crosby	1843	
Literary Gazette	Swaburne & Pat- erson	1855		Mormon, The	John Taylor	1835	
Literary Journal	R. F. Tuckerman & Co.	1852		Morning Chronicle	Lazarus Beale	1806	
Literary Miscellany	J. Troy & Co.	1849		Morning Chronicle	Lewis Jones & Co.	1802	
Literary & Scientific Repository & Critical Review	Wiley & Halsted	1820	1824	Morning Chronicle	John W. Moore	1842	
Literary & Theological Review				Morning Chronicle & Tappan Advertiser		1840	
Literary World	Loon, Wool, jr., ed.	1834		Morning Post	Joseph Osborne	1840	
Livingston & Wilmer's Express	C. F. Hoffman	1847		Morning Post & Family Gazette	Stov & Hildreth	1832	
Lycæum Reporter & Critical Mis- cellany		1845		Morning Star	Williams Bro.	1848	
Magazine for the Million	Mortimer J. Smith	1840		Morning Telegraph	S. De Witt Blood- good	1845	
Magazine of Horticulture		1840		Morning Times & Commercial Intelligencer	N. J. Eldridge	1840	
Magazine of Useful & Entertain- ing Knowledge		1820	1821	Morning Watch	J. A. Hines & others	1838	1840
Magnet	Le Roy Sunderland	1843		Morris's National Press Journal for Home		1846	
Mason & Tuttle's Advertiser		1844		Musical Magazine		1855	
Masonic Register & Union, mo.	J. F. Adams	1854		Mustang Bulletin		1842	
McKenzie's Gazette	Alex. McKenzie	1858		National Advocate	s. w. Geo. White & Co.	1843	
Memorials U. S. Bank Note Re- porter		1848		National Advocate for the Coun- try	M. M. Noah	1825	
Mechanics & Farmers Magazine of Useful Knowledge		1820	1821	National Democrat	A. Ingraham, ed. C. C. Childs pub.	1841	
Mechanics Magazine	Miner & Shafter	1837		National Trades Union	D. Darling & J. J. Van Cleave	1855	
Medical & Phil. Journal & Re- view	J. & T. Swords	1810		National Union		1824	
Medical Repository & Review of Medicine & Surgery	J. & T. Swords	1810		Naval Magazine	Rev. C. S. Stewart	1826	
Mentor & Fireside Review		1839		Ned Buntline's Own	Edward Z. C. Jud- son	1848	
Mercantile Advertiser	Butler & Munford	1807		New Charitable Monthly	W. C. Conant	1855	
Mercantile Advertiser & New York Advocate	Amos Butler & Co.	1834		New Church Messenger, quar- terly		1851	
Mercantile Guide & Family Jour- nal	Wm. E. Blakeney	1852		New Church Repository, mo.		1840	
Merchant's Day Book	N. B. Stinson & G. Foster	1849		New Era & American Courier, d & w.	J. W. Bell	1850	
Merchant's Intelligencer	Eustis, Prescott & Co.	1832		New Industrial World	John White	1841	
Merchant's Ledger	Pratt & Bopp	1846		New Mirror	Geo. P. Morris	1843	
Message Bell	T. Brockebank & Co.	1842		New Monthly Messenger	B. Badger	1842	
Methodist Protestant	A. T. Percy	1826		New Boy's Pictorial	(Dexter)	1846	
Metropolitan		1852	1852	New World	Park Benjamin, ed., J. Winchester, pub.	1829	
Metropolitan Courier of the Union	Geo. Meanson	1847		New York American	Johnson Veerplack	1829	
Metropolitan Magazine	Joseph Mason	1855		New York American for the Country	D. K. Miner	1854	
Mid-Day Courier with the Morn- ing Mail		1814		New York American Republic- an	J. F. Troy	1846	
Midnight Cry	Joshua V. Hines	1839		New York American Sentinel		1846	
Military Monitor & American Register	Joseph Deane	1812		New York Annotet & Ledger Literary & Religious Chronicle	F. Fish, ed.	1820	
Minerva, The	E. Bliss & E. White	1822		New York Arrow	Thos. Dunn English	1841	
Mirror, or Literary, Entertain- ing, & Scientific Journal	J. Houston & J. G. Brooks	1821	1825	New York Bulletin		1840	
Ming's New York Price Current		1809		New York Business Chart	W. H. Stott	1847	
Mining Journal & American Ed- itor Gazette	John E. Grant	1847		New York Calomet	J. N. Moffatt	1840	1833
Mirror of Fashion	Genio C. Scott	1839		New York Cadet		1840	
Mirror of the Times	W. W. Wallace	1848		New York Cadet & Daughter of Temperance	David Cady	1847	
Monitor, The		1850		New York Christian Messenger	P. Price	1852	
Monitor & Messenger	J. E. Jones & C. B. Turner	1851		New York Chronicle	Judd & Machry	1841	
Monthly Bulletin		1840		New York Citizen	J. F. Troy & Co.	1841	
Monthly Cosmopolite	Prentiss, Clark, & Co.	1848		New York City Budget	B. F. Mather	1854	
Monthly Diadem		1850		New York Columbian	Alon Spencer		
Monthly Distribution		1835		New York Commercial Tion script	Kellogg & Taylor	1842	
Monthly Family Circle & Parlor Annual	Geo. P. Metcalf	1841		New York Crusader	G. L. Sechrist, ed. Cir- culation	1853	
Monthly Journal of Agriculture	John S. Skinner	1845	1848	New York Cynosure		1843	
				New York Daily Bee	John I. Knapp	1843	
				New York Daily Gazette	Archibald McLan	1788	1847
				New York Daily News		1843	
				New York Daily Sentinel	Evans & Stanley	1830	

Papers and Periodicals discontinued since the Revolution, continued.

NAMES OF PAPERS.	Publishers.	When commenced.	When discontinued.	NAMES OF PAPERS.	Publishers.	When commenced.	When discontinued.
New York Daily Times.....	E. Philip Williams.	1849		New York National Reformer ..	Thos. Ainge Deyvin	1844	
New York Democrat.....		1842		New York Patriot & Morning Advertiser.....	J. J. Negrin.....	1808	
New York Directory & Business Bulletin.....		1849		New York People's Organ.....	Jas. McKean.....	1841	1850
New York Dissector.....	Dr. H. H. Sherwood	1845		New York Peacemaker.....	Woodard & Co.....	1850	
New York Dutchman.....	E. Weston & Co.....	1848		New York Pilot.....	S. Skinner.....	1831	
New York Ecologist.....	H. M. Onderdonk, ed.....	1848	1853	New York Planet.....	Kellogg & Co.....	1840	
New York Evening Journal.....	Rush, Cook & Thompson.....	1830		New York Quarterly.....	C. B. Norton.....	1852	
New York Evening Ledger.....	Greene & Co.....	1846		New York Quarterly.....	Jas. G. Reed.....	1855	
New York Examiner.....	R. Tyrrell.....	1824		New York Recorder.....	Colley & Ballard.....	1845	
New York Examiner.....	M. M. Noah.....	1826		New York Recorder & Baptist Register.....	J. E. Wright, jr., & L. S. Cutting	1848	
New York Examiner.....	Wm. L. McKenzie.....	1843		New York Register & Anti Masonic Review.....	Henry Dana Ward	1821	
New York Expositor.....	Jas. Warnock.....	1855		New York Register & Gazette.....	W. Green.....	1844	
New York Family Herald.....				New York Register of Medicine & Pharmacy.....	C. B. Norton.....	1850	
New York Farmers' & American Gardeners' Magazine.....	D. K. Miner.....	1843		New York Religious Chronicle.....	Gray & Bunce.....	1823	
New York Farmers' & Historical Repository.....		1830		New York Review.....		1837	1843
New York Farmer & Mechanic.....	W. H. Stewart & J. M. Starns.....	1845	1857	New York Review & Athenaeum Magazine.....	E. Bliss & E. White.	1825	1827
New York Fireman's Journal.....	John W. Fowler.....	1858	1858	New York Saturday Post.....	Henry Clapp & T. B. Aldrich.		
New York Galaxy.....		1826		New York Scorpion.....	Geo. Meerson & Co.	1818	
New York Gazette & General Advertiser.....	Long, Turner & Co.	1821	1840	New York Seafinder.....		1820	
New York Herald.....		1802		New York Shamrock.....	Michael Tuckey.....	1822	
New York Jeffersonian.....	E. Charles.....	1845		New York Shanghai.....		1855	
New York Journal.....		1810		New York Sporter.....	Francis Hall & Co.	1820	
New York Journal of Education.....	J. McKean, S. S. Randall & J. S. Denman.....	1846		New York Sporting Magazine.....	C. R. Golden.....	1833	
New York Journal & Patriotic Register.....	Thos. Greenleaf.....	1757		New York Spy.....		1807	
New York Journal, or Weekly Register.....	Eleazer Osgood.....	1786		New York Standard.....	Henry House.	1820	
New York Legal Observer.....	S. Owen.....	1843		New York Standard & Statesman.....	John G. Mumford	1821	
New York Literary Gazette & A. B. K. Repository.....	Jas. G. Brooks.....	1826	1827	New York Statesman.....	A. Nash & Co.....	1822	
New York Literary Journal & Belle Lettres Repository.....		1819	1821	New York Telegraph.....	Rev. A. Dickinson.....	1845	
New York Literary Magazine & American Athenaeum.....	Jas. S. Brooks.....	1825		New York Telescope.....	Wester Beach.....	1820	
New York Luminary & Weekly Messenger.....	S. C. Bill.....	1842		New York Times.....	Holland, Sunford & Davis.....	1835	
New York Marchant.....		1790		New York Transcript.....	Haywood, Stanley & Co.....	1833	
New York Magazine & Literary Repository.....	B. Roster & Co.....	1843		New York Traveler.....	Simon Hunt.....	1822	
New York Mechanic.....	D. M. Reese, ed.....	1840		New York Visitor.....	J. W. Harrison.....	1843	
New York Medical Gazette.....	Association of Physicians & Surgeons.....	1830		New York Visitor & Farrier Companion.....	D. Joseph.....	1828	
New York Medical Inquirer.....		1810	1831	New York Washingtonian.....	J. Buras.....	1842	
New York Medical Magazine.....	Anonymous.....	1809	1811	New York Washingtonian & Literary Journal.....		1843	
New York Medical & Philosophical Journal.....	John W. Francis, Jacob Dyckman, & John Beck.....	1810	1814	New York Watchman.....		1826	
New York Medical & Philosophical Register.....	Chas. Hosack & J. Francis.....	1822		New York Waterbury and Literary Home Circle.....	E. Baker & Co.....	1858	
New York Medical Times.....	H. D. Bulkley.....	1851		New York Weekly Catechism.....	Cleveland & McElrath.....	1855	
New York Medical Repository.....	S. L. Mitchell, E. Miller, & E. H. Smith.....	1795		New York Weekly Globe.....	Geo. B. Hazard.....	1846	
New York Mentor.....	S. Widd.....	1831		New York Weekly Leader.....	Cleveland & McElrath.....	1853	
New York Mercantile Journal.....	Lyons & Hillier.....	1854		New York Weekly Magazine & Miscellaneous Repository.....	John Bull.....	1795	
New York Messenger & Traveller.....	A. L. Stimson.....	1829		New York Weekly Messenger.....	P. Donaldson.....	1841	
New York Mirror.....	D. Fanshawe.....	1843		New York Weekly Messenger & Young Men's Advocate.....	Burnett & Smith.....	1832	
New York Mirror & Ladies' Literary Gazette.....	G. S. Woodworth & G. P. Morris.....	1823	1842	New York Weekly Mirror.....	Morris & Willis.....	1827	
New York Missionary.....		1850		New York Weekly Museum.....	M. Harrison.....	1820	
New York Missionary Magazine.....	T. Swords.....	1800	1804	New York Weekly News.....		1845	
New York Monthly Chronicle.....	Association of Physicians.....	1824		New York Weekly Record.....	Gavin, Rodgers & Co.....	1832	
New York Morning Herald.....	A. Nash & Co.....	1830		New York Weekly Register & Catholic Diary.....	Association.....	1824	
New York Morning News.....	J. L. O'Sullivan & S. J. Tilden.....	1844		New York Weekly Whig.....	J. S. Wilson.....	1833	
New York Morning Post.....	Morton & Horner.....	1781		New York Weekly Whig & Ward.....	O. L. Holley & H. P. Ward.....	1833	
New York Morning Post & Daily Advertiser.....	Wm. Morton.....	1788		Nichols' Monthly.....	Thos. L. Nichols.....	1855	
New York Musical Gazette & Literary Lyceum.....	Chas. Dingley.....	1840		Nineteenth Century.....		1848	
New York Musical Review & Gazette.....	Mason Bros.....	1855		Nisbett's American Times.....	G. F. Nisbett & Co.	1849	
				Norton's Literary Advertiser.....	Chas. B. Norton.....	1851	
				Norton's Literary Gazette & Publishers' Circular.....	Chas. B. Norton.....	1854	
				Old Fellows' Literary Magazine.....		1848	
				Old Countryman.....		1829	
				Ohio, The.....	S. Marks.....	1813	
				Olive Plant.....		1841	
				Olive Plant & Ladies' Temperance Advocate.....	Pierce & Reed.....	1841	
				Orpheus, l'Echo du Jour, & Daily Advertiser.....	J. J. Negrin.....	1808	
				Organ of the Washington Soc. & Auxiliaries.....		1843	
				Parker's Journal & Weekly Gaz.	Wm. B. Parker.....	1830	

Papers and Periodicals discontinued since the Revolution, continued.

Names of Papers.	Publishers.	When discontinued.	When discontinued.	Names of Papers.	Publishers.	When discontinued.	When discontinued.
		When discontinued.	When discontinued.			When discontinued.	When discontinued.
Parley's Magazine	C. S. Francis & Co.	1843		Shekinah	Partidge & Britton	1843	
Patron Annual	Rev. D. Newell	1843		Shilling Gazette	Moore & Jackson	1845	
Patron Magazine	John W. Moore	1835		Sober Second Thought	Samuel E. Jackson	1844	
Passion Flower	Miss A. Good	1836		Spectator	Geo. F. Hopkins	1795	
Path Finder	Park Godwin	1843		Spirit of the Age		1846	
Paul Piv	A. Noonan & Co.	1840		Spirit of the Age	Soovill & Hyatt	1847	
Peabody's Parker Journal	Peabody & Co.	1843		Spirit of the Age	Fowler & Wells	1849	
Pekin Tea Company's Gazette		1847		Spirit of Seventy-Nine	J. G. Brooks & E. V. Sparhawk	1855	
People's Democratic Guide	James Walker	1843		Sporting Chronicle	Wm. T. Carter	1852	
People's Friend and Daily Advertiser	J. Frank	1806		Standard Bearer	Rev. H. Dyer	1847	
Penny Dispatch	Peeler & Co.	1850		Stars and Garters Monthly Bulletin		1847	
Penny Gazette	Dr. J. M. Lovell	1854		Stars and Stripes	Eay & Co.	1843	
Peter Courrier des Dames, or Monthly Journal of Fashion		1856		Star Spangled Banner	DeMott & Bro.	1847	
Photographic Art Journal		1851		Star in the West, or Mason's Chronicle	T. W. Cummings	1842	
Picture Gallery		1844		Statesman	C. C. Tomlinson		
Plain Dealer	Wm. Lutzett	1836		Stimmet's A. Pettigrew's American Report of Fashions		1851	
Proder & Co's Weekly Dispatch	Formerly Wilson's Dispatch			Student & Young Tutor	J. S. Demman	1848	
Popular Educator	A. Montgomery	1843		Sunday Era		1840	
Price Current	Alex. May	1807		Sunday Herald	Geo. Gilbertworth	1851	
Progressive Democrat	E. Stanahan	1849		Sunday Leader	Jingraham & Sweet	1850	
Progressivist	John F. Troy	1850		Sunday Mail		1843	
Protestant Episcopal Pulpit	H. Dyer	1831		Sunday Morning News	Sam. Jenks Smith	1856	
Protestant Magazine	L. D. Dewey	1874		Sunday Morning News	J. Boyatt	1840	
Protestant Vindicator	Bowen, Wisner & Co.	1875		Sunday News		1847	
Public Advertiser	J. Frank & Co.	1807		Sunday Reporter	S. Van	1842	
Public Ledger		1842		Sunday School Journal	Am't. S. S. Union	1849	
Publishers' Journal & Teachers & Parents' Companion	O. Hutclinson	1847		Sunday School Visitor	P. E. S. S. Union	1850	
Pulpit Reporter	Holbrook, Buckenham & Co.	1850		Sunday Times & Noah's Weekly Messenger	Sylvester & Co.	1840	
Putnam's Monthly Magazine, Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, Quarterly Paper of Foreign Evangelical Society	Geo. P. Putnam	1853	1856	Sylvester's New Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and New York Price Current	S. J. Sylvester	1842	
Rail Road Advocate	Elmer Wright, jr.	1836		Taylor's Liberator Repository	D. S. & G. Williams	1845	
Rambler's Magazine & Historical Register	John S. Taylor	1842		Teachers Advocate & Journal of Education	J. M. McKern & E. P. Allen	1846	
Real Estate Gazette	Z. Colburn	1857		Temperance Advocate	Goodell & Himes	1841	
Recluse and Temperance Buzle	Joseph Barlow	1856		Temperance Budget	W. Goodell & S. P. Himes	1842	
Reformed Dutch Magazine	M. & T. J. Strong	1845		Thalia, or the Gentleman's Company			
Register and Spirit of the Press	R. P. D. Clergyman	1874		The German Correspondent	Hermann	1850	
Register of the Times	A. B. Palmer	1849		The Great City		1846	1840
Religious Magazine	J. Crocker	1797		The Log Cabin	H. Greeley	1841	
Reporter & Banking Circular	O. Botscheler	1855		The Man	Geo. H. Evans	1841	
Reports of Practice Cases in New York Courts		1851		The Nation		1849	
Republican, A Monthly Magazine of Am. Lit., Pol. & Arts	Albott Bros.			The New Yorker	H. Greeley & Co.	1845	
Republican Watch Tower	Thos. R. Whitney	1851	1855	The New York	Stuart & Webster	1840	
Reviser	Jas. Charlham	1801		The Old Countryman	J. T. Proctor	1842	
Revue Francaise des Familles et des Personages	Rev. Sales L. Shepherd	1854		The Pathemon	S. Woodworth	1827	
Richardson's Journal		1844		The Pathemon		1841	
Rough & Ready		1857		The People	J. De Van Rile & W. C. Redden	1849	
Rush Light	Wm. Cobbett	1799	1799	The People's Press	R. & T. Bradford	1841	1850
Sabbath Magazine		1855		The People's Rights	Wm. & Evans	1844	
Sabbath Monitor	Myron Finch & Chas. Parker	1841		The People's Weekly Journal	R. Walsh	1849	
Sabbath School Monitor	Thos. Piton	1843		The Pick	Joseph E. Soovill	1846	
Sachem	Judge Edmonds			The Plain Dealer	Wm. Van Norden	1849	
Sacred Circle	Dr. Dexter & O. G. Warren	1852		The Play	C. M. Saxton	1842	
Sargent's New Monthly	Epes Sargent	1843		The Play, the Loom, & the Anvil	J. S. Skinner & Sons	1848	1851
Saturday Informer	Edmund B. Green	1844		The Prophet	S. Skinner	1840	
Saturday Evening Gazette	T. W. Clarke & S. Fane	1827		The Profant, or Exposer of Popery	Rev. Geo. Fontaine		
Saxton's Musical Times		1849		The Rambo	Dr. Browder	1830	
Seas Family Visitor	Robert Sears	1846		The Rambo		1844	
Sears' New Monthly Magazine	Robert Sears	1846		The Rambo	Van Busselton & Pegetts	1847	
Self Instructor	Joseph Holbrook	1843		The Reprint	Gallochea Merrill	1848	
School Fellow	J. S. Duckerson	1855		The Republic	Joans Wanchester	1846	
School in a Home Journal	Margos Willson	1857	1858	The Rights of All	S. L. Cornish	1840	
School Mate	Rev. A. R. Plappan	1840		The Rising Sun		1840	
Semantic Correspondent	A. C. Morey	1846		The Revue	Labra & Deane	1844	
Semantic Harmonic	Rufus Porter	1847		The Sun	Day & Washor	1844	1857
Scottish Journal	J. G. Cummings	1849		The Transcript	Hoywood, Lynd & Stanley	1850	
Scottish Patriot		1849		The Town	Andrews & Bostmont & Co.	1845	
Soovill's Family Gazette		1850		The Uncle Sam	Dexter & Bro.	1847	
Spiritizer	Chas. Y. Redman	1827		The Union	J. Phillips & Co.	1843	
Spencer, or Hibernian Chron.	Edward Gillespie	1830		The Union	M. M. North	1842	
				The Unit		1840	
				The War	S. Woodworth & Co.	1842	
				The Way of Life	Edgar & Himes	1848	
				The Whig		1850	
				The Whip	Geo. B. Woodbridge	1843	

Papers and Periodicals discontinued since the Revolution, concluded.

NAMES OF PAPERS.	Publishers.	When com- menced.	When dis- continued.	NAMES OF PAPERS.	Publishers.	When com- menced.	When dis- continued.
The World.....	J. M. Church.....	1837		Weekly Inspector.....	Thos. G. Fessenden	1806	1807
The Yankee.....	Williams Bro.....	1848		Weekly Journal.....	N. R. Stimson.....	1850	
Time Piece.....	Philip Freneau.....	1797	1800	Weekly Memorial & New York City Record.....	Purkering, Beau- mont & Oakes.....	1812	
Transactions of American Eth- nological Society.....	Society.....	1845		Weekly Museum.....		1807	
Traveller, Times, & Journal.....	Hunt & Adams.....	1831		Weekly New Yorker.....	Wm. Fairman & C. D. Stuart.....	1851	
True American.....	Wm. E. Blakely.....	1852		Weekly Review.....	VanWinkle& Ripa	1845	
True Flag.....	Dexter & Bro.....	1857		Weekly Tattler.....	Dillon & Hooper.....	1842	
True Sun, Daily.....	Assoc'n of Printers	1843	1845	Weekly Times.....	N. T. Eldredge.....	1849	
True Sun.....	Gallagher & Kettell	1849		Weekly Universe.....	Williamson& Burns	1845	
True Wesleyan.....	O. Scott.....	1845		Weekly Visitor.....	Daniel Cady.....	1822	
Two Worlds.....	John W. Moore.....	1843		Weekly Western World.....	J. F. Bridge.....	1837	
United States Advertising Cir- cular.....		1851		Welcome Guest.....	Winchester& Hack- staff.....	1851	
United States Economist.....	J. P. Kettell.....	1852		West's Sunday News.....	Frederick West.....	1846	
United States Farmer & Journal of American Institute.....mo.	S. Fleet.....	1843		Whig Union.....	S. De Witt Blood- good, ed.....	1848	
United States Law Journal.....mo.	George F. Hopkins	1825		White Man's Newspaper.....		1851	
United States Magazine.....	J. M. Emerson & Co.	1854		Whittlery's (Mrs.) Magazine.....	A. G. Whittlery, ed.	1849	
United States Military and Na- val Argus.....	John Crawley, ed.....	1858		Wide Awake.....	R. Bonner.....	1854	
United States Nautical Magazine & Naval Journal.....mo.	Griffiths & Bates.....	1855		Wilson & Co's Dispatch.....mo.			
United States Review "Demo- cracy".....	Lloyd & Campbell.....	1853		Woman's Temperance Paper.....	Mary C. Vaughan, ed	1854	
United States Service Journal.....	S. W. W. Tompkins.....	1825		Wood's Quarterly Retrospect of American & Foreign Practice of Medicine & Surgery.....	R. & G. S. Wood.....	1847	1848
Univereolum & Spiritual Philo- sopher.....		1847		Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet.....	F. C. Woodworth.....	1839	
Universal Traveller.....	Daniel Hewitt.....	1843		Workers' Journal.....		1849	
Universalist Union.....	P. Price.....	1826		Working Farmer.....mo.	Kingman, Cross & Co. J. J. Mapes, ed.....		
Vid of Wrath; Junk Bottle of Destruction.....	(Satire upon Mil- laries).....	1843		Working Men's Advocate.....	Geo. H. Evans.....	1830	
Visitor & Ladies' Parlor Maga- zine.....		1840		Yankee Doodle.....	W. H. Graham.....	1847	
Voice of the People.....	W. S. Hawley.....	1846		Y Cyfal (The Friend).....	W. Rowland.....		
Wall Street Journal.....	Fred. Robinson.....	1851		Young America.....	Geo. H. Evans.....	1844	
Wall Street Reporter.....		1842		Young America.....mo.	N. Southard.....	1856	
Washingtonian.....	Herrick & Ropes.....	1843		Youth's Cabinet.....		1858	
Washingtonian Daily News.....	L. Starr & Co.....	1843		Youth's Companion & Weekly Family Visitor.....	Burnett & Smith.....	1822	
Washingtonian Organ.....	James Burns.....	1843		Youth's Friend.....mo.		1843	
Washington Republican.....		1810		Youth's Penny Gazette.....	Amor, S. S. Union	1851	1858
Water Cure Visitor & Health Journal.....	Lea Shew.....			Youth's Temperance Lecturer mo.	Goodell, Hines & Ailes.....	1822	
Weekly Chronicle.....	Hudson & Co.....	1840		Zion's Watchman.....	Le Roy Sanderland	1836	



The Great International Railway Suspension Bridge, Coos-Bay, Oregon, 1890.

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NIAGARA COUNTY.



This county was formed from Genesee, March 11, 1808. Erie was taken off April 2, 1821. It lies upon the w. border of the State, in the angle formed by the junction of Niagara River and Lake Ontario. It is centrally distant 255 mi. from Albany, and contains 558 sq. mi. The surface is generally level or gently undulating. It is divided into 2 distinct parts or terraces by a ridge extending e. and w. The lake shore is a bluff 10 to 30 feet high, and from its summit the lower terrace slopes gradually upward to the foot of an elevation known as the mountain ridge, where it attains an elevation of 100 to 150 feet above the lake. This ridge extends e. and w. through the s. part of Royalton and Lockport, and near the center of Cambria and Lewiston, and forms the s. declivity of the s. terrace.

At its w. extremity it has an elevation of 250 feet above the lower terrace, and is nearly perpendicular. This height gradually declines toward the e., and upon the e. line of the co. it has an elevation of 80 to 100 feet. Through the central part of the co. the ridge is divided into two declivities, separated by a plateau from a few rods to a half mi. in width. The upper ridge is limestone, and for many mi. presents the face of a perpendicular cliff. Throughout the co. the ridge is too steep for cultivation. The s. half of the co., extending s. from the summit of this ridge, is very level. It has a slight inclination toward the s., and terminates in the Tonawanda Swamp. The whole inclination of the slope within the limits of the co., however, does not exceed 30 feet. The lake ridge—supposed to have been the ancient shore of the lake—extends w. from Orleans co. through Hartland and Newfane, thence turns s. w., and appears to terminate near Lockport Village. It appears again farther w., and at Cambria it is divided into two parts, the n. extending s. w. about 3 mi. and gradually declining to a level of the general surface, and the s. extending s. w. and uniting with the mountain ridge 4 mi. e. of Lewiston.¹ This ridge is composed of sand and gravel and the usual debris thrown up by a large body of water, and in character is essentially different from the surrounding surface. It varies from 5 to 25 feet in height, and is 20 to 150 feet in width. The n. descent is generally slightly longer and steeper than the s. The lowest rock in the co. is the Medina sandstone, which crops out in the ravines along the shore of the lake. It is the underlying rock of the w. half of the co., and extends to the foot of the mountain ridge. This ridge is composed of the sandstones and limestones belonging to the Niagara and Clinton groups, the heavy masses of compact limestone appearing at the top. The Onondaga salt group occupies a narrow strip along the s. border of the co. Nearly the entire surface is covered with deep deposits of drift, the rocks only appearing on the declivities of the mountain ridge and in the ravines of the streams.

Springs of weak brine are found in the ravines throughout the n. half of the co. They exude from the Medina sandstone; but none of them are sufficiently strong to be profitably worked. The Medina sandstone which lies at the foot of the mountain ridge has been quarried at several places for paving and flagging. Above the sandstone is a layer of impure limestone, about 4 feet thick, from which water cement is manufactured. The Niagara limestone furnishes an excellent building material and a good quality of lime. The principal quarries are situated in the vicinity of Lockport, and from them were obtained the stone for the construction of the canal locks at that place.² A vein of this stone filled with fossils admits of a high polish, and is used for ornamental purposes, presenting a beautiful variegated appearance.

Niagara River forms the w. and a part of the s. boundary of the co. It flows almost due w. from the e. extremity of Grand Island to the Falls, and thence nearly due s. to Lake Ontario. It contains several small islands belonging to this co., the principal of which are Tonawanda, Cayuga, Buckhorn, and Goat Islands. In its passage from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, a distance of about

¹ This declivity in the course of the lake ridge must have been caused by a large bay that extended s. toward Lockport; and the s. branch of the ridge which terminates so abruptly in Cambria was undoubtedly a bar extending into the lake. Two large streams probably discharged their waters into this bay,—one through the ravine in which the Erie Canal is located, and one through a deep ravine about 2 mi. w. of Lockport. At the

head of the latter ravine is a nearly perpendicular precipice, at which point must have been a waterfall.

² This stone is found along the whole course of the mountain ridge, and can be quarried in every town. The deep cut in the canal w. of Lockport is through this strata, and the perpendicular edges of rock on each side present the most favorable location in the co. for quarrying.

30 mi., the river descends 334 feet, the difference of level between the two lakes. Above Schlosser and below Lewiston the current of the river is not very rapid, and the descent is trifling, so that nearly the whole fall is condensed into a space of about 8 mi. The plateau in which the basin of Lake Erie is situated extends to the mountain ridge at Lewiston, the summit of the ridge being 34 feet higher than Lake Erie. The river originally must have flowed over the face of this precipice, at which time Niagara Falls were 7 mi. below their present position. By the wearing away of the rocks the falls have gradually receded, becoming lower at each period of their progress, and leaving a deep, rocky channel, with ragged and precipitous banks 200 feet high, to mark their course and attest their power.¹ At the present time the falls are at the abrupt angle where the river changes from a w. to a s. course, and the water is precipitated in part over the front or extremity of the chasm and in part over the side, the two parts of the fall being at nearly right angles to each other. Goat Island, having an area of about 70 acres, lies between the two falls, its w. edge being a continuation of the precipice over which the water flows.² The principal fall at the head of the chasm on the w. side is known as the Canadian or Horse Shoe Fall,³ and the fall e. of Goat Island as the American Fall. The Canadian Fall is 2000 feet wide and 154 feet high, and the American Fall 900 feet wide and 163 feet high; and it is estimated that 100 million tons of water flow over the two falls every hour. A mi. above the edge of the falls a series of rapids commences, the water descending 60 feet before taking the final plunge.⁴ From the foot of the cataract the river flows about 2 mi. in a comparatively still current, but from that point to Lewiston it is compressed within narrow banks, and flows through the tortuous, rocky channel in a perfectly tumultuous and resistless torrent. The immense body of water in Niagara gives to the falls, and to the rapids both above and below, a grandeur scarcely equaled by any other of nature's works. Here one of the largest rivers in the world, forming the outlet of the great internal fresh water seas of North America, plunges down the shelving rapids and leaps into the profound chasm below, and then whirls and struggles with an apparently almost irresistible force in its rocky channel for 7 mi., and at last emerges from its mountain barrier and spreads out into the calm and peaceful waters of Ontario. Scenes of surpassing sublimity and grandeur open upon the view at every point, and pilgrims from every part of the world flock hither to offer their devotions at one of the great shrines of universal nature.

Tonawanda Creek forms the greater part of the s. boundary of the co. Along its course are a series of extensive marshes known as the Tonawanda Swamp.⁵ The other principal streams are

¹ The precipice over which the water flows is composed of solid, compact limestone, with shale above and below. The wearing away of the shale above has formed the rapids, and the disintegration of that below has left the limestone in overhanging masses until they break off with their own weight. The dip of the rock is toward the s.; and as the falls recede the surface of the limestone will come nearer and nearer the present bottom of the fall, until, at a distance of 4 mi. farther back, it will entirely disappear, and the soft shales wearing away irregularly, the river will at some distant period of the future fall in a series of rapids.

² Goat Island lies upon the precipice N. of Goat Island, and is separated from it by a strait 150 feet wide, which forms a distinct fall. Beneath the shelving rock over which this small cataract flows is a recess of 20 feet, known as the Cave of the Winds. Three small islands lying near the head of Goat Island are called the Three Sisters. Bath Island lies between Goat Island and the American shore, about 50 rods above the falls. A bridge extends from the American shore to Bath Island, and another thence to Goat Island. The first bridge was built in 1817, but the next spring it was swept away by the ice. The one built in 1818, and rebuilt in 1829, was replaced by the present iron bridge in 1857. The cribs were sunk in the rapids from the end of a long platform projecting from the shore and heavily loaded with stone to keep it firm. As one crib was sunk and filled with stone, the platform was pushed forward and another sunk at its extremity; and so on to the island. Before the bridge was built, access to the island was attended with great peril, and very few persons had attempted it. It was done by shooting down in boats from above, a strong rope being fastened to the shore, by which the boat in returning was swung back. It is related that the first white person who visited the island was Israel Putnam, in 1755, while on a campaign against Fort Niagara.—*Dough's Travels*, II, 88. The Indians appear to have crossed occasionally, and traces of their graves are still seen. On the 23d of Feb. 1811, Augustus Porter applied for the purchase of the island, upon which to keep sheep, and alleged in his petition that the wolves that infested the settlement rendered this business next to impossible without some asylum like this for their preservation. It was afterward bought by the Porters.

³ This name was given from the semicircular shape of the edge of the cliff over which the water flowed. The shape now is nearly that of a right angle.

⁴ Numerous improvements have been made to afford facilities to visitors. A staircase constructed at the s. extremity of the American Fall, some years since, was burnt and rebuilt in 1858; another, upon Goat Island, was built in 1826, and called the Riddle Staircase; and another near Table Rock, upon the Canada shore, by which visitors can descend to the bottom of the precipice. A row-boat ferry crosses the river from the foot of the American Staircase, and a carriage road extends up the bank on the Canadian side. A little w. of Goat Island, in the midst of the rapids near the edge of the precipice, a stone tower 45 ft. high was constructed, in 1833, to afford a more extensive view of the falls. The "*Maid of the Mist*," a small steamer, makes trips upon the river from her dock, a little above Suspension Bridge, into the loam and mist just below the Canadian Fall. The awful majesty of this cataract is seen to great advantage in the winter season, when the spray settling upon all objects in the vicinity covers them with a glittering crust of ice. The rocks below become loaded with immense masses; and in extremely cold winters the river below gets blocked in spots to form a natural bridge, over which people venture to cross to the Canada shore and even up to the island. In the winter of 1841-42 the river was passable for several months, and a small house was built near the center for the sale of refreshments. The ice was estimated to be 100 ft. thick. A year seldom passes without several fatal accidents happening at these falls, and an enumeration of those who have been drawn into the rapids, or who have slipped from the precipice and been mangled upon the rocks below, would form a long and mournful catalogue. In 1827 the Michigan, a condemned schooner, was run over the falls, with several animals on board, in the presence of 15,000 spectators. She mostly went to pieces in the rapids. In 1829 the schooner Superior, and in 1831 the ship Detroit, were boxed into the rapids, but the former lodged several days, and the latter was permanently grounded upon the rocks in the rapids.

⁵ This swamp could be drained if the State dam at the mouth of Tonawanda Creek was removed; and thus only is needed to convert the tract into the most productive region in the co. As the land is cleared, it becomes sufficiently dry for agricultural purposes. The muck and marl which abound in the swamp, and the limestone and gypsum which underlie it, are all sources of great agricultural wealth.

Four Mile, Six Mile, Twelve Mile, and Eighteen Mile Creeks,—named from their respective distances from the mouth of Niagara River,—Fish and Golden Hill Creeks, all emptying into Lake Ontario; Mud Creek and East Branch, tributaries of Tonawanda Creek, and Cayuga and Gill Creeks, tributaries of Niagara River. The streams that flow s. have all worn deep ravines in the drift deposits; and they are frequently interrupted by falls, furnishing abundance of water-power.

A strip of land extending from the summit of the mountain ridge about 2 mi. s. is covered with a sandy loam, and the remainder of the upper terrace is clayey, largely intermixed with muck along the s. border. The soil between the mountain and lake ridges is a clayey loam, and along the lake ridge and s. of it it is a sandy and gravelly loam. The people are principally engaged in grain raising, for which the co. is most admirably adapted: barley, oats, corn, and potatoes are the staple agricultural products.¹ The manufacture of flour and other articles is largely carried on at Lockport, and the manufacturing interests at Niagara Falls are on the increase. The vast water power that can be made available at the falls will continually attract the attention of practical men, until eventually an immense manufacturing interest will be built up.

The co. seat is located at the village of Lockport.² The courthouse is a stone building erected upon a fine lot in the w. part of the village.³ The jail, situated upon the same lot, is a well constructed stone building, but destitute of means of ventilation. The average number of inmates is 27. The co. clerk's office is a stone fire-proof building contiguous to the courthouse.⁴ The poor-house is located upon a farm of 130 acres 3 mi. s. w. of the courthouse. The average number of inmates is 95, supported at a weekly cost of 50 cts. each. The farm yields a revenue of \$1000. A teacher is constantly employed to teach the children and to exercise a constant supervision over them. The insane are properly provided for, and are uniformly treated kindly.⁵

The Erie Canal enters the co. near the s. line of Royalton, and extends s. w. to Lockport, thence nearly due s. to Tonawanda Creek, and thence along that creek to its mouth. The heaviest and most extensive work upon the canal is at Lockport, where the passage of the mountain ridge is effected. A series of combined double locks, 5 in number, overcomes an elevation of 56 ft., and from the summit a deep cut through the solid limestone extends several miles westward.⁶ The Rochester, Lockport, & Niagara Falls Division of the N. Y. Central R. R. extends through Royalton, Lockport, Cambria, and Niagara, and a corner of Lewiston and Wheatfield, terminating at Suspension Bridge upon Niagara River. The Buffalo & Lockport Branch R. R. extends s. w. from Lockport through Cambria, Pendleton, and Wheatfield. The Buffalo & Niagara Falls R. R. extends along Niagara River through Niagara and Wheatfield, and a s. branch is extended to Lewiston. The Canandaigua & Niagara Falls Branch R. R. unites with the B. & N. F. R. R. at Tonawanda.⁷

Three daily and five weekly newspapers are published in the co.⁸

¹Wheat formed the great staple of the co. until about 1850, when the millage commenced its ravages.

²When the co. was first erected, the co. seat was fixed at Buffalo. The buildings were given up to Erie co. upon the erection of the latter county.

³This building was erected in 1824. The first co. officers were, Augustus Porter, *First Judge*; Louis S. Le Conteux, *Co. Clerk*; Asa Ransom, *Sheriff*; and Archibald S. Clarke, *Surrogate*.

⁴Built in 1836, at a cost of \$15,000.
⁵The Senate Committee in 1856 concluded the report upon this institution as follows:—"The house is well kept, and by the result proves that, as a question of economy merely, it is less expensive to maintain a good poor-house than it is a poor one."

⁶The project of building a ship canal around Niagara Falls has from time to time excited much attention, and several surveys have been made, but thus far without result. The earliest incorporation for this object was in 1798.

⁷In 1828 a horse-car R. R. was built from Lewiston, 3 mi., to connect with the Lockport & Niagara Falls R. R.; but the track has been transferred to the Central R. R. Co. The Niagara & Lake Ontario R. R., extending from Niagara Falls to Youngstown, has been built, but it is not yet in operation.

⁸The *Niagara Democrat*, the first paper published in the co., was started at Lewiston in 1821 by Benjamin Ferguson. In the following year it was removed to Lockport, and soon after changed to

The Lockport Observatory. In Aug. 1822, it passed into the hands of Orasmus Turner, and in 1828 it was united with the *Niagara Sentinel* and issued as

The Sentinel and Observatory. In 1828, Peter Besançon, jr., became the proprietor, and changed it to

The Lockport Journal. In 1829 it was purchased by Asa Story and changed to

The Lockport Balance. In 1834 it was united with *The Gazette*, under the name of

The Balance and Gazette. It was soon after-ward changed again to

The Lockport Balance. It was successively published by Isaac C. Colton and T. H. Hyatt until 1837, when it was sold to Turner & Lyon and merged in the *Niagara Democrat*.

The Lewiston Sentinel was commenced at Lewiston in 1825 by James O. Daily. It soon after passed into the hands of Oliver Grace, who removed it to Lockport and issued it as

The Niagara Sentinel. In 1828 it was united with the *Lockport Observatory*.

The Gazette was started at Lockport in 1833 by P. Baker. In 1834 it was united with the *Balance*.

The Niagara Democrat was started at Lockport in 1835 by Turner & Lyon. In 1837 it was united with the *Balance* and issued as

The Niagara Democrat and Lockport Balance. The latter part of the title was soon dropped. In 1839 it passed into the hands of P. P. Seawall; and in 1846, into those of Turner & McCallum. It was continued by different publishers until 1858, when it was united with the *Lockport Advertiser*. The weekly edition is now issued as

The Niagara Democrat, by John Campbell.

The Lockport Daily Advertiser was commenced in Feb. 1854, by A. S. Prentiss. June 1, 1858, it was united with *The Democrat* as

The Lockport Daily Advertiser and Democrat, under which title it is still issued.

The Niagara Courier was started at Lockport, May 1, 1827, by M. Caldwell. It was successively issued by Geo. Reese, T. C. Fiegler, Crandall & Bingham, C. L. Skeels, and S. S. Demorey.

The Lockport Daily Courier was commenced by Penroy & Fox in 1847, and continued until 1859, when both the daily and weekly were united with *The Journal*; the daily as

The Journal and Courier, and the weekly by the name of

This co. was a portion of the domain of the Seneca Nation, though none of its principal villages were located within its limits. The first European visitant of whom there is any record was La Salle, a French adventurer, who, accompanied by Tonti and Father Hennepin, conducted an expedition up the lakes for the double purpose of traffic with the Indians and of extending the French influence among the native tribes. In the fall of 1678 he established a trading post on the present site of Fort Niagara, at the mouth of Niagara River, and soon after laid the keel of a small vessel of 60 tons, at the mouth of Cayuga Creek, above the falls. This vessel was launched in the commencement of the following summer, and christened the Griffin; and on the 7th of Aug. the party set sail upon Lake Erie.¹ The first work at Fort Niagara was a simple palisade; but in 1687 De Nonville, the French commander, constructed there a fort with four bastions. This was soon after besieged by the Senecas; and, a fatal sickness having destroyed most of the garrison, it was soon after abandoned. Joneaire, another French adventurer, built a house on the present site of Lewiston in 1721; and about 4 years after another defensive work was erected on the old site of the palisade of La Salle. This fortress was afterward enlarged, and became one of the most important French posts w. of Montreal. In the summer of 1759, Gen. Prideaux, at the head of a large force of regulars and provincial troops, was sent to reduce the place. The fort was besieged about the 1st of July; and on the 25th it was surrendered to Sir Wm. Johnson, upon whom the command of the expedition had devolved upon the death of Gen. Prideaux.²

The fortress was repaired and garrisoned by the English; and during the Revolution it became the headquarters of the marauding parties of Tories and Indians that desolated the frontier settlements along the Mohawk, Susquehanna, and Delaware.³ Fort Niagara continued in possession of the British until 1796.⁴ The portion of the Tuscarora Indians who were allies of the English during the Revolution removed to the neighborhood of Fort Niagara after the destructive campaign of Sullivan, in 1779, to obtain means of preventing absolute starvation. The Senecas donated them a square mi. of land, and subsequently the Holland Land Co. 2 sq. mi. In 1804 they purchased an additional tract of 4329 acres, for \$13,722. On the 19th of Dec. 1813, Fort Niagara, then in possession of an American garrison, was surprised and taken by the British; and it continued in their possession until the close of the war. The villages at Lewiston and Niagara Falls were burnt about the same time. In 1826, Fort Niagara was the scene of Morgan's imprisonment previous to his final disappearance.⁵ The land in this co. was all included in the Holland Purchase, except the small reservations of the Tonawanda and Tuscarora Indians, and a strip of a mile in width along Niagara River, reserved by the State for the purposes of a portage road around Niagara Falls. The first settlements were commenced about the beginning of the present century, and the growth of the co., in common with the whole territory of the Holland Purchase, was rapid. The great impetus to growth, however, was given by the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 and the subsequent construction of railroads. In 1837 the co. became the seat of great excitement connected with the so-called Patriot War. Most of the Patriot forces that rendezvoused upon Navy Island—within British territory, and just above the rapids of the falls—were transported from Schlosser, upon the

The Intelligencer, both of which are now issued by Richardson & Freeman.

Priestcraft Exposed was published from 1828 to 1830 at Lockport by L. A. Spaulding.

The Lockport Journal was started in July, 1851, by M. C. Richardson; and in 1852

The Lockport Daily Journal was commenced, and both editions were continued until 1859, when they were united with the daily and weekly Courier, as already noticed.

The Frontier Sentinel was published at Lockport in 1857, during the "Patriot War" excitement, by T. P. Seaside.

The Lockport Chronicle was started at Lockport April 9, 1859, by S. S. Pomroy & Co.

The Love, Love Telegraph was started at Lewiston in 1836 by John A. Harrison & Co., and was continued about 3 years.

The Niagara Falls Journal was published a short time in 1837 by Francis & Ward.

The Niagara Chronicle was published at Niagara Falls in 1828 by J. Simpson.

The Niagara Cataract was started in 1846 at Niagara Falls by Stephens & Humphreys, and continued a short time.

The Iris was commenced at Niagara Falls in 1846 by George H. Hackett, and was continued until 1861.

The Niagara Times was published at Niagara Falls from Oct. 1855 to Oct. 1857, by W. E. Tins,.

The Niagara Falls Gazette was started May 17, 1854, by Paul & Sleeper, by whom it is still issued.

The Niagara City Herald was started at Suspension Bridge in Oct. 1856, by G. H. Hackett; and in the following year it passed into the hands of N. T. Hackett, by whom it is now published.

¹ The vessel sailed through Lakes Erie and Huron to Green

Bay, where it cast anchor and remained some time. After being freighted with a rich cargo of furs, it started on its return voyage; but soon that time no tidings ever came of the vessel or crew. La Salle and Father Hennepin left the vessel on its upward voyage at Detroit, and afterward penetrated the western wilderness to the Mississippi River.

² While Sir Wm. Johnson remained at this place he made a contract with Wm. Stedman to construct a road for a portage from Lewiston to Schlosser above the Falls. This road was finished in 1763; and on the 20th of June of that year the contractor started with 25 loaded wagons from Lewiston, under the convoy of 60 soldiers. As the party were passing a deep gulf upon the very edge of the cliff known as the Devil's Hole, they were assailed by a large force of Senecas who were lying in wait for them, and the whole party except one were driven off the precipice, which here has a perpendicular height of 180 ft. Wm. Stedman escaped by forcing his horse through the ranks of the Indians; and one soldier—a drummer—was saved by his belt catching in the top of a tree below and so breaking the force of his fall.

³ The prisoners taken upon the war-paths were generally conducted to this place, where they were often obliged to submit to the terrible ordeal of the grinnel. A premium was also here given for scalps, stimulating the Indians to murder. The Tories who rendezvoused here were usually more inhuman than the Indians.

⁴ Col. Smith, who commanded this post at the time of its surrender, was the commanding officer of the British at the battle of Lexington. As Niagara was one of the very last posts surrendered, Col. Smith may with propriety be said to have participated in both the opening and closing acts of the American Revolution.

⁵ See page 323.

American shore; and great excitement prevailed in consequence. The steamer *Caroline*, engaged in furnishing re-inforcements and supplies to the insurgents, was cut from her moorings, on the night of Dec. 20, by a British force, set on fire, and sent over the falls. This event was the occasion of a long diplomatic controversy between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, and at one time war seemed almost inevitable. Since that time no event has occurred to disturb the peaceful progress of improvement.

CAMBRIA—was formed from "*Willink*," (now Aurora, Erie co.) March 11, 1808. Hartland, Niagara, and Porter were taken off in 1812, Lewiston in 1818, and a part of Lockport in 1824. It is an interior town, w. of the center of the co. The mountain ridge¹ crosses through the center of the town and divides it into two nearly equal portions. In the s. and s. e. the surface is level or undulating. The lake ridge crosses the s. part of the town. The principal stream is Twelve Mile Creek. The soil consists of alternations of sandy and clayey loam. **Pekin** (p.v.) lies partly in Lewiston, but principally in this town. It contains 2 churches and about 60 dwellings. **North Ridge** and **Cambria**, in the s. part of the town, are p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1800, by Philip Beach, from Le Roy.² There are 2 churches in town, Cong. and M. E.

HARTLAND³—was formed from Cambria, June 1, 1812. Royalton was taken off in 1817, Somerset in 1823, and a part of Newfane in 1824. It is the central town upon the e. border of the co. The surface is level or gently undulating, the greatest inequality being along the lake ridge, which crosses the s. part of the town. The principal streams are Eighteen Mile and Johnsons Creeks. The soil s. of the ridge is a clayey loam, and s. e. it is a sandy and gravelly loam. **Johnsons Creek**, (p.v.) located on the creek of the same name where it crosses the lake ridge, contains 1 church and has a population of 114. **Hartland Corners**, (Hartland p. o.) on the ridge in the w. part of the town, contains about 18 dwellings. **Middleport**⁴ is partly in this town. The first settlement was made in 1803, by John and David Morrison.⁵ The first church (Bap.) was organized at Johnsons Creek in 1817. There are 5 churches in town.⁶

LEWISTON⁷—was formed from Cambria, Feb. 27, 1818. It is the central town upon the w. border of the co. The mountain ridge extends through the town, dividing it into two nearly equal portions. Along the base of this ridge the surface is broken or rolling, but elsewhere it is level. Gill and Six Mile Creeks, and several smaller streams, take their rise in this town, and Niagara River forms its w. boundary. The soil is a sandy loam. The Devil's Hole—a dark chasm, 150 ft. deep, upon the high bank of the Niagara, in the extreme s. part of the town—was the scene of a sanguinary battle during the Old French War.⁸ Five mi. above Ft. Niagara, bordering upon the river, is a flat of several acres, about 65 ft. lower than the surrounding country. It is called Five Mile Meadow; it was here that the British forces landed the night before the capture of Fort Niagara, in Dec. 1814.⁹ **Lewiston**,¹⁰ (p.v.) incorp. April 17, 1822, was reserved by the State and patented by single lots. It is situated on Niagara River, at the base of the mountain ridge. It is the terminus of the Lewiston & N. F. R. R., and the head of navigation from Lake Ontario. It contains 4 churches, and has a pop. of 1,014. The Lewistown Suspension Bridge across the Niagara River was erected in 1850 and '51.¹¹ **Dickersonville** (p. o.) is a hamlet. **South Pekin** is a p. o. in the s. e. part. **Pekin** lies partly in this town. Fort Gray, a temporary fortification erected during the War of 1812, occupied the verge of the mountain ridge just above the village of Lewiston. The Seminary of our Lady of Angels, a Catholic institution, is situated on

¹ Upon the verge of this ridge, in the s. part of the town, are an ancient fortification and burial place, occupying about 6 acres. Rude iron implements, pieces of copper, fragments of earthenware, charred wood, and corn-cobs have been plowed up within the area. Nearly in the center, overlaid by sandstone slabs, was a deep pit filled with human bones, many of which apparently belonged to men of almost giant size.—*Turner's Hist. Holland Parish*.

² John Forsyth and Walter Neal settled in the town in 1804, and Chapman Hawley, Daniel Howell, Joseph Hewett, James Prentice, and Amariah Stoughton soon afterward. The first birth was that of Philip Beach, jr., in 1803; and the first death, that of Nehemiah Street, a traveler, who was numbered in 1790. Philip Beach opened the first inn, in 1800, and Joshua Shepard the first store, in 1815. Joseph Hewett built the first saw-mill, in 1800, and Christian Bowler the first grist-mill, in 1815. The first school was taught by Mrs. Neal, in 1808.

³ Named from Hartland, Vt.

⁴ See page 456.

⁵ Zebulon Barnum, Jedediah Riggs, Isaac Southwell, and Dan'l

Brown moved into town the same year, and Abel Barnum and Oliver Castle in 1805. The first death was that of Isaac's wife, in 1806; the first inn was opened by Jephtha Barnum, in 1809; and the first store by Dan'l Van Horn, in 1810. The first school was taught by Nancy Judson, in the summer of 1813.

⁶ Bap., Friends, M. E., Prot. M., and R. C.

⁷ Named from Gov. Morgan Lewis, at the suggestion of Judge Silas Hopkins.

⁸ See p. 452.

⁹ See p. 284.

¹⁰ An academy was established at this place in 1828. Beside a participating in the general fund it was endowed by the Legislature with the proceeds of the ferry house, which some years yielded \$800 to \$900. When the Lewiston Suspension Bridge was finished, the ferry was abandoned and the academy discontinued.

¹¹ This bridge was built by two joint stock companies,—one incorp. by the Legislature of N. York and the other by the Canadian Parliament. The roadway is 849 ft. long, 20 ft. wide, and 60 ft. above the water. Cost of the structure, \$50,000.

the river bank in the s. w. part of the town.¹ The site of the village of Lewiston was occupied by the French at different times previous to and during the Old French War; but the first permanent settlements were made about the year 1800.² The first church is said to have been founded by Brant, at the Mohawk settlement, a little e. of Lewiston.³ There are now 8 churches in town.⁴

LOCKPORT—was taken from Cambria and Royalton, Feb. 2, 1824. It extends from the central part to the southern bounds of the co. The surface in the northern part of the town, through which the mountain ridge extends, is broken and hilly; in the central and southern parts it is level. Eighteen Mile and Mud Creeks are the principal streams. The soil is a clayey loam intermixed with marl, and in the n. it is stony. The Niagara limestone crops out along the mountain ridge, and extensive quarries have been opened in and near the village of Lockport.⁵ Underlying this is a stratum of hydraulic limestone, from which waterlime is made; and sandstone belonging to the Medina formation is also quarried s. of the ridge.⁶ The manufactures of the town are extensive, and consist principally of flour, lumber, leather, and machinery. **Lockport**,⁷ (p. v.), the co. seat, was incorp. March 26, 1829. It is situated on the Erie Canal and the declivities of the mountain ridge. It is an important station on the Niagara Falls R. R., and is the terminus of the branch road to Buffalo. The water-power created by the canal locks at this place has given rise to numerous and extensive manufacturing establishments.⁸ The village contains 15 churches, a high school,⁹ 3 newspaper offices, 3 banks of issue, and 1 savings' bank. Pop. 8,939. **Wrights Corners**, (p. o.), in the n. part of the town, and **Rapids**, (p. o.), in the s. part, are hamlets. **Hickory Corners**, in the w., is a p. o. The first settlement was made at Cold Spring, about 1 mi. e. of Lockport Village, by Charles Wilbur, in 1805.¹⁰ There are 21 churches in town.¹¹ Ex-Gov. Washington Hunt is a resident of this town.

NEWFANE—was formed from Hartland, Somerset, and Wilson, March 20, 1824. It extends from near the center of the co. to the lake shore. The surface is level. Eighteen Mile Creek crosses the town, dividing it into two unequal portions. The soil is generally a sandy loam; but in some parts it is clayey. **Olcott**, (p. v.), on the lake shore, at the mouth of Eighteen Mile Creek, contains 3 churches and about 30 dwellings. **Charlotte**, (Newfane p. o.), on Eighteen Mile Creek, near the center of the town, contains 2 churches and about 25 dwellings. **Hess Road**, in the e., and **Coomer**, in the w. part, are p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1807, by Wm. Chambers¹² and John Brewer, from Canada.¹³ The first religious services were conducted in 1811, by a colored Methodist minister from Canada. There are 5 churches in town.¹⁴

NIAGARA—was formed from Cambria, June 1, 1812, as "*Schlosser*;" its name was changed Feb. 14, 1816. Pendleton was taken off in 1827, and Wheatfield in 1836. It is the s. w. corner town of the co., occupying the angle made by the abrupt northerly bend of Niagara River. Its

¹ This Seminary is under the charge of the "*Priests of the Congregation of the Mission of St. Vincent du Paul Institution*," and is designed to educate boys and young men for the priesthood. It was incorp. in 1858. The buildings are not yet completed.

² Among the settlers who were in the town in 1800 were Jos. and John Howell. — Middaugh, Henry Hough, Henry Mills, — McBride, Thos. Hustler, Wm. Gambel, and Fred'k Woodman. Geo. Howell was the first child born in the town and in the co. in 1799. Middaugh kept tavern in 1788, and McBride built a tannery about 1799. The first sawmill was built by Jos. Howell, in 1808, and the first gristmill by John Gray, in 1815. The Tuscarora Reservation is in this town.

³ This was probably some time during the Revolutionary War. Brant was an Episcopalian; and the services were usually conducted by some one attached to the British garrison at Ft. Niagara. The church was built of logs and had no belfry. The bell was hung upon a cross-bar resting in the crotch of a tree near by.

⁴ Presb., Prot. E., Univ., and R. C. at Lewiston, Cong. and M. E. at Pekin, M. E. at Dickersonville, and Indian church on the Reservation.

⁵ The principal of these quarries are along the canal, in the s. part of Lockport Village. There are also quarries about a mile e. of the village, and others a little further w. This limestone is a very excellent building material, and large quantities are shipped to distant places. The locks at this place, and numerous culverts on the canal, are built of it. A cave of small extent exists under the village of Lockport.

⁶ The principal quarries from which sandstone is obtained are at Rattlesnake Hill, s. w. of the village. This stone is used principally for flagging and paving.

⁷ So named from there being a greater number of locks here than at any other place on the canal; and to those the village owes its origin.

⁸ Five flouring mills, with an aggregate of 30 run of stone, 7 sawmills, 5 stove and shingle factories, 1 sash, door, and blind

factory, 1 planing mill, 2 tanneries, a woolen factory, 2 machine shops and foundries, a plow factory, a distillery, and a plaster-mill. A hydraulic canal three-fourths of a mi. long has been constructed upon the declivity of the ridge, from which the water is distributed to various manufactures. The water is taken from the upper level of the canal and returned to the lower. A considerable proportion of the water-power is obtained from the water taken from the lower level.

⁹ The "*Lockport Union School*" was incorp. March 31, 1847. Connected with it is an academic department, under the supervision of the regents. The number of pupils in attendance in 1856 was 742.

¹⁰ Job-diah Darling settled in the town in 1808. — Gregory in 1809, Thomas Miles, William Wakeman, David Carlin, and Geo. Miller in 1810, and Alex. Freeman and John Dye in 1811. The first inn was opened by Chas. Wilbur in 1800; the first sawmill was built by Alex. Freeman, in 1811, and the first gristmill by Otis Hathaway, on Eighteen Mile Creek. This was a small mill, which was built in 20 days. L. A Spaulding was then building, and soon after finished, a stone mill of 7 stories in height. Simeon Ford erected a wooden factory in 1798. The first school was taught by Orinda Moore, in the summer of 1816.

¹¹ Bap., Cong., Friends, Luth., 2 M. E., 21 resb., 2 Prot. E., 2 R. C., Univ., and 2 Af. Meth. at Lockport Village, and Dutch, Evangel., Dutch Ref., Luth., 2 M. E., and Wes. Meth. in other parts of the town.

¹² Chambers removed to Grand Island; and about the year 1825, attempting to cross Niagara River above the cabinet in a skiff, he was drawn into the rapids and carried over the falls.

¹³ Cotton settled in the town the same year, Burgoine, Kemp, and Peter Hopkins in 1808, and Wm. and James Windsor in 1810. Levi Ellis built the first saw and grist mill, in 1811, for James Van Horn. Asa Douglas opened a store at 06 ct. in 1812. The first school was taught by Bezaiah Smith, in 1815.

¹⁴ 2 M. E., Bap., Univ., and Wes. Meth.

surface is level. Cayuga and Gill Creeks are the principal streams. The soil is a heavy clay. Goat Island and the American part of Niagara Falls belong to this town. At Suspension Bridge, on the river bank, is a sulphur spring, which has been fitted up for the accommodation of visitors. **Niagara Falls**, (p. v.), incorp. July 7, 1848, is situated on Niagara River, at the cataract. It is the terminus of the Rochester & N. E. R. R., of the N. E. & Lewiston R. R., of the Buffalo & N. E. R. R., and of the Canandaigua & N. E. R. R. It contains 5 churches, 1 newspaper office, 11 hotels, and several manufacturing establishments.¹ Pop. 2,976. The village owes its existence to its proximity to the great cataract. Thousands of visitors, from every part of the U. S., and from almost every country in the world, annually visit this, one of nature's greatest wonders. Nearly all the business of the community is connected with this periodical visitation, and consists of hotel keeping, livery business, and matters of a kindred nature. A large and by no means unimportant business has grown out of the sale of spar ornaments and fancy articles made by the Indians. **Niagara City**, (*Suspension Bridge p. o.*) incorp. June 8, 1851, is situated on Niagara River, 2 mi. below the falls. The Rochester & N. E. R. R. connects at this place with the Lewiston & N. E. R. R., and with the Great Western Railway across the Suspension Bridge.² The village contains 6 churches, a newspaper office, 15 hotels, and a charitable institution known as the De Veaux College for Destitute Orphans and Children.³ Pop. 1,365. This place participates with Niagara Falls in the business made by the annual influx of visitors to the cataract. No place of equal size on the Continent has a greater amount of hotel accommodations than these. **La Salle** is a p. o. at the mouth of Cayuga Creek. In the fall of 1678 the French *voyageurs* La Salle, Tonti, and Father Hennepin, with their companions, established themselves at the mouth of Cayuga Creek and remained until the "*Griffin*" was launched the following season.⁴ Other places along the river were temporarily occupied by the French at different times; but the first permanent settlement was made at Schlosser in 1759, by John Stedman, accompanied by his brothers Wm. and Philip.⁵ The first religious services were conducted by Father Hennepin, at the time of the French sojourn at Cayuga Creek.⁶ There are now 12 churches in town.⁷

PENDELTON⁸—was formed from Niagara, April 16, 1827. It is the central town on the s. border of the co. The surface is level or gently undulating. Tonawanda Creek forms the s. bounds of the town, and Sawyers Creek crosses the w. part. The soil is generally a clayey loam. **Pendleton**, (p. o.), on Tonawanda Creek, contains 1 church and 16 dwellings. **Pendleton Center**, **Beach Ridge**, and **Mapleton** are p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1805, by Jacob Christman.⁹ There are 5 churches in town.¹⁰

PORTER¹¹—was formed from Cambria, June 1, 1812. Wilson was taken off in 1818. It is the most westerly town on the lake shore. Its surface is level. Four Mile and Six Mile Creeks, and the w. branch of Twelve Mile Creek, cross the town in a northerly direction, and Niagara River forms its w. boundary. The soil along the lake shore is composed principally of a marly clay; in the central and southern parts it is a sandy and gravelly loam. Besides the crops which

¹ A hydraulic canal has recently been constructed from a point on Niagara River about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. above the rapids, diagonally across the point of land upon which the village is situated, to near the river bank $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. below the falls. Along the bank is a long basin, in which the canal terminates, and from which the water is discharged through a great number of races into the river below. This canal is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mi. long, 70 ft. wide, and 10 ft. deep, and will maintain a running stream equal in quantity to 2450 cubic ft. per second. The company by whom the canal has been built was organized March 22, 1855, with a capital of \$500,000. One of the largest paper mills in the U. S., on Bath Island, was burned during the past year (1858.)

² The Niagara Suspension Bridge, which crosses the river at this place, was commenced in 1822 and finished in 1855. It is 821 ft. in length from center to center of the towers, and 247 ft. above the water. It has 2 floors,—the lower for a carriage way, and the upper for a rail way, upon which 4 rails are so laid as to make tracks of 3 different gauges. The cost of the structure was about \$400,000, and the stock of the company \$500,000. The first line was got across the river at this place by the aid of a kite. With this a larger cord was drawn over, and finally a rope, upon which pulleys could be run, bearing the wires of which the bridge is composed. The chief engineer was John A. Roebling.

³ The De Veaux College was established according to the provisions of the will of Samuel De Veaux, who bequeathed for that purpose personal property to the amount of \$134,442 and real estate valued at \$30,215, besides 330 acres of mediocare land. The building was erected in 1855-56. It is built of stone, has 2 stories and another above the ground story, and a front of 100 ft., with a depth of 54 ft. The members of the school are supplied by the institution with food, clothing, and books. By the pro-

visions of the will of Mr. De Veaux, the president of the college must always be a clergyman of the Prot. Church, and the institute itself under the control of the Diocese of Western New York. Members of the school are appointed by the board of trustees, the children of parents belonging to the Prot. Church having the preference. When once received, the children are under the sole charge of the trustees until they attain their majority. See *North. Doc.* 1858, No. 118. The college reports annually to the Legislature. See page 452.

⁵ During the period of French company a small settlement grew up at Schlosser. There were, besides the Stedman house, (which was a large and spacious 2-story building, about 15 other dwellings. The Stedmans moved away in 1760 and left Jesse Ware in possession. Judge Augustus Porter settled at Schlosser in 1806. The first sawmill was built by John Stedman. The first school was taught by Ezekiel Hill, in 1807.

⁶ In his account of their sojourn Father Hennepin says, "I had one hut especially designed for observing prayers in holy-days and Sundays."

⁷ Bap., Presb., Prot. E., M. E., and R. C. at Niagara Falls. Cong., D. Bet. D., Evang. Prot. P., Presb., and M. E. at Niagara City, and M. E. at Cayuga Creek.

⁸ Named from Sylvester Pendleton Clark, Ex Gov. of Grand Island.

⁹ Among the first settlers were Martin Van Slyke, and John and Adam Fultor. The first death was that of Martin Van Slyke, in 1814. S. P. Clark kept the first store in 1822, and Jerry Jenks the first store, the same year. The first school was taught by ——— Dawson, in the winter of 1819.

¹⁰ 2 M. E., Presb., Luth., and R. C.

¹¹ Named from Judge Augustus Porter.

are common to all parts of this co., considerable quantities of apples, peaches, and other fruits are raised. **Youngstown**,¹ (p. v.) incorp. Aug. 22, 1854, is situated on Niagara River, about one mi. from its mouth. It contains 3 churches and has a pop. of 768. **Ransomville**,² (p. v.) in the s. e. part of the town, contains 2 churches. Pop. 195. **East Porter** is a p. o. **Fort Niagara**³ is situated on the lake shore, at the mouth of Niagara River. Transient settlements were made at very early periods by the French at Ft. Niagara; but no permanent settlement was made until the early part of the present century.⁴ There are 7 churches in town.⁵

ROYALTON⁶—was formed from Hartland, April 5, 1817, and a part of Lockport was taken off in 1824. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. The surface is generally level or undulating, except in the n. part, where the mountain ridge crosses the town. Johnsons, Eighteen Mile, and Mud Creeks take their rise in this town, and the Tonawanda forms its s. boundary. The soil is a clayey loam. **Middleport**⁷ (p. v.) incorporated in 1858, lies partly in Hartland, but principally in the s. e. part of this town. It is situated upon the Erie Canal, and is a station on the R. & N. F. R. R. It contains 5 churches and has a pop. of 689, (586 in Royalton, 103 in Hartland.) **Gasport**,⁸ (p. v.) situated on the canal near Eighteen Mile Creek, is a station on the R. & N. F. R. R. It contains 1 church and an academy.⁹ Pop. 273. **Orangeport**, (p. v.) on the canal, in the s. w. part of the town, has a pop. of 224; **Royalton**, (p. v.) in the central part, of 168; and **Reynales Basin**, (p. v.) on the canal, of 132. **Locust Tree** and **South Royalton** are p. offices. **McValls Corners** is a hamlet in the w. part. The first settlement was made in 1803, by Thos. Slayton and Gad Warner.¹⁰ The first religious services were held in 1806; the first religious society (Christian) was organized in 1817, and the first church edifice was built the same year.¹¹ There are 12 churches in town.¹²

SOMERSET—was formed from Hartland, Feb. 8, 1823, and a part of Newfane was taken off in 1824. It is the most eastern town upon the lake shore. The surface is level. Golden Hill and Fish Creeks cross the town in a s. e. direction. The soil is generally a sandy loam; but in some places it is clayey. Near the mouth of Fish Creek is a small salt spring, from which salt was formerly made. **Somerset**, (p. v.) s. of the center of the town, contains 3 churches and about 30 dwellings. **County Line**, on the line of Orleans co., and **Lake Road** and **West Somerset**, are p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1810, by Jacob Fitts and Zacharias Patterson.¹³ The first religious services were conducted by Daniel Shepardson, in 1816, and the first church (Bap.) was organized in 1820. There are 5 churches in town.¹⁴

WHEATFIELD—was formed from Niagara, May 12, 1836. It is the most southerly town in the co., and lies partly on Niagara River and partly on Tonawanda Creek. The surface is level or gently undulating. Cayuga and Sawyers Creeks cross the town, the former in the western part and the latter in the eastern. The soil is generally a hard, clayey loam, difficult to cultivate. About a mi. e. of Tonawanda is a sour spring, and about 2 mi. n. a sulphur spring. A considerable part of the town is yet unimproved. The greater proportion of the population consists of immigrants from Prussia and other parts of Germany.¹⁵ **Bergholtz**,¹⁶ (p. v.) near the center of the town, contains 1 church and about 80 houses; **Martinsville**, (p. v.) in the s. e. part, 1 church

¹ Named from John Young, the first merchant at the place.

² Named from Clark Ransom, one of the early settlers.

³ See pages 45, 452.

⁴ John Lloyd, who was a soldier stationed at Fort Niagara in 1799, settled in town in 1801, 3 mi. from the fort. Silas H. Atkins settled in 1802, Thos. Brown, Elijah Doty, John Clement, and John Watchouse, in 1803, and John Brown in 1806. Robert Gurnsett kept the first inn, and John Young the first store, in 1808. John Clapsaddle built the first sawmill, in 1810, and the first gristmill, in 1817. The first school was taught by Wm. Cogswell, in the winter of 1806.

⁵ M. E. Bap., Presb., Wes. Meth., and R. C.

⁶ Named from Royalton, Vt.

⁷ So named from its being midway on the canal between *Neepawa* (now Albion) and Lockport.

⁸ So called from the fact that gas escapes from the earth here. This gas is in thin bubbles, and at one time it was conveyed through a pipe from the spring to a store, which was lighted by it.

⁹ Founded in 1854.

¹⁰ Joshua Slayton, — Elsworth, London Andrews, and Alex. Heskins, settled in town in 1801, Stephen Bugby, Stephen Hoyt, and Samuel Capron in 1803, and Baranum Trevelick in 1806. The first birth was that of Paul Vaughn; the first marriage, that of Henry Elsworth and Polly Gurnish, in the spring of 1809; the first death, that of — Elsworth, in 1804. Gad Warner built the first sawmill, in 1817. The first tavern was opened in 1819, by — Fish.

¹¹ This was one of the first churches upon the Holland Pur-

chase. It was painted red, and was called "The Red Meeting House."

¹² M. E. Bap., Christian, Cong., F. W. Bap., Luth., Presb., R. C., Univ., and Wes. Meth.

¹³ Archibald Whitton, Philip Fitts, and Truman and David Mudgett settled in the town the same year. The first birth was that of Deborah Fitts, in 1811; the first marriage, that of John Sherwood and Rebecca Mead, in 1817; and the first death, that of Philip Fitts, in 1814. Josiah S. Bailey opened the first inn, in 1817, and Jos. M. Carpenter the first store, in 1823. The first sawmill was built by John Randolph, in 1822, and the first gristmill by Archibald Mudgett, in 1826. The first school was taught by Marston Sherwood, in the winter of 1817.

¹⁴ Bap., Friends, Presb., and M. E.

¹⁵ They nearly all cultivate the soil; but their farms are usually very small, consisting generally of not more than 5 to 10 acres. They retain in a great measure their own manners, customs, and nationality. They have their own churches and schools; their pastors and schoolmasters come from Germany with them, and German is the language of the pulpit and the school-room. Their houses are nearly all one-story, rough framed buildings and unplastered, and filled in with unburned bricks. Several of them are built of hewn logs, the crevices filled with clay; and some are clapboarded on the gable ends down as far as the level of the eaves.

¹⁶ These villages were named from places of the same name in Germany.

and about 60 houses; **Johnsburg**, in the central part, 1 church and about 50 houses; and **Walmore**,¹ (p. v.) in the s. w. corner of the town, 2 churches and 12 houses. There are straggling German villages. **Shawnee**, (p. v.) in the s. e. corner of the town, contains 1 church and 15 houses. **Tonawanda**, (p. v.) on the line of Erie co., lies partly within this town. The first settlement was made by Geo. Van Slyke, in 1802, at the mouth of Tonawanda Creek.² There are 7 churches in town.³

WILSON⁴—was formed from Porter, April 10, 1818, and a part of Newfane was taken off in 1824. It is situated on the lake shore, s. w. of the center of the co. The surface is level. The e. branch of Twelve Mile Creek⁵ crosses the town near the center, and the w. branch in the s. w. part. The soil is a sandy and clayey loam. **Wilson**, (p. v.) incorp. June 25, 1858, is situated on the e. side of Twelve Mile Creek, near its mouth. It contains 3 churches and the Wilson College Institute. Pop. 666. **East Wilson, South Wilson, and North Wilson** are parishes. The first settlement was made in 1810, by Stephen Sheldon, Reuben Wilson, — George Mann, John Eastman, and Gilbert Purly.⁶ The first church (Presb.) was organized Jan. 18, 1819. There are now 3 churches in town; Bap., Presb., and M. E.

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Proprietors, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Niagara County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1878.			POPULATION.		SCHOOLS.			
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	No. of Teachers.	Children in Schools.
Cambria.....	17,214	5,767	97,007 7	245,820	342,827 7	1,123	1,091	532	47	17	1,747
Hartland.....	208,224	9,990	829,222	41,300	870,522	1,527	1,306	608	64	17	1,160
Lewiston.....	15,842	65,194	724,071	87,532	811,603	1,095	1,395	360	39	18	1,234
Lockport.....	218,302	13,584	2,680,229	474,000	3,154,229	6,575	6,711	2,591	261	15	3,011
Newfane.....	22,298	10,175	818,182	32,066	850,248	1,441	1,233	618	61	18	1,215
Niagara.....	6,734	6,088	1,448,126	284,700	1,732,826	2,043	2,344	808	97	13	1,000
Pendleton.....	38,432	6,104	4,000 0	25,100	4,455 0	972	833	374	37	11	1,172
Porter.....	14,721	5,721	595,787	213,350	809,137	1,231	1,484	484	51	11	1,211
Royalton.....	27,483	12,068	1,262,211	102,720	1,364,931	2,272	2,232	995	91	24	1,911
Sumner.....	18,402	6,313	635,194	38,060	673,254	1,041	1,041	400	41	11	1,150
Whitfield.....	10,708	10,937	620,310	328,800	949,110	1,641	1,511	616	62	11	1,170
Wilson.....	21,538	8,264	862,897	25,104	887,991	1,173	1,136	430	42	11	1,158
Total.....	297,645	101,110	11,775,682	1,996,682	13,772,364	24,810	23,472	8,668	861	73	37,720

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.						
	Horses.	Woolly Cattle and Calves.	Cows.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Spring.	Poney Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	Barrel of Pork.	% of Cattle.
Cambria.....	946	1,768	1,918	5,316	1,369	67,773	89,816	3,499	22,744	16,332	77,141	211
Hartland.....	1,301	1,706	1,196	9,099	2,221	20,201	88,124	38,802	33,886	12,314	11,000	2,782
Lewiston.....	2,798	1,151	746	5,034	1,418	68,238	39,962	3,426	18,484	9,000	7,000	777
Lockport.....	14,334	1,555	1,340	6,834	3,267	303,200	120,437	3,400	26,318	3,000	124,000	4,100
Newfane.....	1,177	1,857	1,082	8,243	2,051	369,611	94,000	3,423	29,714	1,441	11,000	1,118
Niagara.....	592	805	485	809	288	21,637	37,317	1,675	6,903	6,000	1,000	1,124
Pendleton.....	592	813	588	5,111	1,632	28,340	62,928	1,027	8,226	6,000	4,100	1,124
Porter.....	824	1,054	720	5,927	1,389	69,294	37,797	2,030	18,724	19,800	1,000	1,124
Royalton.....	1,025	1,000	1,479	12,430	2,761	414,801	171,280	6,367	39,874	19,217	13,000	2,188
Sumner.....	966	1,376	816	9,929	1,514	38,921	54,000	2,473	21,927	18,000	7,000	1,114
Whitfield.....	666	992	887	2,028	1,596	35,090	68,205	2,552	19,475	14,200	1,000	774
Wilson.....	1,239	1,853	1,151	11,197	2,599	84,672	103,288	1,666	24,037	2,907	12,000	1,100
Total.....	14,334	16,330	11,708	78,529	21,545	3,060,225	1,002,271	41,317	270,448	21,057	127,441	16,490

¹ See note 16, p. 456.
² John Harvey and — Walton settled in the town in 1807, and Geo. Burgher, Jacob Stoner, and Wm. Scott, in 1809. James Field kept the first inn, in 1808, and Jeddo Wilkinson the first store, in 1822. The first sawmill was built by Col. John Sweney, in 1825.
³ E. A. E. Luth, Ep. M. E., and Monnonite.
⁴ X and from Reuben Wilson, one of the earliest settlers, and the first supervisor.
⁵ In 1811, about 4 mi. from the mouth of this creek, in the lake, a few reeds from the shore, Mr. G. Smith, in 1817, French swivel, loaded with ball and lead shot. When the bullets and considerable quantities of lead shot were actually found on the shore near by.
⁶ The first birth was that of a white child, in 1810, by Mrs. Williams, and Donald Sheldon, in 1811, by Mrs. Sheldon, and Reuben and Luther Wilson, in 1812, by Mrs. Sheldon, and Benj. Douglas, on the 1st of August, 1817, by Mrs. G. Smith, in the first inn, in 1818. The first school was opened for children for adults, taught by Luther Wilson, in the fall of 1817.

ONEIDA COUNTY.



This county was formed from Herkimer, March 15, 1798. Lewis and Jefferson were taken off in 1805, and a part of Oswego in 1816. Portions were annexed to Clinton in 1801 and to Madison in 1836. A portion of Chenango was annexed in 1804.¹ It lies near the center of the State, 100 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,215 sq. mi. A broad valley, nearly level, extends e. and w. through the center of the co., and from it, both n. and s., the surface rises into a broken and hilly region. The highlands which occupy the s. part are arranged in ridges extending s. and s., the highest summits, on the s. border, being 600 to 1,000 ft. above the valley of the Mohawk. North of the central valley the surface rises abruptly to a height of 800 to 1,200 ft., and spreads out into a nearly level plateau, broken by the ravines of the streams. The e. part of the central valley is drained by the Mohawk, flowing e., and the w. part by Wood Creek, flowing w. This valley affords a natural road from the Hudson to the great lakes, and is the lowest pass through the Appalachian Mt. system. The Mohawk rises upon the n. border of the co., and flows in a southerly direction to Rome, and thence s. e. to the e. border of the co. Its principal tributaries from the n. are Nine Mile Creek and Lansing Kil, and from the s. Sauquoit and Oriskany Creeks. Black River flows across the n. e. corner of the co. East Canada Creek forms a portion of the e. boundary; the head branches of the Unadilla and Chenango drain the s. border, and Oneida, Wood, and Fish Creeks drain the w. part. Oneida Lake, extending several mi. along the w. border, is the only large body of water in the co. In the extreme n. e. corner are several small lakes and ponds.

The rocks of this co. include nearly the whole series lying between the gneiss, which covers the n. e. part, and the Hamilton group, which outcrops on the s. hills. The Trenton limestone, Utica slate, Oneida conglomerate, and Clinton group have received their names from being so distinctly developed in this co. Of useful minerals the co. has the lenticular clay iron ore of the Clinton group, bog ore in the swamps near Oneida Lake, and, probably, magnetic ore in the n. e. part. Marl and peat have been found in some places. Waterlime and gypsum quarries have been wrought to some extent. Building stone in great variety and of superior quality has been extensively quarried. Mineral springs are found in several places. The soil in the n. e., derived from the disintegration of the primitive rocks, is light and sandy, and is capable of producing only a scanty vegetation. This region is sparsely settled, and is not capable of supporting many inhabitants. The central valley is one of the most fertile portions of the State. The soil is a fine quality of sandy and gravelly loam and alluvium, finely tempered with lime and gypsum. The highland region s. of the river has a soil composed of clay and sandy and gravelly loam, and is best adapted to pasture. The richness and diversity of the soil make this co. one of the best agricultural regions of the State. The people are chiefly engaged in agriculture, the principal branches of which are grain raising in the valleys and dairying and stock raising upon the hills. Hops are largely cultivated in the s. towns. The manufactures of the co. are extensive, though principally confined to Utica and the villages along Oriskany and Sauquoit Creeks.

The county is a half-shire, the co. buildings being respectively located at Utica and Rome.² The courthouses and jails at both places are well built and conveniently arranged. The clerk's

¹ Montg. m. s. Herkimer, and Oneida counties originally extended in long narrow strips to the St. Lawrence. In 1801, Madison, then an uninhabited town upon the N. border—was annexed to Clinton co. It is not certain whether Tracts 1, 2, and 3 of Madison's Ont. were intended by this arrangement to belong to Clinton; but in 1802 they were annexed to St. Lawrence co. Oneida co. was named from the Oneida Indians, who inhabited and owned this and some adjoining countries. The word Oneida signifies "the people of the stone." The Indians had a strange opinion concerning a certain stone, which followed them in their wanderings and finally rested on the summit of one of the highest hills in the co., from which their language could be seen to a great distance, and upon which they assembled to hold council or prepare for war. A boulder of gneiss, which is often identified as this palladium of the Oneidas, a few years since was taken from the farm of James H. Gregg, in the town of Stockbridge, and placed in a prominent position near the entrance of the Utica Cemetery.

on the Bridgewater Plank Road, about a mi. s. of Utica.—*Jones's Oneida*, p. 840; *Rules and Regulations of the Utica Cemetery*, 1846, p. 23; *Senate Doc.* 1846, No. 24, p. 46; *Schubert's Hist. Condition and Prospects of Indian Tribes*, 1, p. 176.

² The co. seat of Herkimer co. was originally located at Whitesboro; and upon the division of the co. the records were retained by Oneida. The act creating Oneida co. directed the first courts to be held at the schoolhouse near Fort Schuyler, (Rome) and required the courthouse to be built within 1 mi. of the fort. By an act of April 6, 1801, Thomas Jenkins and Bez. L. Husmer, of Hudson, John Thompson, of Stillwater, and Burk Lane, of Troy, were appointed to locate the courthouse and jail of Oneida co. These buildings were completed several years afterward and the courts were held here and at Whitesboro during many years. The courthouse and jail at Rome were burned about 1848, and rebuilt within 3 years after. The clerk's office was removed to Utica in 1816, and the academy at

office is a fireproof building, located at Utica. The poorhouse is situated upon a farm of 1.7 acres about 2 mi. s. w. of Rome. It has an average of 222 inmates, supported at a cost of \$1,000 per week each. Separate buildings have been provided for lunatics and for a pesthouse.¹

The Erie Canal extends through Utica, Whitestown, Rome, and Verona. The Chenango Canal extends s. from Utica, up the valley of Oriskany Creek, through New Hartford, Kirkland, Marshall, and a corner of Augusta, connecting with the Susquehanna River at Binghamton. The Black River Canal extends n. from Rome along the valleys of the Mohawk and Lausling Kill through Western and Boonville, connecting with Black River above Lyons Falls, in Lewis co. The Oneida Lake Canal extends w. from Rome to Wood Creek and along that stream to its mouth. The N. Y. Central R. R. extends through Utica, Whitestown, Rome, and Verona. The Black River & Utica R. R. extends from Utica s. through Marcy, Trenton, Remsen, and Stenben to Bensonville.² The Watertown & Rome R. R. extends from Rome s. w. through Amsville and Camden. A large number of plank roads have been built in the co.; but they are mostly abandoned.

Four daily, 9 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, 1 quarterly, and 4 monthly newspapers are now published in the co.³

At an early period of the English occupation of New York the colonists became acquainted with

that place was used for holding courts for many years. A new courthouse was built at Utica in 1841-73. The first co. officers were Joseph Zainger, *Fox & And. p.*, Geo. Huntington and David Ostrom, *Jays p.*; James Platt, *Clark*; Wm. Collinath, *Shuffe*; and Arthur Biese, *Sargeant*.

¹ An act was passed in 1879 for the sale of the poorhouse premises and the purchase of a new site.

² This road has been partially built along Black River through Lewis co.; but work upon it is now suspended. It was the original design to extend the road to Clayton and Ogdensburg.

³ *The Western Courier* was commenced at Whitesboro' in Jan. 1794, by Oliver P. Eaton. He was succeeded by Lewis, and afterward by Lewis & Webb. The paper was continued about 6 years.

The White-stone Gazette was commenced in June, 1796, by Wm. McLean. In 1798 it was removed to Utica and continued as

The White-stone Gazette and Cuba's Patriot. In 1806 it was purchased by Joan H. Lathrop, and was soon after merged in

The Utica Patriot, commenced by Asabel Seward and Ira Merrill, Mr. Lathrop continuing as editor. In 1811 it passed into the hands of Wm. H. Maynard; and in 1816 it was united with

The Patriot, commenced in Jan. 1815, by Seward & Williams, and the combined paper was published as

The Patriot and Patriot, W. H. Maynard, editor, and Seward & Williams, publishers. In 1821 its name was changed to

The Utica Herald. In 1825 it was united with the *Columbian Gazette* and published as

The Sentinel and Gazette. In 1828 S. D. Dakin became proprietor, and in 1829 he sold to Rufus Northway and D. S. Porter. In 1831 Mr. Porter withdrew. In 1834 Mr. Northway united the *Liberator* with it and changed its name to

The Oneida Whig. In 1848 it was merged in the *Oneida Weekly Herald*. In 1842 Mr. Northway commenced

The Utica Daily Gazette, Wm. Allen and R. T. Sherman, editors, Francis Clark, Wm. H. Underhill, Ezekiel Barron, Alex. Seward, H. C. Potter, J. M. Lyon, John Auburn, S. D. Jewell, and Ellis & Roberts were successively interested in its publication. In Jan. 1857, it was united with

The Utica Morning Herald, and assumed the name of the *Utica Morning Herald and Gazette*, and is still published.

The Columbian Patriotic Gazette was commenced at Rome by Thos. Walker and Ebenezer Eaton in Aug. 1799. In 1800 Mr. Eaton retired, and in 1805 it was removed to Utica and published as

The Columbian Gazette; and in 1825 it was united with the *Utica Sentinel* by Wm. J. Bacon and S. D. Dakin.

The Liberator was commenced in 1829 by B. B. Hotchkiss, editor, and W. Williams, publisher. It was united with the *Oneida Whig* in 1834.

The Oneida Morning Herald was commenced by E. W. Roberts, R. U. Sherman, and Geo. R. Colston, in Nov. 1847. A weekly edition was also published, called

The Oneida Weekly Herald. In 1848 Mr. Colston withdrew, and in 1857 the papers were united with the *Utica Daily Gazette*.

Utica Christian Magazine was commenced by the Oneida Association and Presbytery in 1813, and was published about 3 years.

The Owl was published at Utica by Henry Goodfellow & Co. about 3 months in 1814.

The Civil and Religious Intelligencer was started in 1815 at Sangerfield by Jos. Tenney. In 1825 it was changed to *The Sangerfield Intelligencer*, and in 1825 it was removed to "Fronlen Village," now Fabius, Oneida Co.

The Utica Observer was commenced by E. Dorchester in 1816,

In 1818 it was removed to Rome and its name changed to

The Oneida Observer. In 1819 it was returned to Utica and its original name was resumed. A. G. Parry, J. A. Maynard, Eli Maynard, C. C. Griffith, John F. Pugh, John F. Kittle, and A. M. Beardsley were successively interested in the publication. In 1848 a daily edition was issued, called

The Utica Daily Observer. In 1856 the papers united with the *Utica Democrat*, and are now published by D. C. Grove, the weekly edition as the

Observer and Democrat.

The Utica Democrat was commenced by John G. Hoyt in 1836. It was successively published by Edward Morris, Charles M. Hatch, and Benjamin Webb. In 1854 D. C. Grove became owner, and united it with the *Observer*.

The Utica Christian Repository, now, was commenced by Merrill & Hastings in 1822, Wm. Williams, publisher. About 1825 its name was changed to

The Western Recorder, a weekly religious paper, G. Tracy, publisher. It was continued several years.

The Baptist Register was commenced by Elders, Ophsha & Wiley. In 1825 it was published under the auspices of the Baptist denomination, Alex. Beeley, editor, and Ophsha Bennett, publisher. In 1830 it was leased to Bennett & Bright for 5 years; and in 1836 it was renewed for 7 years. In 1840 Mr. Bright withdrew. It was successively published by Bennett, Dakin & Hawley, Dolphus Bennett, A. M. Foote, and D. B. Pratt, and in 1854 it was sold and united with the *New York Recorder*, of the city of New York.

The Baptist Standing-School Journal, now, was commenced in 1828 by C. Bennett.

The Universalist, now, was commenced at Utica by J. S. Thompson, L. K. Smith, A. G. B. Fisher in 1827. It was removed to Philadelphia in about 1830.

The Western Sunday School Festival and Christian Magazine was commenced at Utica by G. S. Wilson in 1827.

The Utica Intelligencer was commenced by U. S. Fly in 1829. In 1830 Joseph H. Buckingham became editor, and Joseph Colwell, publisher, and in 1833 the paper was united with

The Mechanics' Press, commenced by J. M. Ladd & S. H. Kim in 1829. The united papers were published collectively as

The Utica Intelligencer and Mechanics' Press, by Joseph Colwell, publisher.

The Utica Magazine was commenced in 1827. It soon passed into the hands of Rev. Dolphus Bennett, who issued it semi-monthly as

The Evangelical Magazine. In 1830 he united it with the *Gospel Advocate* of Auburn, and published it weekly as the

Evangelical Magazine and Gospel Advocate. In 1841 it was merged in the *Christian Ambassador*, since published simultaneously in New York and Auburn.

The Gospel Messenger was commenced at Auburn by Rev. John C. Rudd in 1827, and was removed to Utica about 1855 and published as

The Gospel Messenger and Church Record. After the death of Mr. Rudd, Rev. Wm. A. Matson became editor. The paper is still published as

The Gospel Messenger.

The Oneida Citizen was published at Utica by G. S. Wilson—Bennett & Bright, publishers—in 1837.

The Christianian Journal was published at Utica in 1841 by E. S. Barrows.

The Oneida Observer, semi-weekly, was published at Utica in 1842 by Augustus Graves, M. R. Bailett, editor.

The Liberator was published at Utica by Wm. S. Pugh in 1842. *The Oneida Democrat* was commenced at Utica in 1853, and continued about 2 years.

the wonderful natural channel of navigation that extended through this co., and which, with a short and easy portage, connected the Mohawk with the great lakes and the fertile regions of the West. About the commencement of the last century, plans were proposed for improving this route and for fortifying the most important points upon it. The portage at Rome, from the Mohawk to Wood Creek, became a point of the first importance, and it was occupied as early as 1725; and a fortification known as Fort Bull was built upon Wood Creek soon after. On the 27th of March, 1756, this fort was surprised by a party of French and Indians, under M. De Lery, who had penetrated through an interior route from La Presentation, on the St. Lawrence, by an exhausting march of 15 days. The garrison was unprepared; yet they made a spirited but ineffectual resistance, and nearly every person perished. Alarm was carried to Fort Williams, on the Mohawk, 4 mi. distant, and a force was hastily sent to relieve Fort Bull, but arrived too late to render assistance. The enemy, after wasting the stores and provisions, retired with their prisoners and plunder

The Oneida Standard was commenced at Waterville in 1833.

It was subsequently removed to Utica, and after the discontinuance of the Democrat it assumed the name of *The Standard and Beacon*, Quirtus Graves, publisher. In 1835 it became obnoxious to its enemies from its abolitionism, and on the evening of Oct. 21 the office was entered by a mob and a part of the type and furniture were thrown into the street.

The Friend of Man was commenced at Utica by the N. Y. State Anti-Slavery Society in 1836. Wm. Goodell, editor. In 1841 Stanley P. Hough became editor, and in 1842 Wesley Bailey became proprietor, and united with it the Abolitionist, of Cazenovia, and changed the name to *The Liberty Press*. It was discontinued in 1849.

The Utica Telegraph was commenced by Wesley Bailey in 1849. In 1850 A. K. Bailey became proprietor. In 1858 it was united with the *Iron Independent*, the new paper taking the name of

The Central Independent, under which title it is now published by G. W. Bungay & A. K. Bailey, editors.

Youth's Messenger was published at Utica by Bennett & Bright in 1834.

The Christian Visitor, mo., was published at Utica by A. B. Gosh in 1835.

The Titmouse was published at Utica by Bennett & Bright in 1835.

Mothers' Monthly Journal was published at Utica by Kingsford, Bennett & Bright in 1836.

The Evancree was published at Utica in 1836, and

The Freeman at Utica in 1837, both by E. Dochester.

Y. Cembdwr Americanaidd, mo., (Welsh, American Messenger,) was commenced at Utica in 1832. In 1831 it was removed to Steuben, and is now published by Rev. Robert Everett.

Anti-Slavery Lecturer was published at Utica a short time by Wm. Goodell in 1839.

Y. Cyfnewid (Welsh, The Friend) was removed from New York by Rev. W. Rowland in 1841. In 1841 it was returned to New York. In 1844 it was removed to Rome, and in 1847 to Utica. It is now published by Thos. Jenkins.

Central New York's Washingtonian was published at Utica and Rome in 1842.

The Wesleyan Methodist was commenced at Utica by David Plumb in 1841. A paper, known successively as the Central Luminary and Ref. Meth. Intelligence and the Fayetteville Luminary, was united with it, and the name changed to the

Methodist Reformer. In 1842 it was removed to Cazenovia, and soon after to Utica, W. Bailey, publisher. In 1843 it was merged in the *Time-Wesleyan*, of New York City.

The Utica Daily News, the first daily paper in Utica, was commenced by Joseph M. Lyell, John Arthur, C. Edwards, Easton, and Jarvis M. Hallett, in Jan. 1842. It was continued about 7 months.

The Titmouse was published a short time by Squires & Soliss in 1842.

The American Journal of Insanity (quarterly) was commenced by Dr. A. Brigham in 1843, and was edited for a time by Dr. T. R. Bell.

The Washingtonian was published at Utica by J. C. Donaldson in 1843.

Cyflwr H. a Wholwg Americanaidd (Welsh) was published at Utica by E. E. Roberts in 1843.

Young Ladies' Messenger was published at Utica by Bennett, Becken & Rowley in 1843.

Screen's Advocate, (Welsh, Western Star, mo.) was commenced at Utica in June, 1844. In 1846 it was removed to Penn.

Washingtonian News was published at Utica by Matthew Baker in 1845.

The Clinton Signal was commenced by Patric & McDonald in 1846. In 1848 its name was changed to

The Redoubter; and in 1849 the original name was resumed. In 1850 it was published as the

Oneida Chief, by Ira D. Brown. In 1855 it passed into the hands of Francis E. Merritt, and in 1857 into the hands of John H. Osborn, who changed its name to the

Clinton Courier, and still continues its publication.

The Central News was published at Utica by M. Baker in 1846.

Haui Gwaer, (Welsh, Gomerian Sun) semi-mo., was commenced in 1847 and issued 1 year.

The Central City Club was started at Utica in 1849 by James & Howard. In 1850 it was changed to

The Club's Banner, and was soon after discontinued.

The Equivocal, a campaign paper, was published at Utica in 1850.

The Opal, mo., was commenced in 1851. It is edited and printed by patients of the Lunatic Asylum.

The American Free Missionary was removed from Mettraville to Utica in 1850 or '51.

The American Baptist was commenced by the Free Mission Soc., W. Waller, editor, in 1850. In 1856 it was removed to New York City.

The Democrat, mo., a boys' paper, was published at Utica 2 months in 1850 by A. K. Bailey, E. Wetmore, and C. W. Butler.

The Northern Farmer, mo., was commenced at Utica in Jan. 1852. It is now edited by T. B. Miner.

The Rural American was commenced at Utica in Jan. 1853, as a semi-mo. In Jan. 1859 its publication was commenced weekly. It is now edited by T. B. Miner.

Mechanic's National Reporter was published at Utica a short time in 1851.

The Utica Evening Telegraph was commenced by Thos. R. McDonald, J. F. McDonald, editor, in May, 1852. In Feb. 1858, the office was burned. The publication was resumed in May, and is still continued.

The Scientific Democrat, mo., was commenced at Utica by D. B. T. Davis and Gordon Evans in Jan. 1853.

Y Gogleydd (Welsh, The Watchman) was commenced at Utica by a company, Morgan Ellis, editor, in 1854. In 1856 it was removed to New York City and united with Y. Dyck.

The Oneida Standard, semi-w., was published at Utica in 1854 by Paul Keiser & Co.

Young Folk's Advocate, mo., was commenced at Utica in July, 1858. It is now edited and published by T. B. Miner.

The Civil and Religious Intelligencer was published at Sangerfield in 1818.

The Rome Republican was commenced by Levin Dewey in Feb. 1825. In May following, Cromney Beach succeeded as publisher; and in 1830 the paper was united with the

Oneida Republican, commenced in June, 1828, by J. P. Van Sice. The united papers were continued by Van Sice, under the title of

The Republican. In 1831, E. Moon purchased and enlarged the paper, and changed its name to the

Rome Telegraph. Jas. N. Harris, John Boydon, H. A. Foster, and others were successively interested in its publication. In 1838 it passed into the hands of R. Wadley, who changed its name to the

Democratic Sentinel, Calvert Comstock, editor. In 1840 L. D. Dana became editor; and in 1845 H. T. Utley and S. W. Merton purchased it and changed its name to the

Rome Sentinel. In Sept. 1846, Merton sold to A. J. Rowley; and in 1847 Utley sold to A. J. Rowley & Co., E. Comstock, editor. In 1850 Rowley became sole proprietor; and in Jan. 1852, he sold to E. M. Comstock.

Rome Daily Sentinel was commenced by C. A. E. Comstock, in connection with the *Rome Sentinel*, in July, 1852. In Oct. 1854, E. Wager and D. B. Rowley, the present publishers, bought one-half, and in April, 1855, the remainder of the establishment.

The Union Courier was commenced in July, 1855. In 1840 it was removed to Rome, and its name changed to

The Roman Citizen, C. B. Gay, editor, and H. N. Bill, proprietor. J. K. Kenyon, J. P. Fitch, Alfred Sanford, Geo. Scott, G. H. Lynck, A. D. Griswold, and A. C. Sanford were successively interested in its publication.

In Oct. 1854, A. Sanford became sole proprietor. In 1855 the office was burned. The publication of the paper was soon after resumed by Mr. Sanford, and is still continued by him.

toward Black River. Oswego was besieged by the French during the summer, and was surrendered on the 14th of Aug. Alarmed at the success of the French, and greatly in fear for his personal safety, Col. Webb, then commanding on the Mohawk, destroyed Forts Williams and Craven, and hastily retreated down the valley to Albany, leaving the frontiers to the mercy of the savages; and the sequel is written in blood in the annals of the Upper Mohawk Valley.

Fort Stanwix was erected in the summer of 1758, on the site of the present village of Rome. It was heavily armed; but the war ended without furnishing occasion for its use, and upon the peace it was allowed to fall into ruin. In June, 1776, Col. Dayton was sent by the Continental authorities to rebuild this fort, which was from this time named Fort Schuyler. Col. Peter Gansevoort was ordered hither in April, 1777, with the 3d Regiment, and while still unfinished the fort was besieged by the Tories and Indians under St. Leger. This movement formed part of a plan of operations against the colonies which contemplated the reduction of this fort and the ultimate meeting at Albany of the three British armies from Lake Champlain, the Mohawk, and New York. To relieve this post, Gen. Herkimer was sent with a detachment of troops chiefly raised in "Troy's" co. This army fell into an ambuscade at Oriskany, where the memorable battle, elsewhere noticed, was fought on the 5th of Aug. 1777. While most of the savages were absent from their camp, a well conducted sortie from Fort Schuyler, by a party under Colonel Willett, attacked the camp of the enemy and took a large quantity of baggage and stores, 5 British standards, and the papers of most of the officers. The discontent which this incident occasioned among the Indians was increased to insubordination by the mysterious reports brought in by the emissaries of the Americans; and on the 22d of Aug. the siege was raised, and the enemy retreated by the way of Oswego to Montreal. Portions of these troops subsequently joined Gen. Burgoyne and shared the fortunes of that officer. The fort was destroyed by fire and flood in May, 1781. Through the influence of Rev. S. Kirkland and others, the Oneidas were induced to remain neutral or join the American cause, and were rewarded by liberal concessions at subsequent treaties.¹

Settlement had extended into the borders of the co. before the Revolution; but every vestige of improvement was swept away during the war. Civilization re-appeared with peace; and before the beginning of the present century the hardy pioneers of New England had pressed into nearly every town. The completion of the Western Inland Navigation Co.'s improvement in 1796, and of the Seneca turnpike and other early thoroughfares for emigration, and the construction of the Erie Canal and the 3 lateral canals which here join it, and of the railroads which cross it, have formed marked eras in the improvement and prosperity of the co. In wealth, population, and enterprise it now ranks among the first cos. in the State.

ANNVILLE²—was formed from Lee, Florence, Camden, and Vienna, April 12, 1823. It lies on the N. border of the co., W. of the center. Its surface is broken with ridges or swells, running E. and W., gradually increasing in height toward the N. There appear to have been at some period three small lakes in the town, two of which have broken through their barriers and left fine, fertile valleys. The E. branch of Fish Creek³ forms a part of the E. boundary, and flows through the S. E. part; and the W. branch of the same stream forms a part of the S. boundary. Several small streams are tributaries of the E. branch, the principal of which are Furnace and Fall Creeks. On the latter, near its mouth, are three falls, of 14, 20, and 60 ft. respectively. The soil is clayey in the S., and sandy, gravelly, and stony in the other parts. **Glennmore**, (p. v.) near the center, contains 2 sawmills, 1 gristmill, and 15 houses. **Taberg**,⁴ (p. v.) in the S. part, contains 2 churches, 3

¹The *Compass* was published at Verona in 1840.

²The *Public Journal and Literary News, Letter of Central New York*, no., was published at Rome by Graham & Co. in 1833.

³The *Peasants' Christmas*, semi-mo., was published at Rome by R. Mattison in 1845.

⁴The *Clinton Gazette* was published at Camden by Mungler & Stewart in 1842.

⁵The *Spectator Magazine*, mo., was published at the Oneida Reserve in 1848.

⁶The *Oneida Mirror* was published at Camden by Edward Packard in 1840.

⁷The *Central State Journal* was commenced in 1850 by L. W. Paine, S. S. Norton, editor. Its name was soon after changed to

⁸The *Central N. York Journal*, and in Jan. 1853, to

⁹The *Verona Transcript*, J. E. Howlett, proprietor. In Oct. 1855, Niles Jewell became a partner; and in 1856 the paper was discontinued.

¹⁰The *Banner's Lodge* was commenced by James H. Norton in March, 1842. It afterward passed into the hands of Ed. Kent. In March, 1855, Mr. Kent sold to L. L. Childs & Co., who changed its name to the

¹¹**Black River Herald**, under which title it is now published by L. L. Childs.

¹²The *Waterville Advertiser* was commenced by E. W. Hathway in 1851.

¹³The *Empire State Herald* was commenced at Rome in 1851.

¹⁴The *Waterville Journal* was commenced in Jan. 1850, by A. P. Fuller & Co., C. E. Wilkinson, editor. It was discontinued in March, 1856.

¹⁵The *Waterville Times* was commenced in Jan. 1857, by McKibben & Wilkinson, and is still published.

¹⁶**Y Arwynydd**, semi-mo., Welsh. The *Leader* was commenced at Rome in Jan. 1858, by R. R. Merriam, editor, and Thos. T. Lewis, assistant editor.

¹⁷The Oneidas reserved a large tract of land in the treaty of 1788, but ceded portions in 1796, 1798, 1802, 1806, 1807, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1815, 1817, 1821, 1826, 1827, and 1830, when they finally ceded the last of their lands held in common and received individual portions. Most of them have emigrated to Wisconsin; and but about 20 now live in this co.—*Annals of 1856*, pp. 200, 502, 512.

¹⁸Named from the wife of J. W. Bloomfield, the first settler.

¹⁹Called by the Indians Te-gos-ko-uk, "between the mouths." A branch of the creek was called A-wa-ni-gi-lin, "a creek of peat rocks."

²⁰In the neighborhood of Fall Creek are several ravines with very fine peat-aspic society.

²¹Named from an iron mining town in Sweden. The Oneida

sawmills, 1 gristmill, a furnace, tannery, several small manufactories, and 40 houses. **Blossvale** is a p. o. in the s. part. The first settlement was commenced in 1793,¹ by John W. Bloomfield, from N. J. The census reports 4 churches in town.²

AUGUSTA³—was formed from Whitestown, March 15, 1798. A part of Vernon was taken off in 1802, and a part of Stockbridge (Madison co.) in 1836. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface is a rolling upland. Two ranges of hills extend n. and s. through the town on opposite sides of Skanandoa Creek, affording limestone of excellent quality for lime and building purposes. Oriskany Creek flows through the extreme s. e. corner, and Skanandoa Creek flows s. through near the center. The soil is a fertile, clayey and sandy loam. **Augusta**, (p. v.) near the center, contains 2 churches and 100 inhabitants. **Knox Corners**, (p. v.) s. w. of the center, contains a church and 200 inhabitants. **Oriskany Falls**, (p. v.) in the s. e. corner, contains a church, a saw and grist mill, machine shop, distillery, and 711 inhabitants. The first settlement was made by — Gunn, in 1793.⁴ The first religious services were held at the house of — Fairbanks, in 1794.⁵

AVA⁶—was formed from Boonville, May 12, 1846. It is the central town on the n. border of the co. Its surface is a moderately uneven upland, 700 to 1,000 ft. above the Rome level. It is drained by Fish Creek, the e. and w. branches of the Mohawk, Point Rock, and Blue Brooks. Several small sulphur springs have been found in town. The soil is a gravelly loam. **Ava Corners**, (Ava p. o.) w. of the center, contains 20 houses. The first settlement was commenced by Ebenezer Harper, in 1798.⁷ A Friends meeting house is the only place of worship in town.

BOONVILLE⁸—was formed from Leyden, (Lewis co.) March 28, 1805. Ava was taken off in 1846. It lies on the n. border of the co., e. of the center. Its surface is a hilly, broken upland, 800 to 1,000 ft. above the canal at Rome. Black River flows through the s. e. part, and Lansing Kil rises near the center and flows s. to the Mohawk. Its soil is clayey loam, in many places thickly covered with boulders and often inclining to sand. Near the village are immense deposits of drift. Its e. border extends into the great forest, and presents the meager, sandy soil and naked rocks peculiar to that region. There is a gas spring $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. w. of the village, and a sulphur spring $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. s. The latter has acquired some local celebrity. **Boonville**, (p. v.) in the s. w. part, was incorp. in 1855. It contains 3 churches, a printing office, several manufactories, and 1,000 inhabitants. It is the present n. terminus of the Black River & Utica R. R. It is on the summit level of the Black River Canal, and has a large trade with the country n., w., and e. **Alder Creek**, (p. v.) in the s. e. part, contains a church and 20 houses. **Forest Port**, (p. v.) near the s. e. corner, on the line of Remsen, contains 20 houses. **Hawkinsville**, (p. v.) s. w. of the center, contains a saw and grist mill, chair factory, curdling mill, and 339 inhabitants. **Hurlbutville** is a p. o. The first settlement commenced in 1795.⁹ The first church was formed in 1805.¹⁰

BRIDGEWATER¹¹—was formed from Sangerfield, March 24, 1797. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is uneven. The valley of the w. branch of the Unadilla and its tributaries, locally known as "Bridgewater Flats," in the n., is about a mi. wide, but decreases to about

Glass and Iron Manufacturing Co. began operations here in 1809. In 1811 a blast furnace was erected. Formerly hollow ware was extensively made; but at present pig-iron is the chief product.

¹ The first settlement was made at T. berg. Among the early settlers were Elias Brewster, Adam P. Campbell, Nicholas Armstrong, and Squire Fairservice.

² Presb., M. E. Bap., and R. C.

³ This town is included in the s. part of the tract leased from the Onondas in 1794 to Peter Smith. The lease is said to have been for 99 years. The tract was divided into 4 allotments, the first of which lies wholly within this town. The lease was assigned by the State in 1795-97, and patents were granted to settlers, Smith retaining 6 lots in the town as part payment for his lease. The first settlers took their lands as tenants under Smith. Part of the Oneida Reservation, purchased in 1795 and sold at auction in 1797, is included in the s. part of the town.

⁴ Among the early settlers were Benjamin Warren, David Mont n., John Allen, Ichabod Stafford, Joseph and Abraham Forbes, Isaac and Benjamin Allen, Amos Parker, Thos. Cassady, Ozias and Lemuel Hart, James Reyns 948, Abel Prior, Thomas Spauld., Eben Saxton, Abel Lindsey, and Francis O'Toole. The first birth was that of Peter Smith Gunn; the first marriage, that of Daniel Hart and Catherine Putnam; and the first death, that of Ebenezer Putnam, in 1795. T. Cassady built the first sawmill, in 1795, at Oriskany Falls. A gristmill was built the next year.

⁵ The census reports 5 churches in town; 2 Cong., M. E. Bap., and Union.

⁶ Named from a city in Burmah.

⁷ Zephaniah and Abner Wood settled in town about 1800. Messrs. Bonard, Fanning, Adams, Mitchell, Beck, and Tiffany were early settlers. Salmon Bates kept the first inn, in 1800. Benj. Jones built the first sawmill, in 1801,—at which time there were only 9 other inhabitants in town. The road cut through from Fort Stanwix to the French settlement on Black River, toward the close of the last century, led through this town, and traces of it may still be seen. Several tributaries of Black River take their rise in swamps in the s. e. part of the town.

⁸ Named from Gerrit Boon, agent of the Holland Land Co., who made the first settlement. In early times it was called "Boon's Upper Settlement."

⁹ Andrew Edmunds came on in 1795 as an agent of the Holland Land Co., with several men, built a sawmill, and commenced a gristmill, which was finished the next year. Luke Fisher and son, Phineas, Martin, and Silas Southwell, Aabel and Ezekiel Porter, Aaron Willard, Jacob Springer, Jephtha King, and Hezekiah Jones came in 1796. Lemuel Bough and Daniel Pitcher were early settlers. The first birth was that of a daughter of Jacob Springer; and the first marriage, that of Henry Evans and Elizabeth Edmunds. The first store and inn were opened by the agents of the company.

¹⁰ Rev. Daniel Smith was the first minister. There are now 5 churches in town; Presb., M. E. Bap., Union, and R. C.

¹¹ The "Line of Property," run in accordance with a treaty of 1718, passed through this town.—*Jones's Annals*, p. 125.

half that width in the s.¹ The hills rise, on the e. and w. borders, 700 ft. 500 ft. above the valley, their declivities being often steep. The w. branch of the Oneida flows s. near the e. corner. The soil in the e. is a gravelly loam, and in the w. clay. Stone is quarried in the s. part. **Bridgewater**, (p. v.) in the s. part, contains 3 churches, the Bridge water Academy, and 33 inhabitants. **North Bridgewater** (p. v.) contains 15 houses. **Babeock Hill** (p. o.) is a hamlet. The first settlement was commenced in 1788,² by Joseph Farwell. There are 3 churches in town: Cong., Bap., and Univ.

CAMDEN—was formed from Mexico, (Oswego co.) March 15, 1799. Florence was taken off in 1805, Vienna in 1807, and a part of Annsville in 1823. It lies upon the w. border of the co., near the s. w. corner. Its surface is rolling, gradually rising toward the s., where it is broken by hills whose summits are several hundred feet above Oneida Lake. The w. branch of Fish Creek flows diagonally through the town toward the s. e. Mad River from the s. unites with it near Camden Village; and Little River, a tributary, forms part of the s. boundary. The soil is a sandy loam, in some places gravelly and stony, but generally well adapted to grazing. **Camden**, (p. v.) in the e. part, was incorp. in 1834. It contains 3 churches, saw and grist mills, a sash and blind manufactory, pump factory, 2 tanneries, a cloth manufactory, and 862 inhabitants. **West Camden**, (p. v.) near the s. w. corner, contains 20 houses. **Hillsborough**, (p. o.) in the s. part, is a hamlet. The first settlement commenced near the close of the last century.³ The first religious society was formed Feb. 19, 1798, by Rev. Eliphalet Stoddard.⁴ The church received from the heirs of John Murray an endowment in lands yielding a revenue of \$112.

DEERFIELD—was formed from Schuyler, (Herkimer co.) March 15, 1798. Mary was taken off in 1832. It lies near the center of the e. border of the co. Its surface is mostly a high plateau, 600 to 1,000 ft. above the Mohawk, forming the s. continuation of the Hesselevoy Mts. of Herkimer co. A broad interval, partly overflowed in high water, extends along the Mohawk opposite Utica; and on the s. e. the surface descends abruptly to the creek. The Mohawk flows along the s. w. border of the town, and West Canada Creek along the s. e. border. The soil on the flats is a deep, rich, alluvial loam, and on the hills a slaty and gravelly loam. **Deerfield Corners**, (Deerfield p. o.) in the s. part, contains 2 churches, 3 carriage shops, and 59 houses. A thickly settled suburb of Utica extends toward the village. **North Gage**, (p. o.) in the s. part, is a hamlet. The first settlement was commenced in 1773.⁵ The first religious services were held in 1798, by Rev. — Eddy. There are 4 churches in town.⁶

FLORENCE⁷—was formed from Camden, Feb. 16, 1805. A part of Annsville was taken off in 1823. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is rolling, and 250 to 300 ft. above the Rome level. Mad River flows s. e. through the town. The soil is stony and light, and is underlaid by the Hudson River shales. A portion of the town is still covered by forests, which extend s. to near Jefferson co. **Florence**, (p. v.) s. of the center, contains 3 churches, 3 sawmills, a grist-mill, tannery, and 40 houses. **Empeyville**, in the e. part, contains a church and 29 houses. **East Florence** (p. o.) and **Florence Hill** are hamlets. The first settlement commenced in 1801,⁸ by Amos Woodworth. The first religious society (Cong.) was formed Dec. 17, 1816.⁹ Rev. Samuel Sweezy was the first settled minister.

FLOYD¹⁰—was formed from Steuben, March 4, 1796. It lies in the interior, e. of the center of the co. Its surface is rolling, gradually rising to the s. border, where it attains an elevation of 200 to 300 ft. above the valley of the Mohawk. Nine Mile Creek¹¹ flows through a small portion

¹ The excavation which forms the valley has been filled to an immense depth with drift, and rock cannot be found within a great distance below the surface. Cedar swamps extend along several of the streams.

² Called also the Tri-nachleras—*Three Churches*, p. 122.

³ Among the early settlers were Ezra Park, r. Ephraim and Nathan Wadd, — Lyman, and Jesse, Joel, and Abner Ives, Ezra Parner kept the first inn; Maj. F. Powell built the first sawmill; and — Thomas the first grist-mill. This is the smallest and least populous town in the co.

⁴ Henry Williams was the first permanent settler, in 1796-97. Jesse Curtis had previously built a sawmill; but he did not settle in town until some time after. Levi Matthews, Daniel Parker, Seth and Joel Dumbler, Aaron Matthews, Samuel Wood, Thomas and Elisha Curtis, Samuel Royce, Noah and Andrew Tuttle, Benjamin Barnes, sr. and jr., Philip Barnes, Israel Stoddard, and — Currier were early settlers. The first birth was that of N. d. P. Tuttle; the first marriage, that of Elisha Curtis and Amy Northrop; and the first deaths were those of Mrs. Bacon and a child, who were drowned in crossing Mad River in a canoe. Elisha Curtis kept the first inn, in 1799; and Timothy W. Wood the next store, about the same time.

⁵ There are now 5 churches in town; M. E., Wes. Meth., Prot. L., Cong., and R. C.

⁶ George G. Weaver, Capt. Mark Lee, the first ministers, were settled at the Corners in 1773. In 1775, among the first of the Tories and Indians were planning to settle at the Corners, but they retreated to Little Stone Arabia. In 1776 they were killed, and about the same time Peter N. and Jesse C. Deane, William Goss, Danforth Nichols, and Philip H. Curtis, arrived. During the first 15 or 20 years the settlement consisted of 100 or 150 persons at the town. The Cox and Gage families were the first to settle in the part.

⁷ Named from the city of Florence in Italy.
⁸ The first settlement commenced at the place of Mr. S. F. Wren, Henderson, owner of the saw-mill at Steuben Falls. He gave Amos Woodworth, John Spangenberg, — Currier, Charles Empey, to commence a settlement. A second party — Cassard and his son Clark, Norman Wood, Benjamin F. Deane, John R. Farrow, Ambrose Curtis, Ephraim W. Child, sr. and jr., Michael Bang, Young James, and other settlers, in 1801, settled at the Florence Hill. Nathan Deane kept the first store.

⁹ There are 5 churches in town; M. E., Cong., and R. Bap.

¹⁰ Named from Gen. Wm. H. Floyd, of the U. S. Army, and of the Declaration of Independence, who purchased a part of the land's Patent and removed to this settlement. *Journal of the Proceedings of the Co.*, pp. 136, 705.

¹¹ Called by the Indians Tey-an-nus-ke-ah, "the retro-standing."

of the s. e. part. The soil is of good quality and well adapted to grain and grass. **Floyd Corners** (Floyd p. o.) contains a church and 20 houses. The first settlement commenced about 1790, by Capt. Benjamin Pike.¹ There are 4 churches in town; Cong., Welsh Meth., Union,² and R. C.

KIRKLAND³—was formed from Paris, April 13, 1827. Marshall was taken off in 1829, a part was annexed to New Hartford in 1834, and a part of Paris was annexed in 1839. It lies in the interior, s. of the center of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into two general ridges by the valley of Oriskany Creek. The hills are 200 to 500 ft. high, and the declivities are generally steep. Oriskany Creek flows s. e. through near the center. The soil is a rich, calcareous loam. Near Clinton Village are quarries of good building stone. Iron ore is found; and several thousand tons are annually shipped by the Chenango Canal, to Constantia, Taberg, and Penn. Great attention is paid to fruit growing, and this town excels every other town in the co. in the amount of fruit raised. The town derives its greatest interest from its extensive educational institutions, which entitle it to the appellation of the Literary Emporium of Oneida co. **Clinton** (p. v.) was incorp. April 12, 1843. Hamilton College⁴ is located upon a hill overlooking the Oriskany Valley. Its buildings consist of Dexter Hall, or North College; Kirkland Hall, or Middle College; Hamilton Hall, or South College; a chapel, laboratory, and an observatory. The course of study embraces a collegiate and a law department. A grammar school, under a separate board of trustees, is connected as a preparatory department. The college libraries contain about 10,000 volumes, and the cabinet of natural history contains about as many specimens. The village also contains 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, the Clinton Liberal Institute,⁵ a grammar, a boarding, and a high school, and a few manufactories. Pop. 1,174. **Manchester**. (Kirkland p. o.) a manufacturing village,⁶ in the s. part, contains 30 houses. **Franklin**, near the center, contains the Franklin Iron Works⁷ and 35 houses. **Clarks Mills**,⁸ in the s. corner, is a manufacturing village, and contains a cotton factory, grist and saw mill, and 40 houses. The first settlement commenced in 1787, by 8 families.⁹ Religious services were first held in the cabin of Capt. Foot.¹⁰

¹ Among the early settlers were Stephen Moulton, Wm. and Nathaniel Allen, James Chase, Elisha Lake, — Howard, Hope Smith, David Bryan, Samuel Denison, James Bartlett, — Putney, Jarvis Pike, Capt. Nathan Townsend, and Thomas Bacon—nearly from Conn. The first death was that of — Foster; the second, that of Nathan Thompson, who was killed by a falling tree.

² The plan of ownership of the union church is peculiar. The seats are owned and transferred by purchase, and the owners meet on the first Monday in each year and vote what denomination shall occupy the house the ensuing year.

³ Named for the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, an early missionary among the Oneida Indians, who settled in the county in 1792. He was the principal founder of an academy since merged in Hamilton College. He died in 1808; and a monument was erected to his memory by the Northern Missionary Society.

⁴ Hamilton Oneida Academy was incorp. by the Regents, Jan. 31, 1793, mainly through the exertions of the Rev. Samuel Kirkland. In 1794 a commodious building was erected, the corner stone of which was laid with much ceremony by Baron Stuenkel. The school was opened the same year under the Rev. John Niles, whose successors were Rev. Robert Porter, Seth Norton, and Rev. James Robbins. The success of this academy was highly gratifying to its friends; and the rapid development of General New York suggested the necessity of more ample facilities for instruction and an extension of its course of study. Clinton and Fairbaird became active competitors for the honors of a college, and charters of similar character and conditions were granted to each, under the names of Hamilton and Clinton Colleges respectively. By a compromise between the friends of the rival institutions, the latter institution was never organized. Clinton went on with its literary college, and employed the most active person in the Fairbaird enterprise as its agent; while Fairbaird organized a medical college. Hamilton College was chartered May 26, 1812, and went into operation soon after, under the presidency of the Rev. Abel Barker. His successors have been Henry Davis, in 1817; Simeon E. Dwight, in 1832; Joseph Penny, in 1835; Simon North, in 1839; and Samuel Ware Fisher, in 1838. The college is chiefly under the influence of the New School Presbyterian and Congregational Churches. From 1819 to 1822, discussions between the Trustees and President seriously retarded the prosperity of the institution; and during the same period insubordination among the students was of frequent occurrence. From 1828 to 1846 the college received \$37,000 annually from the State; but the present Constitution cut it off from the receipt of a balance previously appropriated, and the grant has not been since continued. The Trustees many years since adopted the custom of admitting students unable to pay tuition here and, from mercenary expediency, this usage became an abuse that showed itself upon the Treasurer's books. The receipts from tuition became only a quarter as great as previously, while the catalogue indicated by its numbers an increasing prosperity. It was found more difficult to abandon this practice than it had been thought it; and it still continued to so great an extent as the means of the institution will justify.

These causes have embarrassed the finances of the college; but efforts are about being made to relieve it from debt. The sum of \$50,000 was granted by the State, June 19, 1842, to aid in founding the college. Wm. H. Maynard, of Utica, in 1832 gave \$20,000 to endow a professorship of law; and S. Newton Deaver, of Whitesboro, in 1836 gave his personal obligations for \$15,000 to endow a professorship of the Greek and Latin languages. The observatory was built in 1834, at a cost of \$5,000 besides the instruments, which have cost more than twice that sum.

⁵ The Clinton Liberal Institute was founded in 1822; it is under the patronage of the Universalist denomination, and has a male and a female department. The building for the former is of stone, 96 by 52 feet, 4 stories above the basement, and has accommodations for 100 students. The female department is an elegant structure, 114 by 60 ft., 2 stories high above the basement, and has an average attendance of 50 pupils. A small monthly paper, named the "Lead-Bed," "Summer Leaves," "Autumn Leaves," or "Wintergreen," according to the season, is published at this institution. Home Cottage Seminary is a private institution, established in 1834 as a ladies' seminary, by Mrs. L. M. Barker. The edifice is 69 by 112 ft., and cost—including acres of land—\$2,000. It has been united with another ladies' school under Miss A. Chapman, and is very prosperous. An issue styled the "Home Cottage quarterly" is published by the pupils. This seminary forms the female department of the grammar school. The Clinton High School, for males only, was established May, 1858, by Rev. E. W. Dwight and D. A. Holbrook. It is located 2 mi. from the Village, cost \$18,000, and has accommodations for 80 students.

⁶ The Manchester Manufacturing Co., incorp. in 1815, gave employment to 100 hands, and manufactured cotton cloth to the amount of \$100,000 per year until Aug. 19, 1855, when it was burned.

⁷ The Franklin Iron Works manufactures 4,000 tons of pig iron annually, from ore obtained in the immediate vicinity. It gives employment to 400 men, and turns out work to the amount of \$100,000 annually.

⁸ Clark's Mills manufacture brown sheeting, and are furnished with 125 looms. The proprietors also have a manufactory of cotton cord, rope, and lathing, and a gristmill and sawmill.

⁹ Moses Foot, his three sons—Tronson, Luther, and Ira, and his son-in-law, Erasmus Pond, were of this number. Levi Shearman, Solomon Hovey, Ludin Blood, Timothy Tuttle, Samuel Hubbard, Pandell Lewis, Gardal stores, John Bullen, and Capt. Cassey were early settlers. Mrs. S. Hovey was the first white woman who moved into town. The first child born was Clinton Foot; the first marriage was that of Roger Leverett and Elizabeth Chesborough; and the first death was that of Mrs. Merah Tuttle. Skeauddinh, an Oneida chief, died in this town, March 11, 1816, aged 110 years. Capt. Cassey built the first gristmill, in 1787, and a sawmill the next year. The village was early named from Gov. Clinton; and the vicinity was known by the Indians as Ka-de-waday.

¹⁰ There are 5 churches in town; 2 Cong., Bap., R. C., and Union.

LEE¹—was formed from Western, April 3, 1811. A part of Annsville was taken off in 1823. It lies in the interior, n. of the center of the co. Its surface is rolling or moderately hilly, gradually rising from the lowlands in the s. to an elevation of 500 to 800 ft. above the canal at Rome. The w. branch of the Mohawk flows through the n. e. corner, and Fish Creek forms a part of the w. boundary. The soil is a clayey, sandy, and gravelly loam, and in some localities very stony. **Lee Center** (p. v.) contains a church, saw and grist mill, tannery, and 40 houses. **Lee**, (p. v.) in the s. w. corner, contains a church and 20 houses. **Delta**, (p. v.) in the s. e. corner, on the line of Western, contains a foundery, tannery, and 228 inhabitants. **West Branch**, (p. v.) in the n. e. corner, contains a saw and grist mill and 20 houses. **Stokes**² (p. o.) is a hamlet. The first settlement commenced in 1790, at Delta, by Stephen and Reuben Sheldon.³ The first religious society (Cong.) was formed in 1797, under Rev. James Southworth.⁴

MARCY⁵—was formed from Deerfield, March 30, 1832. It lies on the s. bank of the Mohawk, e. of the center of the co. Its surface is rolling; a wide intervalle borders upon the river, from which rises an irregular table-land 300 to 500 ft. above the valley. Nine Mile Creek flows through the w. corner. The soil on the upland is a rich, sandy and gravelly loam, and on the flats an alluvial deposit, which is annually increased by the spring floods. **Stittsville**, (p. v.) on the line of Trenton, contains a church, saw and grist mill, cotton factory, and 40 houses. **Marcy** is a p. o. The first settlement commenced in 1793,⁶ by John Wilson. The census reports 6 churches in town.⁷

MARSHALL—was formed from Kirkland, Feb. 21, 1829. It lies in the s. part of the co., the s. w. corner bordering on Madison co. The surface is a hilly upland, the hills rising 200 to 300 ft. above the valleys. Oriskany Creek flows n. e. through the w. part. The soil is a fertile, sandy loam. **Beansville**,⁸ (p. v.) on the s. border, contains 2 churches, an academy, and 185 inhabitants. **Hanover**, (Marshall p. o.) near the center, contains a church and 15 houses. **Forge Hollow** contains a church, a forge, and 35 houses. The first white settlement was commenced in 1793,⁹ by David Barton. The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1797.¹⁰

NEW HARTFORD—was formed from Whitestown, April 12, 1827. A part of Kirkland was annexed in 1834. It lies upon the e. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface is level or gently undulating, except in the extreme e. part, where is a low range of hills. Sauquoit Creek flows n. through near the center. The soil is a rich, calcareous loam. **New Hartford** (p. v.) contains 4 churches, 2 cotton factories, a hatting factory,¹¹ a flouring mill, tannery, and 892 inhabitants. **Washington Mills** (p. v.) contains the Washington Steam Mills, Oneida Woollen Mills, and 50 houses. **New York Upper Mills**, (New York Mills p. o.) on the s. border, contains a church, a cotton factory, dye house, steam mills, and 40 houses. **Willow Vale**, in the s. part, contains a factory for making cotton machinery,¹² a foundery, and 40 houses. The first settlement was commenced by Jedediah Sanger, in 1788.¹³ The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1791, by Rev. Jonathan Edwards; and the first settled minister was Rev. Danl. Bradley. The census reports 6 churches in town.¹⁴

PARIS¹⁵—was formed from Whitestown, April 10, 1792. Brookfield, Hamilton, and a part of

¹ Named from Lee, Mass., whence some of the early settlers came.

² Sometimes called "Nishets Corners," and "Lee corners."

³ Among the early settlers were David Smith, John and Benj. Spinning, Stephen and Nicholas Salisbury, Nathan Barlow, Wm. Tott, Dan, and Seth Miller, Frederic Sprague, — Hall, Jas. Young, Chas. Gilford, Eliza Parke, and — Potter. The first birth was that of Femer Sheldon, in 1791; the first marriage, that of Dan, Miller and Amy Taft; the first death, that of Job Rand, in 1798. David Smith built the first sawmill, at Delta, and Gen. Floyd the first gristmill, in 1796.

⁴ There are 4 churches in town; 2 M. E., Friends, and Union.

⁵ Named from William L. Marcy, since Governor of the State.

⁶ James, Thos., Isaac, and Jacob Wilson and — Tull were early settlers. The first death was that of John Wilson, in the fall of 1793. — Camp kept the first inn, about 1810; and John F. Allen built the first mill, about 1825.

⁷ 2 Cong., 2 Ep., M. E., and Calv. Meth.

⁸ Named from Thos. Deam, long an agent of the Brothertown Indians.

⁹ The Brothertown Indians were settled previous to the Revolution on a reservation in this town and Kirkland given them by the Oneidas. They were remnants of New England Hudson River, and Long Island Indians, who were collected toward the close of the Colonial period, and numbered when first removed thither, about 400 souls. Coming from many different stocks, they adopted the English language and some of

the arts of civilized life. They were mostly scattered during the war, but afterward returned, and many of them became thrifty farmers; but the greater part acquired the ways of the whites, and a part of them sold out and went to Green Riv. In 1850 the last of the tribe had either to their homes and moved West. Among the early white settlers were Warren Williams, Hezekiah Eastman, Capt. Simon Hubbard, and Levi Baker. The first birth was that of Col. Lester Baker.

¹⁰ It was called the Hanover Society; and their edifice, after standing 40 years, was rebuilt in 1841. There are now 4 churches in town; 2 Cong., M. E., and Unit.

¹¹ The "Vtrea Cotton Mills" have a capital of \$100,000, run 8,000 spindles and 150 looms and employ 200 hands, and turn out 1,800,000 yds. of cloth annually. They have a dye house, machine shop, and gas works.

¹² This establishment has a capital invested of \$100,000, and employs 80 hands.

¹³ Among the early settlers were Asahel Beach, Amos Ives, Solomon Blodget, Salmon Baker, Joel Thur, Vail Hill, — Wynnan, Stephen Bushnell, Oliver Collins, Joseph Jennings, Joseph Hughes, Nathan Sewant, John French, — Kellogg, — Risley, — Olanhead, — Seymour, — Butler, — Hubbard, — Kilborn, and — Montague. Jedediah Sanger built the first mill.

¹⁴ Presb., M. E., Prot., E., Bap., Union, and Friends.

¹⁵ Named by the inhabitants in acknowledgment of the kindness of Isaac Paris, a merchant of Fort Plain, who, in the year

Cazenovia, (Madison co.,) Sherburne, (Chenango co.,) and Sangerfield, were taken off in 1795, and Kirkland in 1827. A part of Kirkland was annexed in 1839. It lies on the e. border, near the s. e. corner of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valley of Sauquoit Creek. The hills bordering the valley are 200 to 400 ft. high, and their declivities are generally steep. Sauquoit Creek flows n. through the town, e. of the center. The soil is a sandy, calcareous loam. **East Sauquoit** and **West Sauquoit**, (Sauquoit p. o.,) contiguous villages on opposite sides of Sauquoit Creek, contain 2 churches, extensive cotton factories,¹ 2 paper mills in the immediate vicinity,² 2 sawmills, a gristmill, a tannery, and 690 inhabitants. **Clayville**, (p. v.,) near the center, contains a church, 2 furnaces, an agricultural implement manufactory,³ extensive woolen mills,⁴ and 817 inhabitants. **Cassville**, (p. v.,) near the s. border, contains a church, gristmill, tob. factory, and 40 houses; **Paris Hill**, (Paris p. o.,) in the w. part, a church and 30 houses; **Holman City**, in the e. part, a furnace, a whiffletree iron manufactory, and 12 houses. The first settlement commenced in 1789.⁵ The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1791, by Rev. Jonathan Edwards; Rev. Eliphalet Steele was the first pastor. There are now 8 churches in town.⁶

REMSEN—was formed from Norway, (Herkimer co.,) March 15, 1798. A part of Steuben was annexed in 1809. It is the n. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is an elevated upland, broken by hills and ridges and with a mean elevation of 1,200 to 2,000 ft. above tide. Black River and its tributaries drain the central and n. parts; and West Canada Creek forms a small part of the s. e. boundary. Otter, Long, and White Lakes are in the n. part. The soil is generally a light, sandy loam. A large part of the town is still covered by the primitive forests forming a portion of the great Northern Wilderness. **Remsen**, (p. v.,) a station on the B. R. & U. R. R., in the s. w. corner, contains a church, furnace, steam mill, and 510 inhabitants. **Forest Port**, (p. v.,) on the line of Boonville, contains 20 houses. **Port Woodhull** is a hamlet. The first settlement commenced in 1792, by Barnabas Mitchell.⁷ There are 12 churches in town.⁸

ROME—was formed from Steuben, March 4, 1796. It lies upon the Mohawk, a little w. of the center of the co. Its surface is level, and some portion of the w. part is low and marshy. The Mohawk flows s. e. through the e. part, and Wood Creek flows w. through the s. w. part.¹⁰ Fish Creek forms the n. w. boundary. The soil is generally a highly productive, gravelly loam. **Rome**, (p. v.,) upon the Mohawk, s. e. of the center of the town, was incorp. March 26, 1819. It is a half-shire of the co., and it contains the co. buildings, 12 churches, 4 banks, 2 newspaper offices, the Rome Academy, and several manufactories.¹¹ It is the s. terminus of the W. R. & C. V. R. R. and of the Black River Canal, and is an important station upon the Central R. R. and the Erie Canal. Pop. 7,083. **West Rome** is a thickly settled suburb just w. of the limits of Rome. **Stanwix**, (p. v.,) a canal village, contains about 15 houses. **Greens Corners** is a station on the Central R. R., near the s. w. corner. **Ridge Hills**, near the center, contains 15 dwellings; and **North Rome** is a hamlet. The first settlement was made at the "Carrying Place," before the ¹²French

of severity, 1789, supplied them with Virginia corn on a liberal credit, and finally accepted payment in such produce as they were enabled to supply.

¹The "Quaker Woolen Factory," established in 1812. In 1827 it commenced the manufacture of cotton, and now employs 100 hands, runs 110 looms, and can make 3,000 yards per day. The same Co. have another mill, that employs 50 hands and runs 60 looms.

²These mills employ 30 hands, and make about 11 tons of printing paper daily.

³The manufacture of saxes was commenced in 1834. The business has since been largely increased; and at present about \$200,000 is invested in the works. Saxes, looms, forks, and other farming tools are extensively manufactured.

⁴The woolen mills were started in 1813. They manufacture broadcloths and blankets, and employ 80 hands.

⁵The first settlement was made by Capt. Rice. Among the early settlers were Benjn Barnes and his son Benjamin, John Houghton, Stephen Barret, Aaron Adams, Abel Simmons, Phineas Kellogg, John and Sylvester Butler, Asa Shepard, Kirkland Griffin, and Benjamin Merrill. The first death was that of Wm. Swan, in 1790. Abner Bacon kept the first inn, and James Orton the first store, in 1802.

⁶2 M. P., 2 Pr. E., 2 Cong., Bap., and Presb.

⁷Named from Henry Remsen, Patentee of Remsenburgh. The town embraces most of Remsenburgh Patent and portions of Easton's Woodhull's, Service's, and other tracts.

⁸Among the early settlers were John B. and Nathl Rockwood, Bells Le-Clerc, Perez Farr, and Joseph Dayton, in 1793. In 1808, David Monro, John Gas, Griffith J. Jones, John Owens, and Hugh Hutches, Welsh immigrants, settled, and were soon followed by a large immigration of their countrymen. This town contains more natives of Wales than any other town in

the State; and, including their children of American birth, the Welsh number more than half the population. The first birth was that of Polly Mitchell; and the first death, that of Capt. Peck. Broughton White kept the first store, in 1805.

⁹5 Calv. Meth., 3 Cong., 2 M. E., and 2 Bap.

¹⁰Between the Mohawk and Wood Creek was a portage of about 1 mi. in length over level ground. Early in the last century propositions were made to build a road across this point; and in 1796 the Western Inland Navigation Co. constructed a canal between the two streams, and the route speedily became the great thoroughfare of travel. This canal was most of the way on the line of the present Erie Canal, through the village. The Indians called the place *Deo-wan-sta*, "a carrying place for canoes." Wood Creek was called *Ka-mes-go-dic*. The old canal was constructed under the superintendence of Peter Colt.

¹¹The principal manufactories are a plow factory, foundery, planing mill, several sawmills, and the repair shops of the W. R. & C. V. R. R.

¹²The first settlers came in at an early period, but their names are unknown. John Roof and — Brodick were engaged in the carrying trade at this place in 1760. The former was first store and inn keeper. Joseph Phelps, John Barnard, George and Henry Huntington, Joshua Hathaway, Dr. Stephen White, Russell Fellows, Matthew Brown, son and jun., Seth Emery, David Brown, Ebenezer, Daniel W., and Thomas Wright Thomas Solon, Solomon and John Williams, Peter Colt, Wm. Giddarth, Abajah and Clark Putnam, Caleb Reynolds, Rufus Landon, Thos. Gilbert, Moses Fish, Stephen Luntman, James Welsh Stevens, and John Sales were early settlers.—*Oneida's Annals*, p. 572. The first birth was in the family of John Roof, Aug. 28, 1769. The first sawmill was erected in 1758, and the first gristmill in 1795. A State Arsenal was erected here in 1808, on the present site of St. Peter's Church. The U. S. erected an arsenal and workshop a

War of 1755. The subsequent history of the place is full of incidents of general interest.¹ The first church (Cong.) was formed Sept. 5, 1800.²

SANGERFIELD³—was formed from Paris, March 5, 1795. Bridgewater was taken off in 1797. It was transferred from Chenango to Oneida co. April 4, 1804. It is the w. town on the s. line of the co. Its surface is a moderately hilly upland, 700 to 800 ft. above the Mohawk at Utica. The streams are small, and flow n. to the Mohawk and s. to Chenango River. The soil in the valleys is a rich alluvium, and on the hills a gravelly loam. **Waterville**,⁴ (p. v.), near the n. border, contains 4 churches, a bank, an academy, a newspaper office, a saw and grist mill, distillery, and 1,100 inhabitants. **Sangerfield Center** (Sangerfield p. o.) contains a church and 30 houses; and **Stockwell Settlement**, in the s. part, about 20 houses. The first settlement was commenced by Zerah Phelps, from Mass., in 1791.⁵ There are now 7 churches in town.⁶

STEBUX⁷ was formed from Whitestown, April 10, 1792. A part of Mexico (Oswego co.) was annexed, and Floyd and Rome were taken off, in 1796; and Leyden (Lewis co.) and Western in 1797. Parts of Steuben's Tract in Western and Remsen were annexed in 1803; and a part was annexed to Remsen in 1809. It lies in the interior, n. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is a hilly, broken upland, rising 800 to 1,200 feet above the Mohawk.⁸ The streams are small. Cincinnati Creek rises in the interior, and forms part of the e. boundary. The soil is a gravelly loam; and boulders are numerous. Quarries are worked, from which a good quality of building stone is obtained. **Steuben Corners** (Steuben p. o.) is a hamlet, in the s. part. **Steuben Station**, on the B. R. & U. R. R., is on the line of Boonville. The first settlement was commenced in 1789,⁹ under Baron Steuben. The census reports 7 churches in town.¹⁰

TRENTON—was formed from Seluyler, (Herkimer co.,) March 24, 1797. It lies up on the w. bank of West Canada Creek, near the center of the e. border of the co. The surface rises from the creek to the height of 400 to 600 feet; and from the summits it spreads out into an upland broken by ridges of drift. Cincinnati Creek flows through the n. part, and Nine Mile Creek through the s. part. The soil is a sandy and clayey loam, best adapted to grazing. The celebrated Trenton Falls, upon West Canada Creek, are within the limits of this town.¹¹ **Trenton**,¹² (p. v.) upon Cincinnati Creek, at the mouth of Steuben Creek, contains 3 churches and 50 houses. **Trenton Falls**, (p. v.), a short distance below the Falls, contains a church, gristmill, sawmill, and 20 houses. **South Trenton**, (p. v.) upon the old Utica turnpike, contains 2 churches and 30 houses. **Holland Patent**,¹³ (p. v.) in the w. part of the town, is a station upon the B. R. &

little w. of the village, in 1813, under the direction of Major James Duffin. It is still owned by the General Government, but is not in use. In 1784, Gen. Washington came thus far on a tour of business and pleasure. He, in company with Gen. Clinton, owned a tract of land in this co. of about 2,000 acres, comprising a part of Coxsborough and Carolina Townships in the town of West-mo-dul.

¹ Fort Williams, on the Mohawk, and Fort Bull, on Wood Creek, were built on the line between Albany and Oswego about 1755. Fort Bull was surprised by M. De Lery and a party of French and Indians, numbering 562 men, March 27, 1759. The English lost the fort and all the stores which it contained and 90 men. Forts Williams and Craven, located on the Mohawk, just below Rome, were destroyed by Gen. Webb in 1756, after the reduction of Oswego by the French. Fort Stanwix was begun July 25, 1758, by Brigadier Gen. John Stanwix, of the royal army. It was a square work, with bastions at the corners, and stood a few rods s. of the present park in the village. It was of earth and timber, surrounded by a ditch, and mounted with heavy cannon. In June, 1758, Col. Dayton took possession of it and named it Fort Schuyler. It was besieged in 1777 by St. Leger. Within the first few years the ground upon which the fort stood has been levelled, and not a vestige of it now remains. Fort Newport was a small square fort on Wood Creek, built in the French War. An octagonal block-house was built about 1765, during the alarm from Western Indian wars.

² These new reports 17 churches; 2 C. M., 2 Ep., 2 M. E., 2 P. S., 2 B. C., 1 Ev. Luth., 1 Germ. M. Ch., 1 Prot. F., and 1 Unit.

³ Named from Sanger, the pioneer of New Hartford, who gave 50 acres of land to the first church. This town is No. 20 of the Chenango 20 Townships, and lies between No. 18 and part of No. 19, as purchased in 1769-91 by Mr. Joel Myers, J. Sanger, and John J. Morgan, for 65 shillings and 25 shillings 2 pence per acre. Much of it was settled under perpetual leases.

⁴ Called by the Indians Skarewis, "Large Swamp."

⁵ He and wife, and Nathan Garney, came in in 1792; and Bong White, Phares Owen, Sylvanus Dyer, Asabel Bellows, Nathaniel Ford, Henry Knowlton, Jonathan Stratton, ———— Clark, Col. David Norton, and about 30 others, in 1794. The first birth was that of a daughter of Z. Phelps, in 1792; the first marriage, that of Sylvanus Dyer and Hannah Norton, and the first death, that of Sybil Knowlton. Polly Dyer taught the first school; and Justin and Ebenezer Hale kept the first inn and store. The first store in Waterville was kept by Sylvanus Dyer, in 1799.

⁶ 2 Cong., M. E., Prot. E., Presb., Bap., and B. C.

⁷ Named from Baron Steuben. In May, 1788, the Legislature granted him 16,000 acres in this town. He settled soon after, built a log house, and collected a colony of tenants, but did not live to see his contemplated improvement carried out. He was struck by paralysis Nov. 25, 1790, and died 3 days after. He was wrapped in his cloak and laid in the earth with his star of knighthood upon his breast. Shortly before La Fayette's visit in 1826, his remains were taken up and reinterred under a flag upon raised masonry. His property was partly bequeathed to the Wm. North and Bong Walker, his sons. His library was given to a young man named Mullicum. Col. Walker gave a W. L. Bap. Society a lease of 60 acres of land, of which was wood-land, around the grave, with no other aid than the obligation to keep this woodland fenced and the range of animals prevented thereon. This condition is carefully observed.

⁸ Stars Hill is the highest point in the co. On a clear day, Lake Ontario, parts of 7 counties, and the buildings of Hamilton College can be seen from its summit.

⁹ Samuel Sizer, Capt. Simon Fuller, and David Starr were early settlers. The first birth was that of Stephen Prokes, in 1792, and the first marriage, that of William Caswell and Abigail. The town was extensively settled by W. P. H. immigrants. A religious magazine, (W. L. S.) "A Goodly Land," American Advertiser, published in this town. — 2 M. E., 2 Cong., 2 P. S., and C. M. M. Ch.

¹⁰ This village place of resort was first brought to public notice by John Sherman, proprietor of the first public hotel in the town, erected in 1827. The falls are less interesting from the volume of water and height of fall than the peculiar wildness of the surrounding scenery. The ravine through which the stream flows is worn through the Trenton limestone to the depth of 20 to 200 ft. The sides are nearly perpendicular, and the water descends by a series of cascades a total depth of 120 ft. In the space of half a mile, the Indian names Ka-yo-ta, "dark brown water," and Kon-sa-cho, "shouting water," have been applied to this place. Trenton Village was called one-tenth of a mile in length.

¹¹ Incept. April 19, 1819, as "*Cochranburgh*," and changed April 26, 1833, to its present name. Its first name was given by Eben, in memory of a Dutch patriot and statesman who perished on the scaffold in 1782. *See Oneida Co. Rec.*

¹² Named from Henry, Lord Holland, patron of 2,000 acres, principally in this town. Resided to Beth and Horace Johnson and Andrew Cragie.

U. R. R. It contains 6 churches, the Holland Patent Academy, and 353 inhabitants. **Prospect**, (p. v.) on West Canada Creek, above the Falls, contains 2 churches, Prospect Academy, an extensive sawmill, a tannery, and 60 houses. **Stittsville**, (p. v.) on the line of Marcy, in the s. w. corner of the town, contains a church, cotton factory, sawmill, tannery, and about 40 houses. It is a station upon the B. R. & U. R. R. Settlement was commenced in 1793, by Gerrit Boon, from Holland.¹ The first church (Presb.) was formed soon after; Rev. — Fish was the first pastor.²

UTICA³—was incorp. as a village April 3, 1798. It was formed as a town, from Whitestown, April 7, 1817, and was incorp. as a city Feb. 13, 1832. It lies upon the s. bank of the Mohawk, on the e. border of the co. A wide intervalle extends along the river; and from it the surface rises in gradual slopes toward the s. w. It lies upon the Erie Canal, and is the n. terminus of the Chenango Canal. It is an important station upon the N. Y. C. R. R., and the s. terminus of the B. R. & U. R. R. It is the center of one of the best agricultural sections of the State; and its trade is extensive. It is largely engaged in manufactures, among which are cotton and woolen goods, mill-tones, screws, musical instruments, telegraphic apparatus, and a great variety of other articles.⁴

The *City Hall* is a fine, large, brick building on Genesee St., s. of the canal. It contains a large public hall, common council room, and rooms for the several city officers.

The *Public Schools* are under the charge of a Superintendent and Board of Education. They are graded, and include all departments from the primary to a thorough academic course. They employ 45 teachers,—6 males and 39 females. The whole number of children between the ages of 4 and 21 is 8,000, of which 3,226, or 40 per cent., attend school during some portion of the year. The total expenses of the schools for 1858 were \$15,546.82. The number of volumes in the district libraries is 3,018.

The *Utica Academy*, long an independent school, now constitutes the High School of the public school system of the city.

The *Utica Female Academy* is a flourishing institution, situated between Washington St. and Broadway, near Genesee St. It was founded in 1837, and its property is valued at \$25,000.

The *Academy of the Assumption* is under the care of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

The *State Lunatic Asylum* is located upon a large lot on an eminence near the w. line of the city. It receives insane persons subject to co. charge, where there is a reasonable prospect of relief, and such others as its accommodations will admit. Until recently it has received insane convicts; but this class will hereafter be sent to the asylum built for that purpose at Auburn. The average number of inmates during the last 16 years has been 381 annually.⁵

¹ Boon was an enterprising pioneer and agent of the Holland Land Company, the same that purchased in Western New York, alone, or with Le Roy, Bayard, McVeys, and Burleigh, purchased in trust for that company 40,057 acres of Orin-bull's Patent, 63,225 of Stoben's Patent, 1,200 of Alchin's Patent, and 23,000 of Servis's Patent. The last named, lying mostly in this town, was granted in 1708 to Peter Servis and 24 others for the benefit of Dr. Wm. Johnson. This tract was conveyed by the trustees above named to the Holland Company in 1801. Among the other early settlers were Col. Adam G. Mappa, Dr. Fr. A. Vander-Kemp, Judge John Storrs, Col. Robert Hicks, Peter Schuyler, John F. Little, Cheney and John Garrett, Wm. Bello, Col. Thos. Hicks, Edward Hughes, and Hugh Thomas. Boon returned to Holland, where he died many years after. The first child born was Adam Parker, in 1790; the first marriage, that of Jacob Joyce and Widow Peck; and the first death, that of — Nelson, in 1795.

² The census reports 15 churches; 4 M. E., 3 Bap., 2 Presb., (1 S. Bap., Cong., Calv. Meth., Prot. E., Union, and Unit.)

³ The Indians called the locality Yan-un-da-tis-sis, or Un-nu-da-ges-sis, "around the hill." After an old stockade, built in early times, was razed, it was called Tava-da-hi-to-s-da-gne, "rain of bert."

⁴ The *Eagle Mills* give employment to 120 hands, and produce 1,500,000 yards of cotton cloth annually.

The *Utica Steam Cotton Mills* employ 330 hands, and produce 1,100 yds. of cotton cloth daily.

The *Utica Wagon Mills* employ 180 hands, and use 350,000 lbs. of wood in the manufacture of carriages annually.

The *Utica Steam Wagon Co.* gives employment to 250 hands, and uses 1,800 lbs. of wood per day.

The *Utica Screw Manufacturing Co.* employs 50 hands, and turns out goods to the amount of \$90,000 annually.

The *Utica Millstone Manufacturing and Plaster Mills* give employment to 50 men, and turn out \$50,000 worth of products annually.

The city also contains extensive manufactories of starch, flour, clothing, organs, pianos, castings, machinery, stone ware, fire brick, carpets, oilcloths, leather, lumber, beer, and cigars.

⁵ An asylum of this kind was recommended by the Governor in 1830, and was annually urged by its friends, until an act was passed, March 10, 1833, appointing 3 commissioners to purchase a site not exceeding \$100,000 in value, and to contract for building. N. Dayton, C. McVean, and B. Withers were appointed; and in 1837 a farm of 130 acres was bought at the joint expense of the State and the citizens of Utica, (\$20,000 of \$105,000), and in that year Wm. Clarke, Francis L. Spangler, and Elam Lynds were appointed commissioners to erect buildings. The first plan (prepared by Clarke) embraced 4 buildings, each 500 feet long, facing outward, connected by open verandas, and including a court of about 13 acres. The main building was erected and the foundations were laid, when the plan was rescinded and attention given to finishing the main building. By act of April 7, 1842, the asylum was put in charge of 9 managers, appointed for a term of 3 years each by the Gov., and Senate, a majority of whom must reside within 5 mi. of the asylum. Dr. Amariah Brigham was chosen Superintendent, and upon his death (Sept. 8, 1849) Dr. Nathan D. Bonshur succeeded. The present Superintendent is Dr. John P. Gray, who was appointed in 1853.

The building was partially destroyed by a fire set by one of the inmates July 14, 1857. The walls remained standing, and the premises have been refitted without interruption of operations, and with improvements far exceeding in safety and convenience those that were destroyed. The sum of \$68,712 was granted in 1858 to rebuild the premises; and the labor is now

Besides the foregoing institutions, there are in the city 10 private schools, 5 banks, and 24 churches.¹

The site of the city is included in the colonial grant of 1734, styled Cosby's Manor. Settlement began soon after the Revolution; and in 1787 there were 3 log huts at this place.² The construction of the Seneca Turnpike and of a bridge gave the first impulse to its growth; and the Erie Canal in a few years doubled its business and population. Although the city has experienced disasters, its general growth in wealth and numbers has been steadily forward, and its geographical position, lines of communication, and natural advantages are guarantees of its future increase.³

VERNON—was formed from Westmoreland and Augusta, Feb. 17, 1802. A part of Stock-bridge (Madison co.) was taken off in 1836. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the center.⁴ Its surface is rolling, the mean elevation being about 200 ft. above the Mohawk. The principal streams are Oneida Creek, forming the w. boundary, and Skanandoa Creek,⁵ flowing through the E. part. The soil is a fine quality of gravelly and clay loam, underlaid by limestone, waterlime, and gypsum. Very few towns in the State surpass this in all the elements of fertility. A mineral spring is found a mi. s. w. of Vernon Center. **Vernon**, (p. v.), upon Skanandoa Creek, s. of the center, was incorp. April 6, 1827. It contains 2 churches, the Vernon Academy, a private seminary, bank, newspaper office, and tannery. Pop. 330. **Vernon Center** (p. v.) contains 2 churches and 30 dwellings. **Oneida Castle**, (p. v.), on the w. line, contains a church, academy, and 337 inhabitants, of whom 275 are in this town. **Turkey Street** is a

nearly completed. The buildings are well supplied with water and gas, and have ample fixtures for the extinguishment of fires in future, including steam force pumps, ample reservoirs of water, and pipes for filling the attic and upper rooms with steam. The asylum has shops and gardens for the employment of such as prefer it, and various amusements,—fairs, festivals, musical and theatrical entertainments, books, pictures, innocent games, and such other modes of occupation as are found to exert a salutary influence upon the "mild diseased." The *Opal*, a monthly magazine, is edited and printed at the asylum by its inmates; and the *American Journal of Insanity*, a quarterly journal, is conducted by its officers. The aggregate statistics of the asylum from Jan. 16, 1843, to Dec. 1, 1868, have been as follows:—

placements; 8 were in trade, and 4 had no occupation, 210 were natives of New York; 44 of Ireland, 19 of Eng.; 16 of Germany; 6 of Conn.; 4 each of Canada, Scotland, France, Penn., Vt., and Mass.; 3 each of N. H. and Wales; 2 each of Maine and Switzerland, and 1 each of R. I., Ohio, Ill., and Sweden. The principal causes were, so far as ascertained, all 13, 40, 48; 13; 28; 28; predisposed, 22; intemperance and vice, 20; religious excitement, 19; excessive labor and anxiety, 17; various maligencies and domestic troubles, each 15; business perplexities, 12; menstrual irregularities, 11; and periparturient and excessive labor and exposure, each 10.

¹ 4 Bap., 3 M. E., 3 Prot. E., 3 E. C., 2 Presb., 1 Cong. Ev. Luth., Jewish, Calv. Meth., 104, Prof. D., Germ. Meth., Wes. Meth., D. S. Bap., and Univ.

² Fort Schuyler at this place was built in 1758, and named from Col. Peter, an uncle of Gen. Philip Schuyler. It was a stockaded work, and stood between Main and Mohawk streets, bet w. Second Street. A blockhouse was built before the close of the Revolution on the site of the present court. Among the early settlers were Ulrich Alversen, Philip Mery, Francis Foster, Stephen Butler, Joseph Patton, Jason Plunkett, John Cunningham, Jacob Christman, and Matthew Howell. The first store and inn were kept by John Post in 1761, on the S. corner of Genesee and White-streets. Post had been a dealer among the Indians, and purchased large quantities of gunpowder. Some years after, he imported 500 lbs. of passenger-guns, for sale privately. In 1761, Parker & Stephens received a grant of the sole right of running a stage to Canada, to run every week between May and October. Mail-coaches landed from Canada at this place in 1762, and ran on along the route paying the expense. Fry and Johnson in 1767, commenced purchasing produce for cash, and began to observe that it had been justly monopolized by the Knickerbocker Society. The latter soon removed to Utica, and the spirit of rivalry of these men, and others who soon joined in it, drew a large population to the place as a market town. John Devoe, Cox, Werts Shearman, John Russell, and Daniel Thomas were early merchants. Nathan Williams, Francis Clark, Ernie A. Blockwood, and Joseph Kirkland were early lawyers.

³ The population of the town and city of Oneida has been as follows:—

1813	.....	1,700	1840	.....	12,782
1820	.....	2,972	1845	.....	12,194
1825	.....	3,640	1850	.....	17,045
1830	.....	5,242	1855	.....	22,469
1835	.....	6,938			

⁴ The territory of this town was included in the original Oneida Reservation. Among the persons mentioned in it were Blocker's youth, Parrott, Van Cloude's, Put. et. C. 1831, Co. S., Abraham Van Eps and Rev. John Augustus Put. et. C. The principal Oneida village was called Kanawaga, and the small remnant of this once powerful nation of Indians still live in the S. w. part of the town.

⁵ Named from the celebrated Oneida chief, and signifying *Hand-axe*, or stream of hand-axe. Alluding to his identification of his name. This fact has made this striking remark:— "I am an aged hand-axe. An hundred winters have whistled through my branches. I am old and at the top."

Yrs.	Admitted.		Recovered.		Whole No. Discharged.		PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERYS.		PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS.	
	Average Number.	Whole No.	Average Number.	Whole No.	Average Number.	Whole No.	On No. recovered.	On whole No. admitted.	Average Number.	Whole No.
1841	169	276	50	7	267	48	62	19.29	2.33	6.44
1841	236	275	132	15	471	55	93	48.50	3.39	6.78
1845	256	243	135	21	553	50	94	46.07	3.79	7.92
1846	282	237	133	22	622	46	99	39.46	3.53	7.77
1847	415	428	187	48	802	45	96	45.09	4.09	11.56
1848	474	465	174	56	877	36	99	42.96	9.80	18.14
1849	454	292	243	69	857	44	71	56.07	8.05	15.49
1850	433	267	171	51	816	39	49	46.59	9.65	11.77
1851	446	266	132	48	795	35	45	39.60	6.03	10.91
1852	441	300	156	39	825	35	37	40.00	4.72	8.81
1853	423	424	169	39	840	34	95	39.85	4.50	9.22
1854	414	300	164	65	839	37	46	42.05	7.75	11.63
1855	497	275	128	32	725	27	49	45.54	4.41	9.85
1856	454	212	160	50	697	22	24	41.73	4.30	9.91
1857	432	235	95	32	696	20	22	46.12	4.59	9.88
1858	489	333	114	31	787	21	23	34.23	3.55	6.23

Of the 3,516 patients received up to Dec. 1, 1858, 48, 6 were discharged, of whom 2,226 recovered, 801 were improved, and 1,191 were unimproved; 636 had died, and 39 were not insane. Great success attends the treatment in most cases when received at an early stage; but when the disease has continued a year or more the chances of recovery rapidly diminish, and in a few years cease altogether. The asylum is not designed as a hospital for incurable; and when the prospects of recovery or improvement cease, it is its general aim, to return patients to their friends or to local institutions of support.

Of those admitted in the year ending Nov. 30, 1858, 172 were males and 164 females, 23 were between 10 and 20; 91 between 20 and 30; 108 between 30 and 40; 62 between 40 and 50; 36 between 50 and 60; and 11 between 60 and 70. 98 males and 87 females were married; 79 males and 64 females were single; 6 were widows and 10 widows; 17 had received academic and 230 a common school education, 1 could only read and write; 12 could read but not write; and 11 were entirely without education. 236 had laborers, and 25 professional and literary, em-

thickly populated farming neighborhood. The first settlements were made in 1794-97.¹ The first religious services were held in 1801.²

VERONA—was formed from Westmoreland, Feb. 17, 1802. It lies on the w. border of the co., near the center. Its surface is generally level, slightly rolling in the e., and marshy in the w. Oneida Lake and Creek form the w. boundary, and Wood Creek³ the n. boundary. Several small streams in the town are tributaries to these. The soil is a deep, rich, alluvial loam. There is a mineral spring in the e. part of the town.⁴ **Verona** (p. v.) contains 2 churches, a tannery, and 30 houses; **Durhamville**, (p. v.), on the w. border, partly in Madison co., contains 2 churches, a glass factory, foundry, tannery, and 1,034 inhabitants; **Verona Depot**, (p. o.), a station on the N. Y. C. R. R., contains 10 houses; **State Bridge** (p. v.) contains 20 houses; **Higginsville** (p. v.) 25 houses; **New Louden**, (p. v.), in the n. part, 30 houses; **Seonondoa**, (p. v.), in the s. part, on the line of Vernon, 20 houses; **Verona Mills** (p. v.) 20 houses; **Dunbarton** a glass factory and 20 houses; and **Staceys Basin** 10 houses. Settlement was commenced in 1792, by Geo. A. Smith;⁵ Rev. Joseph Avery preached the first sermon. There are now 10 churches in town.⁶

VIENNA⁷—was formed from Camden, April 3, 1807, as "*Orange*." Its name was changed to "*Bengal*," April 6, 1808, and to Vienna, April 12, 1816. A part of Annsville was taken off in 1823. It lies on the w. border of the co., n. of the center. Its surface, rising from Oneida Lake on the s. border to an elevation of about 100 ft., spreads out into a rolling plateau. The n. w. part is hilly. Wood Creek and Oneida Lake form the s. boundary. Fish Creek forms most of the e. boundary, and unites with Wood Creek before it enters Oneida Lake. The w. branch of Fish Creek forms a part of the n. boundary. The soil is a light, sandy loam, underlaid by clay; in the s. w., along Fish Creek, it is alluvium. Good building stone is quarried in the e. part, and large quantities of bog ore have been raised from the marshes near the lake. **Vienna**, (p. v.), in the e. part, contains a church and 110 inhabitants. **North Bay**, (p. v.), in the s. part, near the lake, contains 2 churches, 3 sawmills, a shingle mill, and 25 houses. **McConnellsville**, (p. v.), in the n. part, on the line of Annsville, contains 20 houses; **Elpis**, a church and 8 houses. **Fish Creek Landing** contains 20 houses; **West Vienna**, (p. v.), on the lake, 20 houses. **Pine** is a hamlet, in the e. part. The first settlement was commenced near the close of the last century.⁸ There are now 6 churches in town⁹.

WESTERN—was formed from Steuben, March 10, 1797. Lee was taken off in 1811. It lies in the interior, n. of the center of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by numerous gulleys worn in the slate by the streams. Mohawk River and Lansing Kill Creek meet near the center and flow s. and s. w. into Rome. The soil in the valleys is alluvium. Stone quarries are worked which have furnished large quantities of stone for the Black River Canal. **Westernville** (p. v.) contains a church, a tannery, and 287 inhabitants. **North Western** (p. v.) con-

¹ The first settler was Josiah Bushnell, in 1794. Upon the relinquishment of the Indian title in 1797, a large number of families from Mass. and Conn. came in; and within 2 years every farm in town was taken up. Among the early settlers were families named, Bills, Broun, Wetton, Holmes, Stone, Gridley, Smith, Bissell, Foot, Goodwin, Lisbee, De Votie, Austin, Sturmyel, Griswold, Alford, Thrall, Wilder, Church, Spencer, Carter, Marshall, Tuttle, Bush, McEwen, Whiteoxon, and Webster, on Bas Church's location, around Vernon Center; Rev. John Sargent, and families named Colburn, Marvin, and McKean, on Sargent's Patent; Skinner, Lawrence, Shedd, Gratton, Deland, Spaulding, Grant, Kellogg, Tryon, Carter, Moore, Simons, Boone, May, Nathan, Page, Ingraham, Crocker, Graves, Soper, Norton, Dix, Vaughan, Wright, Cady, Kelsey, Raymond, Alling, Busch-trom, Carpenter, Hinzert, rd, Buxley, and Dubing, on the "Boersa Patent;" Griffin, Webster, Stone, Hotchkiss, Warren, Youngs, Willard, Langdon, and Nelder, in the s. w. part; Brockway, Ephim, Cole, Davis, Blount, Brookins, Day, Frank, Noyes, Campbell, Huntington, and Cook, in the N.; and Van Eps, Hubbard, Warner, Pierson, Patten, and Root on the Van Eps Patent. The first death was that of a daughter of Josiah Bushnell, in 1795. — Sessions taught the first school, in 1798; A Van Eps kept the first store, in 1798; and Asabel Gridley built the first grist-mill.

² There are now 8 churches in town; 3 Presb., 2 M. E., Bap., Cong., and Unit.

³ A royal black-hole was built at the mouth of this creek about 1722. It was about 8 rods square, on a slight elevation, and surrounded by a ditch.

⁴ A hotel and water cure has been erected for the accommodation of visitors and patients. The water is nearly saturated

with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and yielded to Prof. Noyes's analysis the following ingredients to the gallon:—

Muriate of soda.....720 gr.

Lime, with a little magnesia..... 68 "

Sulphate of lime..... 60 "

The water resembles in many respects that of the Harrogate Springs in England.

⁵ Smith was 8 days working his way through snow, swamps, and thickets from Westmoreland. Among the early settlers were Asabel Jackson, in 1796, near the Bloklouse; LaWhitten de Wardenon, at Oak Orchard, on Wood Creek, in 1796 or '97. Among the early settlers in the s. part in 1798 were Brooks, Langdon, Avery, Eames, Bosworth, Pomeroy, Day, Ellis, Fisher, Phelps, Benedict, Loomis, Warren, Tilden, Todd, Skinner, Hiltzington, Wheelan, Robbins, Clark, Bishop, and Brown. The first birth was that of Lya Smith, in 1795; and the first death was that of a child of Wardenon, in 1797, who was buried in its cradle for want of a coffin.—*Jones's Oneida Co.*, p. 671. Asabel Jackson kept the first inn, in 1796. The first saw and grist mills were built for the Indians.

⁶ 3 M. E., 2 S. D. Bap., Presb., Bap., Friends, Unit., and R. C. Thru. A Hamilton, John Lawrence, and John H. Church, under proceedings in chancery, became owners of this town.

⁷ Timothy Halsted, — Fisher, — Jarvis, Peter Gibbons, Isaac Babcock, Alex. and Jonathan Graves, Ephim Stoddard, Allen Nichols, and David Stone, were early settlers. The first birth was that of Holly Babcock, in 1803; and the first death, that of Alex. Graves, by an accident in a sawmill, in 1804. Lyanus Mothers taught the first school; Wm. Smith kept the first inn, in 1801. Ambrose Jones built the first saw-mill, in 1803; and Wm. Smith the first grist-mill, about 1804.

⁹ 3 M. E., Cong., O. S. Bap., Bap.

tains a church and 15 houses. **Hillside** (p.o.) contains 8 houses. **Big Brook** (p.o.) is a hamlet, near the E. line. **Delta** (p.v.) is in the s. w. corner, mostly in the town of Lee. The first settlement commenced in 1789, by Asa Beckwith and his sons Asa, Barben, Wolcott, and Lemuel, and Henry Wager.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1798; Rev. Stephen Parsons preached occasionally. There are now 6 churches in town.²

WESTMORELAND—was formed from Whitestown, April 10, 1792. A part of Whites-town was annexed March 15, 1798. Verona and part of Vernon were taken off in 1802. It is an interior town, lying s. of the center of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, with a mean elevation of 150 to 250 ft. above the Mohawk. The streams are mostly small brooks. Iron ore has been obtained in large quantities for the Westmoreland, Lenox, Onondaga, and Paris furnaces. Several quarries of fine building stone have been wrought; and from some of these grindstones were formerly manufactured. The soil is principally a gravelly and clayey loam, adapted to grain raising and pasturage. **Hampton**, (Westmoreland p.o.) in the E. part of the town, contains 3 churches, several manufactories,³ and 400 inhabitants. **Lowell**, (p.v.) in the s. w. part, contains a church and 25 houses. **Heck Works**, (p.v.) s. w. of the center, contains a large furnace⁴ and 16 houses. **Lairdsville**,⁵ (p.v.) in the s. part, contains a church and 15 houses. **Spencer Settlement**, on the s. line, and **Eureka**, 2 mi. s., each contains about 15 houses. The first settlement was made by James Dean, upon a patent granted to him under an act of May 5, 1786.⁶ The first church (Cong.) was formed Sept. 20, 1792.⁷

WHITESTOWN⁸—was formed March 7, 1788, and originally included an indefinite amount of territory extending westward, at the present time forming several counties. Steuben, Mexico, Paris, and Westmoreland were taken off in 1792; Augusta in 1798; Utica in 1817; and New Hartford in 1827. It lies upon the s. bank of the Mohawk, a little s. e. of the center of the co. A broad, flat intervale extends along the Mohawk; and from it the surface rises in gentle slopes about 100 ft. and from the summits spreads out into a rolling upland. Oriskany Creek⁹ flows N. E. through near the center, and Sauquoit Creek through the E. part. The soil is mostly a fine quality of gravelly loam and alluvium, well adapted to grain raising. **Whitesboro'**,¹⁰ (Whitestown p.o.) in the Mohawk Valley, in the s. e. part of the town, was incorp. March 26, 1813. It contains 4 churches, the Whitestown Seminary, a bank, and several small manufactories. It is a canal and R. R. station. Pop. 953. **Oriskany**, (p.v.) near the mouth of Oriskany Creek, is a canal village and R. R. station. It contains 5 churches and several extensive manufactories.¹¹ Pop. 711. **Yorkville** and **New York Mills**, in the s. part, are manufacturing villages, upon Sauquoit Creek, the former containing about 50 houses and the latter 3 churches and 60 houses.¹² **Walesville**, (p.o.) **Colemans Mills**, and **Pleasant Valley** are hamlets or thickly settled farming neighborhoods. The first settlement was made by Judge Hugh White and his 5 sons, Daniel C., Joseph, Hugh, jr., Ansel, and Philo, in May, 1781.¹³ This was the first settlement in the co., and became the nucleus of civilization for Central N. Y. The first church (Presb.) was formed Aug. 20, 1794; the first settled pastor was Rev. Bethuel Dodd.¹⁴

¹ These settlers, with one exception, continued to reside on their first locations until their deaths. Gen. Wm. Lloyd one of the settlers of the location of Indianapolis, settled here in 1803, and continued a resident until his death in 1841. The household being long retarded settlement, and is still a source of descent to him.

² 3 M. E., Calv. Meth., Presb., and Friends.

³ The Millbrook Iron Works of Smith, Parker, Hallack & Co., at this place employ 40 hands, and have a capital of \$20,000. Ford's Hardware Manufactory has a capital of \$2,000, and gives employment to 50 hands.

⁴ The saw works engaged in the manufacture of shelf hardware, have a capital of \$10,000, and employ 30 hands. A blast furnace established here the commencement of the century was run 10 years.

⁵ Named from Samuel Laird, an early settler.

⁶ This patent names Dean's Creek as Koughtanaga, and a small branch of Oriskany Creek, Kan-yo-sto-tu. Among the other early settlers were Jonathan Dean, Silas Phelps, Ephraim Blackmer, Nehemiah Jones, Joseph Blackmer, son, Amos Smith, John Morse, Daniel Sedly, Elijah Smith, Samuel Starr, Alexander Dickinson, and Stephen Bingham located in town. Mr. Dean was an Indian trader, acquired the language of the natives, and exercised much influence over them. He received this grant through a stipulation made by the Indians as a reward for services rendered to their nation. Although greatly attached to him, these savages upon one occasion came near

taking his life to avenge for the death of one of their number who was accidentally killed by a Dutchman on the Mohawk. He died Sept. 10, 1823, aged 70 years. *See* *Geo. & Co.* p. 740. A MS. account of Indian mythology, written by him, is in the State Library.

⁷ The census reports 6 churches in town, 3 M. E., Bap., O. S. Bap., and Friends.

⁸ Named from Hugh White, the pioneer settler.

⁹ Signifying "river of nettles."

¹⁰ The first courthouse of Herkimer co. was erected here in 1793. A clerk's office of the Supreme Court of the State was established at this place April 4, 1795.

¹¹ Oriskany Manufacturing Co., incorp. Feb. 16, 1811, for the manufacture of woollen cloths, was the oldest one of the kind in the State. It had 8 sets of machinery and employ 40 hands. The Dexter Manufacturing Co. has 42 sets of machinery and employed 130 hands. The factories are not now in operation.

¹² The New York Mills, an extensive mill and factory, has branches at Yorkville, New York Mills, and Upper New York Mills, the last named in New Britain. It has a capital of \$200,000.

¹³ Among the other early settlers were Amos Wetmore, Jona. Platt, Geo. Dodd, Jr., Thomas E. Gidd, Leuben Wiley, Arthur Rice, French Stacy, Uzum Mosley, G. D. Douglass, Wm. C. Tracy, Gerrit Y. Lansing, and Henry R. Stearns. The first child born was Esther White, and the first death, that of Mrs. Black Eye, soon after the first settlement. The first gristmill in the town and co. was built in 1788, by Judge White, Amos Wetmore, and John Beardsley.

¹⁴ There are now 13 churches in town, 3 Presb., 3 M. E., 2 Bap., 2 Prot. E., Cong., Calv. Meth., and Union.

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Oneida County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.		No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.				No. of Districts.	Children taught.
Annsville.....	14,188	18,843	256,290	26,950	283,240	1,380	1,335	409	521	415	17	1,172
Augusta.....	14,247	33,211	315,190	59,200	374,390	1,133	1,200	428	480	378	12	983
Ava.....	9,192	13,295	96,292	4,800	101,092	670	572	219	229	267	9	501
Boonville.....	18,290	21,810	412,895	12,400	425,295	2,355	2,099	748	823	500	23	1,550
Bridgewater.....	11,573	3,105	231,240	31,370	262,610	615	588	246	237	191	8	485
Canden.....	13,424	17,083	294,849	9,500	304,349	1,431	1,499	564	606	522	14	1,150
Deerfield.....	16,299	4,416	295,399	4,300	300,000	1,149	1,108	387	421	292	11	769
Florence.....	13,131	17,145	315,985	2,650	318,635	1,451	1,361	490	529	417	17	1,204
Floyd.....	15,713	5,889	253,760	22,615	276,375	725	718	273	285	195	11	519
Kirkland.....	15,393	3,706	588,730	104,700	693,430	1,865	1,944	635	728	522	17	1,258
Lee.....	18,659	9,667	287,430	28,500	315,930	1,633	1,487	555	596	481	17	1,190
Marcy.....	16,151	3,356	278,410	8,400	286,810	916	851	342	335	281	12	682
Marshall.....	16,474	3,211	347,166	28,750	375,916	1,095	1,032	391	431	325	10	535
New Hartford.....	13,354	2,639	651,030	34,900	685,930	2,132	2,385	707	827	415	18	1,536
Paris.....	15,709	3,099	546,729	81,450	628,179	1,825	1,870	679	768	484	15	1,251
Rensselaer.....	14,069	57,687	217,085	13,400	230,485	1,423	1,261	478	505	365	14	1,028
Rome.....	22,592	19,292	1,796,920	629,631	2,426,551	5,449	5,271	1,600	2,032	848	21	3,351
Saugerties.....	14,810	3,865	332,510	180,500	513,010	1,216	1,298	449	491	310	11	927
Stoueville.....	17,884	8,041	158,103	5,180	163,283	827	765	299	297	246	13	529
Trenton.....	21,800	6,843	348,160	56,700	404,860	2,678	1,909	626	734	527	14	1,183
Utica.....	2,223	292	3,129,620	1,347,511	4,477,131	10,648	11,621	3,103	4,339	2,173	19	8,000
Vernon.....	19,593	4,282	673,410	24,170	697,580	1,524	1,481	598	619	529	12	1,090
Verona.....	26,325	15,311	198,350	17,700	216,050	3,712	3,211	1,205	1,330	852	27	2,227
Vermont.....	13,595	22,139	278,900	27,552	306,452	1,085	1,063	623	692	459	19	1,363
Western.....	21,723	9,223	278,000	27,552	305,552	1,256	1,260	462	490	325	17	1,027
Westmoreland.....	23,423	4,223	322,500	33,000	355,500	1,164	1,064	389	675	563	17	1,166
Whitestown.....	14,593	2,813	729,650	23,218	752,868	2,289	2,549	737	1,106	540	13	1,649
Total.....	435,800	286,004	13,558,333	3,929,650	16,487,982	53,957	56,572	17,782	21,175	13,016	412	8,615

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.					Domestic Cattle on Farms, or Yards.		
	Horses.	Wheated Oxen and Calves.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Wheat.	Spring.	Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.		Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.
Annsville.....	337	1,473	1,256	1,569	1,075	1,337	73,370	3,709	20,004	8,341	165,906	3,085	1,292
Augusta.....	628	1,659	1,061	2,178	1,857	2,337	74,532	2,491	11,349	35,315	167,980	31,661	803
Ava.....	287	642	1,217	922	479	92	28,945	3,015	13,182	1,942	111,020	110,292	1,124
Boonville.....	967	1,064	2,612	800	1,639	323	59,634	6,785	32,652	3,775	223,525	5,399	979
Bridgewater.....	439	809	1,131	2,039	581	727	58,789	3,546	15,844	22,156	66,701	146,975	239
Canden.....	529	1,150	1,106	1,878	881	1,479	39,483	3,223	15,609	23,508	168,845	1,925	1,094
Deerfield.....	599	896	2,578	874	1,258	666	36,949	4,199	30,211	17,330	129,170	48,298	1,319
Florence.....	299	749	1,008	897	816	1,919	36,949	4,001	11,952	11,779	124,710	53,755	416
Floyd.....	636	872	2,062	1,611	1,686	1,508	75,897	4,426	19,888	18,291	120,510	186,100	1,135
Kirkland.....	697	1,131	1,255	2,011	1,063	1,754	91,012	3,919	25,829	6,296	131,618	37,408	413
Lee.....	751	1,287	2,215	2,145	1,093	3,153	87,065	5,561	21,675	23,812	295,859	112,487	2,215
Marcy.....	585	994	1,882	2,068	1,134	1,716	50,814	4,252	38,816	19,715	160,319	24,917	742
Marshall.....	625	1,332	1,280	1,603	708	3,455	68,571	3,853	26,380	37,209	103,250	31,572	657
New Hartford.....	746	1,120	1,734	2,219	1,261	1,281	66,518	4,988	27,076	32,342	109,233	65,421	1,573
Paris.....	464	629	1,786	812	715	986	175,528	4,133	23,022	1,166	184,969	116,000	1,230
Rensselaer.....	1,000	1,279	2,529	2,334	2,200	9,068	139,412	5,496	37,737	23,664	174,236	127,629	1,411
Saugerties.....	327	1,008	876	5,974	722	887	35,294	4,000	19,981	22,736	71,000	159,000	385
Stoueville.....	529	1,029	2,764	1,267	981	30	38,773	6,116	17,739	11,057	200,890	14,179	2,127
Trenton.....	778	1,241	3,163	1,118	1,126	665	86,063	7,745	28,175	28,810	167,818	509,249	809
Utica.....	493	106	467	84	864	1	16,337	1,195	5,715	1,242	7,742	49	1
Vernon.....	815	1,218	2,041	1,910	1,044	2,631	40,179	4,197	17,301	28,099	171,466	377,377	706
Verona.....	1,061	2,182	2,993	3,094	2,041	1,509	127,013	8,261	31,236	37,552	241,277	171,466	1,652
Vermont.....	578	1,493	1,199	2,253	1,161	2,082	61,517	3,329	16,876	19,440	82,715	2,241	2,051
Western.....	771	1,289	2,989	2,647	1,365	3,047	56,288	6,091	23,871	23,713	26,000	219,910	1,799
Westmoreland.....	832	1,628	2,411	1,636	1,159	622	103,947	5,792	28,336	46,399	22,092	9,474	412
Whitestown.....	799	958	1,245	1,986	1,139	621	69,651	4,797	27,045	26,244	95,558	11,769	1,016
Total.....	17,398	39,938	47,791	59,841	31,222	44,404	1,962,859	121,632	621,618	631,262	3,912,176	3,311,134	27,989

ONONDAGA COUNTY.



This county was formed from Herkimer, March 5, 1791, and included the original Military Tract. Cayuga was taken off March 8, 1799; Cortland, April 8, 1808; and a part of Oswego, March 1, 1816. It was named from the Onondaga tribe of Indians, whose principal residence was within its border. It lies near the center of the State, centrally distant 127 mi. from Albany, and contains 812 sq. mi.

Its surface is naturally divided into two nearly equal parts by an e. and w. line, the s. half being nearly level, and the n. broken by ridges of hills and gradually sloping upward to a height of about 1,000 feet on the s. border. These highlands constitute a portion of the most northerly spurs of the Central Allegany Mountains,

where they sink down to a level with the lowlands which surround Lake Ontario. They are divided into five distinct ridges, all having a general s. and s. direction and separated by narrow and deep valleys. The most eastern of these ridges enters the town of Manlius from the e., and extends northward to the immediate vicinity of the Erie Canal, the valley of Limestone Creek forming its w. boundary. Its highest point is 600 to 800 ft. above the valley. The second ridge lies between the valleys of Limestone and Batternut Creeks and embraces the highlands of Fabius and Pompey, the w. part of Manlius, and the e. part of La Fayette and De Witt. In Pompey this range attains an elevation of 1,743 ft. above tide. The lower or s. part of this ridge is subdivided by the deep valley of the w. branch of Limestone Creek. The third range, between the valleys of Batternut and Onondaga Creeks, comprises the highlands of the central part of La Fayette, the w. part of De Witt, and the e. portions of Tully, Onondaga, and Syracuse. Its highest point, in La Fayette, is several hundred ft. lower than the hills of Pompey. The fourth range, between Onondaga and Nine Mile Creeks, comprises the highlands of Otisco, the w. portions of Tully, La Fayette, Onondaga, and Geddes, and the e. portions of Marcellus and Camillus. The highest point of this range, in Otisco, is but a few ft. lower than the highest point of Pompey. The fifth range, lying between Nine Mile Creek and Skaneateles Lake and Outlet, comprises the highlands of Spafford, the w. parts of Marcellus and Camillus, and the e. parts of Skaneateles and Elbridge. Its highest point, Ripley Hill, in Spafford, is 1,981 ft. above tide. The axis of this whole system of highlands, extending through Pompey, Fabius, and Tully, forms a part of the watershed between Susquehanna River and Lake Ontario. The declivities of these hills are generally steep; but their summits are rolling and crowned with forests or cultivated fields.

The geological formation of the co. consists of alternate strata of shale and limestone, overlying each other in nearly horizontal layers. The lowest of these, cropping out on the s. shore of Onondaga Lake, is the Clinton group of shale, and successively above these, toward the n., the Niagara limestone, the red and green shales and gypsum belonging to the Onondaga salt group, the waterlime group, Oriskany sandstone, Onondaga limestone, corniferous limestone, Seneca limestone, Marcellus shales, Hamilton shales, Tully limestone, Genesee slate, and Ithaca shales. The last four mentioned are found upon the summits of the southern hills. The salt group occupies the very base of the hills; and the limestones crop out along their declivities in an e. and w. line extending through the center of the co. The celebrated Onondaga Salt Springs are in the deep valley in which Onondaga Lake is situated, and the salt water is found above or within the strata of red shale. The salt wells are 200 to 400 feet deep. The green shales, embracing the hopper-formed strata, the magnesian or vermicular lime, and large quantities of gypsum in isolated masses, lie immediately above the red shales, and form the first declivities of the ranges of hills. The gypsum is extensively quarried, and is one of the most important minerals in the State.¹ Next above these shales is the waterlime stone,—another important and valuable mineral. The Onondaga limestone

¹ Throughout the gypsum regions are found numerous tunnel-shaped cavities at the surface of the ground, 5 to 30 ft. deep and about the same in circumference. These are supposed to be caused by the underlying rocks being slowly dissolved by the rains, and the earth above falling into the cavity so formed. From year to year new cavities are continually forming.

² This stone is burned and ground, and used for cement. It readily hardens under water, and may be used in all places exposed to continual dampness. It was used for constructing the locks on the Erie Canal, and is used for road work throughout the Western States and Canada. It forms one of the most valuable exports of the co.

furnishes a beautiful and valuable building stone; and nearly all of the limestone strata furnish quicklime of a superior quality.

In variety, strength, and fertility, and in all the elements of perpetual productiveness, the soil of this co. is not surpassed by that of any other co. in the State. It is extensively derived from the decomposition of the underlying rocks.¹ But the northern towns are nearly all covered with drift, and their soil is generally a light, sandy loam, alternating with heavy clay. The vast deposits of lime upon the hills go far toward enriching the soil of the valleys.² In the central and s. portions the marshes are covered many feet thick with peat and muck formation, formed by the decaying vegetation of centuries, and furnishing the elements of almost boundless future fertility.³ More than one-half the entire tobacco crop of the State is raised in this co.

The streams of the co. nearly all flow in a northerly direction and discharge their waters through Oswego River into Lake Ontario. In their course from the highlands they often flow over perpendicular ledges and through narrow ravines, forming a great number of beautiful cascades, the principal of which will be more particularly noticed in the description of the different towns. Oswego River, which forms a part of the e. boundary of Lysander, is formed by the junction of Seneca and Oneida Rivers. Seneca River⁴ enters the s. part of the co. from the w. and pursues a winding course until it unites with Oneida River. It is a broad, deep stream, and has upon it one series of rapids, which has been converted into a valuable water-power. In the lower part of its course it contains a broad sweep or bend from a s. e. to a s. w. direction; and at its extreme s. point it receives the Onondaga Outlet from the s. Oneida River, the outlet of Oneida Lake, is a deep, sluggish, crooked stream, 18 mi. in length, and forms a link in the chain of internal navigable waters of the State. Limestone and Bitternut Creeks, after flowing through narrow and deep parallel valleys among the hills, unite in the s. part of the town of Manlius, and flow into Chittenango Creek a few mi. above its entrance into Oneida Lake. Onondaga and Nine Mile Creeks—the latter being the outlet of Otisco Lake—both flow into Onondaga Lake. Otisco Inlet, a small stream entering the co. from the s., may be considered the head branch of Nine Mile Creek. Skaneateles Outlet discharges its waters into Seneca River just beyond the w. border of the co. Several small streams take their rise in the s. part of the co., and, flowing s., form the head branches of Tioughnioga River. The principal lakes in the co. are Oneida, Onondaga, and Cross Lakes, upon the level land of the s., and Skaneateles and Otisco Lakes, in deep valleys among the hills of the s. Oneida Lake, extending along the s. e. border of the co., is about 30 mi. in length; and it forms a portion of the chain of the internal navigable waters of the State.⁵ Onondaga Lake, celebrated for the salt springs which are found in its immediate vicinity, is about 5 mi. long.⁶ Cross Lake, upon the s. w. border of the co., is a shallow body of water, about 5 mi. long, and may be considered as simply an enlargement of Seneca River. Skaneateles Lake, 16 mi. long, occupies a deep and narrow valley among the hills, and is considered one of the finest sheets of water in the State. The banks along its s. part rise precipitously to a height of several hundred ft., and the scenery is singularly wild and rugged. Toward the s. the summits decline in height, and the land gradually and smoothly slopes down to the very edge of the water, forming a rich and exceedingly beautiful landscape. Otisco Lake is about 1 mi. long, and is nearly surrounded by steep hills, 400 to 800 ft. above its surface. In the region occupied by the waterlime and Onondaga limestone formations are many deep rents and fissures, from 50 to 200 ft. below the surface, some of which contain little sheets of water. These remarkable depressions are evidently the result of

¹ "Of these systems of rocks constitute the basis of our soils; their particles, separated by the action of the elements, have been decomposed and in process of time rendered fruitful. Besides these rocks, we have beds of gravel and rounded stones, that have been brought to us from the far North by water; and we often see large boulders of granite rocks that were brought in on islands of ice that once drifted about in the sea that, in a period far back in the world's history, submerged all this part of the continent. The springs that flow from the lime rocks deposit lime,—in many instances in sufficient quantities to make farm fences and to burn lime. So highly are many of these springs charged with carbonate of lime that as soon as the water meets the air it parts with a part of the lime and incrusts leaves and trees and whatsoever may be encountered. These substances, perhaps, then decay, leaving perfect fountains upon the solid rock." *Ag. Address of Hon. George Tenckers.*

² "There are large deposits of mud in this co.; one just e. of Syracuse is fully shown by the rail road cutting through it. The great Onondaga Swamp is rich in this valuable fertilizer. Lake Solon, in Manlius, is constantly depositing this mineral; the trees that fall into the lake are whitened with it. Onondaga Lake is surrounded by a mud bed. The lakes of Tully are also mud lakes." *Ag. Address of Hon. Geo. Tenckers.*

³ "As we go south, the rugged front of the limestone gives up a

hard soil to work,—being mixed with stones,—but of a most fruitful character. On still farther s. a grazing district takes the place of a wheat growing one. This change, however, may not be due entirely to changes in the composition of the formations. The country has become decidedly lilly. We now find steep slopes, incline d surfaces, deep ravines, rounded hills,—in fine, all the characteristics of good fields and walks for sheep and cows, for sweet grass and pure streams of water."—*Travellers.*

⁴ "This stream forms the drainage of nearly all of the small lakes in Central N. Y. Large sums of money have been expended in deepening its channel at Ducks Reef, upon the w. border of the co., for the purpose of draining the extensive marshes near the outlet of Cayuga Lake. The enterprise has been partially successful, and a large amount of valuable land has been reclaimed.

⁵ The outlet of this lake is navigable; and a canal 7 mi. in length connects Wood Creek, one of its tributaries, with the Erie Canal at Higgonsville.

⁶ A low, semi-circular piece of ground, about 2 mi. in length and 1 mi. width, extends southward from the head of this lake, and is bordered by steep banks 15 to 25 ft. high,—probably the ancient border of the lake. In and around this marsh the salt springs are found.

subsidence, as the faces of the cliffs are nearly perpendicular, and the surface of the rocks above is much cracked and broken.¹

The co. seat is located at the city of Syracuse. The courthouse, a beautiful structure, built of Onondaga limestone and elaborately finished, is situated on W. Genesee St., near the center of the city.² It is one of the finest buildings of the kind in the State.³ The Onondaga Penitentiary, a city and co. prison and workhouse, is a commodious brick edifice, situated upon an eminence a mile, n. e. of the courthouse. It contains apartments for a jail, and is also used for the imprisonment of criminals sentenced for short terms. Prisoners are received from Oswego and Madison cos. The clerk's office is a fireproof brick building, situated at the corner of Church and North Salina Sts. It contains rooms for the Surrogate and Supervisors. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 34 acres on Onondaga Hill, 1 mi. s. w. of Syracuse. The average number of inmates is 200, supported at a weekly cost of \$1.26 each. The building is commodious, but poorly ventilated. Little attention is paid to the improvement of the inmates; and in accumulations, cleanliness, and attention to the sick and insane, the institution is not above the average of similar institutions in the State.

The Erie Canal extends e. and w. through near the center of the co. The Oswego Canal extends from the Erie at Syracuse, s. through Salina and Clay, to Lake Ontario at Oswego. The N. Y. Central R. R. extends through Manlius, De Witt, Syracuse, Gottes, Camillus, Van Buren, and Elbridge. From Syracuse two divisions of this r. r. extend westward to Rochester, one via Clyde and Lyons, called the New Road, and the other via Auburn and Geneva, called the Old Road. The Oswego & Syracuse R. R. extends from Syracuse s. through Gottes, Van Buren, and Lysander; and the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York R. R. extends from Syracuse s. through Onondaga, De Witt, La Fayette, Fabius, and Tully, uniting with the N. Y. & Erie R. R. at Binghamton. The Union R. R. is a short road extending from the s. terminus of the Binghamton road to the Erie Canal, in Gottes.

Fifteen newspapers are published in the co.; 3 daily, 10 weekly, 1 semi-monthly, and 1 monthly.⁴

¹These lakes are sometimes called "green lakes," from their peculiar form, and sometimes "green lakes," from the color of their waters.

²The first courts were held in farms and private residences at Onondaga, Leuca, on the shores of Cayuga Lake, Cayuga co., and on a hill in Madison co. The first courthouse was erected at Onondaga Hill, in 1816-17. The commissioners appointed to select the site for the courthouse were Asa Danforth, George Ballard, and Boswell Tinsley. In 1820 an act was passed to remove the co. seat to the village of Syracuse, and John Smith, Oren Hutchinson, and Samuel Bowman were commissioners to select the site. The courthouse was finally built on a lot about midway between the two rival villages of Syracuse and Sardinia. It was destroyed by fire in 1850, and the present structure was erected soon after. The first c. o. officers were 5th Phelps, *First Judge*; Benj. Ledyard, *Clark*; John Harris, *Sheriff*; and Moses De Witt, *Surrogate*.

³The library of the Court of Appeals is kept in the courthouse.

⁴*The Home Gazette*, established at Manlius in 1806 by Abraham Comey, was the first paper published in the co. At that time an effort was made to change the name of the village from "Manlius" to "Deane." The paper was continued about 1 year.

The Herald of the Times was started at Manlius in 1808 by Leonard Kellogg. In 1833 its name was changed to

The Morning Times, and it was successively issued by James Penick, S. S. Hays, and Daniel Clark. October 28, 1818, Mr. Clark changed its name to

The Onondaga Herald; soon after it was changed to

The Times, and continued about 3 years. June 27, 1821, Thurlow Wood became editor, and the name was changed to

The Onondaga County Republican. October 27, 1824, it passed into the hands of Laurin Dewey, who changed it to

The Onondaga Republican. Soon after, Linn A. Miller became proprietor, and the name was changed to

The Morning Republican. It afterward passed into the hands of L. S. Hays, and was continued about 5 years.

The Onondaga Echo was published at Manlius a short time in 1831 by ———— Londa.

The Lyra was started at Onondaga Hollow in 1811 by Thomas C. Fay, and was continued about 2 years. Thurlow Wood commenced his apprenticeship in this office.

The Onondaga Reporter was established at Onondaga Hollow in 1814 by Lewis H. Rollin, and was continued until 1820, when it was removed to Syracuse and united with the *Gazette*, under the name of

The Onondaga Reporter and Syracuse Gazette. In 1842 it passed into the hands of Sherman A. Clark, who changed it to

The Syracuse News, and continued it about 2 years.

The Onondaga Gazette was established at Onondaga Hill in 1816 by Alexander Morse, Wm. Ray, author of "The Horrors

of Slavery," was edited at one time. In 1824 it passed into the hands of Cyprian S. McConnell, and was changed to

The Onondaga Journal. In 1827 Vivian W. Smith became proprietor, and in 1829 he removed it to Syracuse, and united it with the *Syracuse Advertiser*, after which the paper changed the name of

The Onondaga Standard, Sept. 10, 1823, published by William A. Smith, S. E. T. A., and A. L. Smith, W. L. Grandin, and Marcus Eaton, were subsequently incorporated in its publication at different times till 1828, when it passed into the hands of Van Alstyne. In 1830 Agass sold his interest to Wm. Sumner, and the paper is now published by Sumner & Brother.

The Syracuse Daily Standard was started in June, 1845, by Smith & Agass, and was continued until it was revived January 1, 1850, and is now published by Sumner & Brother.

The Onondaga Gazette was established at Syracuse in April, 1823, by John Purinton, and was the first paper printed at Syracuse. In about a year it was changed to

The Syracuse Gazette and General Advertiser, and continued until 1829, when it was united with the *Onondaga Register*.

The Syracuse Advertiser was started in 1825 by John F. Wynn and Thos. B. Larnum. Norman Rowley was afterwards connected with it, but John F. Wynn was assumed the entire control, and continued it till 1827, when it was united with the *Journal*, and its name changed to the *Standard*.

The Sardinia Standard was started in October, 1822, (now it is now the *First Ward*) at Syracuse, by Benjamin S. J. Lincoln. In 1827 it was changed to

The Sardinia Herald, and it was re-named a short time by Joseph Bump.

The Courier was published at Deane in a short time in 1814 by Eud. Prince. In 1822 it was taken to Onondaga and changed to

The Sardinia Courier and Enterprise, but was discontinued after a few numbers.

The Onondaga Republican was started at Syracuse in 1818, by W. S. Campbell. In 1824 it passed into the hands of J. B. Clark & Co., and its name was changed to

The Onondaga Republican. In 1824, A. M. B. became proprietor, and continued it till

The Onondaga Echo. In 1827 it was sold to J. M. Peters, and published by

The Syracuse News. In 1837, K. B. B. became proprietor, and continued it till 1842, when it was sold to J. M. Peters, and was published by

The Syracuse News. It was discontinued in 1837 by John M. Peters, who was succeeded by J. M. Peters.

The American Patriot was started at Deane in Village new

This co. was the chief seat of the Onondaga Nation of Indians, the central of the Five Nations. Their name is said to signify "sons of the hills," or "men of the mountains." To this nation was intrusted the care of the sacred council fire; and upon their territory were held the great councils of the Iroquois, to decide upon peace, war, and matters of general policy. The Onondagas were regarded as particularly a sacred nation; and their chiefs were more influential than those of any other nation. The most authentic accounts of these Indians seem to indicate that they were originally a subordinate tribe, living upon the St. Lawrence near Montreal, and were held in subjection by the Adirondacks, then the most powerful nation of the North. Several hundred years before the discovery of America, they rose upon their oppressors, but were defeated. They then fled, and

- Tabliss in 1836 by J. Tenney, and was continued for 3 years.
- The Western Star Journal* was started March 29, 1839, by V. W. A. S. F. Smith. In 1843 its name was changed to
- The Syracuse Weekly Journal.** In 1847 it was published by Barnes, Smith & Cooper; and in 1849 it passed into the hands of V. W. Smith; and in 1850 Seth Hight became proprietor, and George Terwilliger editor. In 1853 Banforth Merrick became proprietor, and in 1854 it passed into the hands of T. S. Truair, Andrew Shuman editor. In 1855 J. G. K. Truair bought the establishment, and Sept. 1, 1856, Anson G. Chester assumed the editorial charge. It is now published by J. G. K. Truair & Co., Rodney L. Adams, editor.
- The Syracuse Daily Journal** was established July 4, 1841, by S. F. Smith. It is now issued by J. G. K. Truair & Co., and edited by R. L. Adams and T. S. Truair.
- The Empire State Democrat and United States Review* was started in 1840 by Hiram Cummings, and continued about 3 years.
- The Onondaga Messenger* was started in 1841 by Joseph Barber. In 1842 it was changed to
- The Syracusean*, and was continued about 1 year.
- The Morning Sentinel* (first daily paper in Syracuse) was started in Jan. 1843, by N. M. B. Lathrop, and was continued about 1 year, when it was changed to
- The Onondaga Sentinel*, and issued weekly, with a few intervals, until 1850.
- The Democratic Freeman* was started in 1844 by J. N. T. Tucker, continued a short time thereafter by James Kinney as publisher and J. N. T. Tucker as editor, when it was changed to
- The Syracuse Star.* In 1846 it was published by Kinney, Marsh & Barnes; in 1847-48 by Kinney & Marsh; in 1849-50, I by Kinney & Masters. It soon after passed into the hands of Geo. F. Constock, publisher, and Winslow M. Watson, editor. In 1852 S. Corning Judd became editor and proprietor. In October, 1854, it passed into the hands of Edward Hoagland, who changed it to
- The Syracuse Republican* and continued it about 1 year.
- The Syracuse Daily Star* was established in 1846, and issued with the *Wed. by Star* until 1853, when it was changed to
- The Syracuse Daily Republican*, and discontinued in about 1 year.
- The High Flyer*, a campaign paper, was published 3 months in 1844 by S. F. Smith.
- Young Helios*, another campaign paper, was issued about the same time by Smith & Farmer.
- The Religious Recorder* (Presb.) was started in May, 1844, by Terry & Hall. In 1847 it passed into the hands of Ayers & Bullin, who continued it until 1853.
- The Liberty Bell* was started in 1845 by Silas Hawley, and was continued about 1 year.
- The Young Ladies' Miscellany* was started Nov. 7, 1845, by a committee of young ladies attending to the Syracuse Female Seminary, and was continued 12 weeks.
- The Teacher's Abstract* was commenced in 1846 by L. W. Hall, publisher, and Edward Cooper editor. In 1847 it passed into the hands of Barnes, Smith & Cooper, and was continued about 1 year, when it was sold to Joseph McKean and removed to New York.
- The Onondaga Democrat* was started in the spring of 1846 by Clark & West. Wm. L. Gumbell, editor. In 1847 it was sold to John Abbott, who changed it to
- The Syracuse Democrat.* At the end of 1 year it was sold to Wm. W. Green, and in 1847 to Agon & Summers and merged in the *Onondaga Standard*.
- The District School Journal*, organ of the State School Department, was removed to Syracuse from Albany in 1847, and published 2 years by L. W. Hall, and 1 year by Barnes, Smith & Cooper, when it went back to Albany.
- The Syracuse Weekly*, daily, was started in 1848 by Wm. L. Palmer & W. Summers, and was continued until Jan. 1, 1850.
- The Free Soil Companion*, a campaign paper, was published 3 months in 1848 by Agon & Summers.
- The Clay Bearer*, a campaign paper, was published about the same time from the Journal office.
- The Impartial Citizen*, semi-mo., was started in 1848 by Samuel R. Ward, and was continued about 1 year.
- The Crystal Fountain* was started in 1848 by A. B. E. Ormsby, and continued 3 months.
- The Abolitionist* was published 3 months in 1849 by L. Delos Mansfield.
- The Literary Union* was commenced April 7, 1849, by W. W. Newman, J. M. Winchell, and James Johnson, and was continued about 14 years.
- The Free School Chronon* was published a few months in the fall of 1849 by Wm. L. Gumbell.
- The Liberty Party Paper* was started July 4, 1849, by John Thomas, and was continued 2 years.
- The Central City*, daily, was published a short time in 1849 by Henry Barnes.
- The Syracusean*, mo., was established in 1850 by Wm. H. Mosely. In 1851 it was changed to
- The Syracusean and United States Review*, and in 1856 to
- The Syracusean and Onondaga County Review.** It is still issued occasionally.
- The Syracuse Independent* was published about 3 months in 1850.
- The Evening Transcript* was started in 1850 by Washington Van Zandt, and continued about 2 months.
- The Archambault* was commenced in 1850; R. F. Sleeper, publisher, and John Abbott, editor. It was discontinued in 1851.
- The Central New Yorker* was begun in 1850 by L. P. Rising, and was continued but a short time.
- The Family Companion*, mo., was published a short time in 1850.
- The Temperance Prosester*, semi-mo., was commenced in 1850 by Wm. H. Burleigh, and was continued about 2 years.
- The Carson League* was started in 1851; Thomas L. Carson, publisher, and John Thomas, editor. It was continued about 2 years, when it was removed to Albany.
- The American Medical and Surgical Journal*, mo., was started Jan. 1, 1851, by Potter & Russell, and was continued until 1856.
- The Journal of Health* was issued about 6 months by S. H. Potter in 1851.
- The Onondaga Democrat* (German) was started in September, 1852, by George Saul. In October, 1856, it was changed to
- The Syracuse Democrat**, and is still continued by the original proprietor.
- The Deutsche Republikan* (German) was issued a short time in 1852.
- The Free Democrat* was started in 1852 by J. E. Masters, publisher, and R. R. Raymond, editor. In February, 1853, it was changed to
- The Syracuse Chronicle.* The paper was owned by a joint stock company, and edited by R. R. Raymond about 1 year, when George Barnes became proprietor. In June, 1855, Samuel H. Clark bought the concern, and S. W. Arnold assumed the editorship of the paper. In February, 1856, the office was burned, and the paper was merged in the *Journal*.
- The Evening Chronicle*, daily, was issued from the Chronicle office during the continuation of the weekly paper.
- The Scripps' Advocate*, mo., was started in the fall of 1852 by Miss Keziah E. Prescott, and was continued 1 year.
- La Ruche*, a French paper, was started in 1852 by A. L. Walliot. A few numbers only were issued.
- The Wesleyan** was removed to Syracuse from New York, Jan. 1, 1858, by Rev. L. E. Matlack. In October, 1856, Cyrus Prindle became editor; and the paper is still issued by him.
- The Juvenile Instructor**, semi-mo., is issued from the Wesleyan office, and is under the same management.
- The Reformer* was published a short time in 1854 by A. Flynn.
- The Unionist*, mo., and
- The Union Herald*, mo., were issued from the Reformer office.
- The Evangelical Pulpit* was started in January, 1854, by Rev. Luther Lee, and was continued about 2 years.
- The Home Circle* was published by L. W. Hall about 1 year in 1855.
- The American Organ*, daily, was commenced in 1855 by Way & Miner. It soon passed into the hands of H. P. Whincer, and continued about a year.
- The Onondaga Herald* was started October 26, 1855, and was

embarking in canoes, went up the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario, coasted along the lake to the mouth of Oswego River, and went up that river and settled upon the Seneca, near Three River Point. The nation finally divided into five tribes, and the central or Onondaga tribe went up the valley and settled near Onondaga Lake. Upon first entering the co. they found it inhabited by the Alleghans, or "Mound Builders," a tribe supposed to be akin to the Aztec tribes of Mexico, and one considerably acquainted with agriculture. The Iroquois gradually drove them off and took possession of their lands. The celebrated League of the Five Nations is said to have been made about 100 years before the first Dutch colony was planted at Manhattan,—though there are many reasons for believing it was of a much older date. The principal villages of the Onondagas were along the shore of Onondaga Lake and Creek. The first visit ever made by a white person to the Onondaga country of which any record has been preserved was that of Samuel Champlain in 1615.¹ In the summer of that year Champlain, with 10 Frenchmen, accompanied a party of Hurons in an attack upon the Iroquois. A battle was fought before the principal fort of the Onondagas; but the invaders were repulsed with loss and were obliged to retreat.² The French at an early period saw the necessity of obtaining the friendship of the Five Nations, the most powerful of all the Indian tribes. To this end, Jesuit missions were established at an early period, and one of the principal stations was at the seat of the Onondagas. The first missionary that ever visited the Onondaga country was Father Isaac Jogues, in 1612. He was afterward murdered by the Mohawks at Caughnawaga, Montgomery co. In the course of the next hundred years more than 60 missionaries were sent to this region, and at different times many of them were murdered.³ In 1655 a colony of 50 Frenchmen under the guidance of the priests, and with the consent of the Onondagas, made a settlement on the s. shore of Onondaga Lake, near the principal Indian village. For some time the colony flourished, and large numbers of the Indians were converted and baptized; but at length the Indians became jealous of their neighbors, and in March, 1658, they determined to exterminate them. A friendly Indian having exposed the plan, the whites managed to escape.⁴

discontinued after the publication of the second number. Supposed to have been edited by J. J. Peck and John A. Brown, Jr.

The Syracuse & Daily News was started in 1856 by C. B. Gould, but was discontinued in a short time.

The Syracuse Zeitung (German) was started August 15, 1855, by Otto Reventhal, and was continued a short time.

The Syracuse Weekly Courier was started October 1, 1856, by F. E. Hagadorn. In November, 1858, it passed into the hands of Halsted & Co. and was changed to

The Onondaga Courier, under which title it is still issued.

The Syracuse Daily Courier—started at the same time as the Weekly—was changed by Halsted & Co. to

The Central City Daily Courier, and is still published; H. S. McClintock, editor.

The Syracuse Central Democrat (German) was started July 2, 1858, by Joseph A. Hoffman, and is still continued.

The State League was started in Aug. 1858 by Thomas L. Carson, and is still continued.

The Skaneateles *Blatiner* was started in 1829 by William H. Chubb, and was continued several years.

The Columbian was commenced in 1831 by John Grayson. The paper afterward passed into the hands of Milton A. and George M. Kinney, and was continued until 1833.

The Friendly Visitor, a child's paper, was commenced in 1832 by Joseph Talcott, a member of the Society of Friends. In 1837 it was changed to

The Child's Companion, and was continued several months.

The Avon was established by Mr. Talcott in 1841, and was continued 2 or 3 years.

The Skaneateles Democrat was commenced in 1840 by William M. Beachamp. It was subsequently issued by W. B. Jewett, Phileas Trust, and Jonathan Kenney. About 1841 it passed into the hands of Harrison B. De Lee, by whom it is still issued.

The Naval Bulletin was issued from the Democrat office a short time in 1843.

The Mercantile was issued a short time in 1844 by W. H. Beachamp, and was finally merged in the Democrat.

The Juvenile Repository was published at Skaneateles in 1838 by Luther Pratt. In 1840 it was removed to New York, and soon after discontinued.

The Citizen's Press was published six months at Onondaga Hollow in 1832 by Russell Webb and James S. Castle.

The Fayetteville Times was published at Fayetteville in 1836 by Henry W. De Puy.

The Communityist was started at Mattville Nov. 27, 1841, by John A. Collins, as the organ of the Skaneateles community. It was continued about 1 year.

The Baldwinsville Republican was started in 1844 by Samuel B. West. In October, 1846, it passed into the hands of C. M. Hosmer and was changed to

The Onondaga Gazette. In 1848 it was issued by Sheppord & Hosmer, and is now published by S. Van Allen.

The Jordan Tribune was established in 1849 by P. J. Becker. In 1853 it was changed to

The Jordan Transcript, and is now issued by Nathan Bunnell, jr.

The Daily Record was established in February, 1858, under the auspices of the Franklin Institute, Syracuse. It is published daily during the session of the Mechanics' Fair of the Franklin Institute; Anson G. Chester, editor.

¹ It is possible that some of the French or Spanish adventurers who looked to this country about the commencement of the sixteenth century may have penetrated into the wilds of Central N. Y. In 1529 a farmer in Pompey found a stone mysteriously buried in the earth, upon which was drawn the rude form of a tree with a serpent twined about it, and the inscription, *Le Roy Lou. VI. 1529*. It is supposed that it was placed to mark the grave of some early adventurer.

² It is supposed that Champlain and his party entered by way of Oswego, and across the country to where Brant's now stands. In 1553 it was changed to

At this place they captured a party of Onondos engaged in fishing. They then proceeded to the Onondaga fort, supposed to have been situated on Green Point about Oneida, and of the principal salt springs. The fort was assaulted, but it was so bravely defended that the Hurons departed in haste, and retreated. They were pursued by the Onondagas until they embarked in their canoes upon Lake Ontario.

³ The principal of these missionaries who have left records concerning the Onondaga country are Fathers Le Moyne, Le Febvre, Chabone, Le Moyne, Quen, Le Jeune, Breton, and Lallemand. Father Lallemand is the first one who mentions the salt springs, in his journal bearing date of 1636, etc. At times these missionaries seemed to meet with considerable success; but the intrigues of the rival French and English missionaries, who were striving to secure the friendship of the Indians, continually thwarted their work, and ended their lives at all times necessary.

⁴ Through the influence of the Mohawks, the Onondagas agreed to murder the French, and the day was fixed for the perpetration of the deed. A young Frenchman, who had obtained considerable influence with the chief persons of the tribe, gave a general feast a few days previous to the proposed massacre, and while the Indians were sleeping off the effects of the debauch, the French lamped upon the fire several barrels of powder, which they had secretly constructed in the granary in front of one of the Jesuits' houses, and set off as rapidly as possible. The next day the Indians were surprised that they had no barrels of powder in their houses, but wanted until noon to hit upon the secret. They were completely astonished to find that the French had disappeared, and entirely ignorant of the construction of the boats—they ascribed the escape to supernatural means.

It is reported, upon the authority of the missionaries, that the principal chief of the Onondagas invited the French to establish another colony among them, for the purpose of instructing the Indians in the arts of civilization. Accordingly, in 1665, a number of French families, under the guidance of the missionaries, came into the country and located near the Indian fort and village which stood in the vicinity of the present village of Jamesville. After living in peace for about 3 years, they were visited by a party of Spaniards who came in from the s., and the Indians became jealous of both and murdered them all.¹ It is supposed that several other attempts were made by the French to colonize the country, as numerous remains of French works are found in several places.² In the wars that ensued between the English and French the Onondagas bore their part, and were generally allies of the English. In 1695, Count Frontenac, the French Governor of Canada, invaded the Onondaga country; but he retired after burning a few villages and murdering one old man. During the Revolution the Onondagas espoused the English cause, and many of their warriors, under the leadership of Brant, were engaged in the various attacks upon the frontier settlements. On the 19th of April, 1779, Col. Van Schaek, at the head of 150 men, invaded the Onondaga country by the way of Oneida Lake. A skirmish was fought near the s. w. limits of the present city of Syracuse, in which the Indians were defeated.³ In the fall of the same year, Col. Gansevoort, at the head of 100 men, was detached from Gen. Sullivan's army, at Geneva, and sent through the country of the Cayugas and Onondagas to complete the work of destruction which had been commenced. The villages of the Onondagas were burned, their corn was destroyed, and their sacred council fire was put out. In revenge, small bands of the Indians attacked the defenseless frontier settlements upon the Mohawk and committed the most horrible atrocities.

In 1788 a treaty was made with the Onondagas, in which they ceded to the State all their lands except the Onondaga Reservation.⁴ The land thus obtained, and another tract lying w. of it, were set apart for bounty lands to Revolutionary soldiers, and became known as the Military Tract.⁵ It included all the lands lying within the original limits of Onondaga co., and now constituting Onondaga, Cayuga, Cortland, and Seneca, and parts of Tompkins, Oswego, and Wayne cos.

¹ It is reported that 23 Spaniards came up the Mississippi, Ohio, and Allegany Rivers to Olean, and thence across the country to Onondaga, under the guidance of an Iroquois. They had been invited by the Indians that to the s. there was a lake the banks of which were covered with something shining and white, which they understood to be silver. Their disappointment was great when they found that the Indians meant salt instead. A quarrel arose between the French and Spaniards, which resulted in the murder of both by the Indians.

² In many of the old fortifications have been found the remains of French arms and merchandise, and a variety of remains evidently of much older date. The French doubtless found the fortifications partly built, and took possession of them. In Pompey were found several of these, and a considerable amount of land cleared; and it is supposed that quite a flourishing French settlement was here until destroyed at a period not long anterior to the Revolution.

³ The official report makes the Indian loss 12 killed and 34 pris. or 48.

⁴ The original Onondaga Reservation was a tract of land bounded on the E. by the military townships of Manlius and Pompey, s. by the townships of Pompey and Marcellus, w. by the townships of Marcellus and Camillus, s. by the townships of Camillus and Manlius and the public Reservation bordering upon Onondaga Lake. The s. e. corner was originally at the Corner S. e. corner of Syracuse. The Reservation was about 112 mi. long s. and s. by 2 1/2 mi. wide e. and w. and included parts of the present towns of La Fayette, Camillus, Goldsboro, Witt, and the city of Syracuse, and all of Onondaga. In 1794 it was purchased of the Indians, reserving a tract in the s. e. corner 4 1/2 mi. s. and s. by nearly 4 1/2 and w., and subdivided into 224 lots, mostly of 200 acres each, exclusive of the s. w. corner, originally granted to Webster by the Indians in 1788. The lots 8 to 19, 25 to 33, 39 to 47, and 53 to 67, inclusive, were made no account of, having been converted into a public salt Reservation. The remainder were sold in 1796. The second purchase was that of Feb. 25, 1817, being a strip 1 mi. wide from the s. e. end of the tract reserved in the first purchase, and was subdivided into 27 square lots of 100 acres each. The third purchase was that of Feb. 11, 1822, being a strip 1 mi. wide from the s. end of that remaining after the purchase of 1817. It was subdivided into 7 lots. The present reservation is E. of s. and s. by a little less than 2 1/2, and w., containing—exclusive of 300 acres in the s. w. portion, granted by the Indians to Ephraim Webster in 1823—about 6,100 acres. It is situated one-half in Onondaga and one-half in La Fayette. The number of Indians remaining of the once powerful Onondaga Nation, as reported by the last census, is 340. An Indian school is taught, but it has had little success. The condition of the tribe has visibly improved within the last few years, and they appear to be slowly learning the arts of civilization. The Onondaga salt

Spring Reservation was subdivided in 1821-24, by John Randall, jr.

⁵ The Military Tract was laid out into 25 townships, each intended to contain, as nearly as possible, 60,000 acres; and each township was subdivided into 100 lots. Three more townships were afterward added, making 28 in all. The following is a complete list of them:—

Twp. No.	Township.	Present Towns.	County.
1	Lysander.....	Lysander.....	Onondaga.
		and s. part of Granby...	Oswego.
2	Hannibal.....	Town and w. part of city of Oswego, Hannibal, and s. part of Granby.....	Oswego.
3	Cato.....	Victory and Ira, and s. parts of Conquest & Cato.....	Cayuga.
4	Brutus.....	Montz and Brutus, and parts of Conquest, Cato, Montezuma, Throop, and Senoit.....	Cayuga.
5	Camillus.....	Van Buren and Eldridge, and part of Camillus.....	Onondaga.
6	Cleop.....	Chay and Cleop.....	Onondaga.
7	Marcellus.....	Dewitt and Manlius, and part of Salina.....	Onondaga.
8	Aurelius.....	Fleming, Auburn City, and Oswego, most of Throop and Senoit, part of Aurelius, and 1 lot in Montezuma.....	Cayuga.
9	Marcellus.....	Skeneateles and Marcellus, parts of Spafford and Otisco.....	Onondaga.
10	Pompey.....	Pompey, most of La Fayette, 3 lots in Otisco.....	Onondaga.
11	Romulus.....	Romulus, w. parts of Fayette and Varick, 4 lots in Seneca Falls.....	Seneca.
12	Scipio.....	Scipio and Venice, s. part of Leyard, 6 lots in Niles, and small point (s. w. cor.) of Moravia.....	Cayuga.
13	Sempronius.....	Moravia, Sempronius, and most of Niles.....	Cayuga.
		and part of Spafford.....	Onondaga.
14	Tully.....	Tully, s. part Spafford, and Otisco.....	Onondaga.
		Scott and Preble.....	Cortland.

The first white person that took up his residence within the limits of the co. after the Revolution was Ephraim Webster, an Indian trader, who located his trading house on the banks of Onondaga Creek, near its mouth, in 1786. The next year he was accompanied by another trader named Neukerek, who died in the spring of 1787 and was buried near the trading house. In 1788, Asa Danforth and his son Asa, and Comfort Tyler, from Mass., came in, and located on the present site of Onondaga Valley. The salt springs soon became generally known and attracted many immigrants to this region. The State reserved for salt purposes the territory surrounding the lake and known as the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation, embracing the greater part of the old town of Salina, now the towns of Salina and Geddes, and the city of Syracuse, all of which, except the land needed for the manufacturing establishments alone, has since been sold. In the treaty with the Indians, the salt springs were to be jointly used by the whites and Indians forever. The salt business immediately became important, and has since kept pace with the growth of the country. It is now one of the most important branches of business carried on in the State, and is constantly increasing.¹

Townships of the Military Tract, continued.

T ^p No.	Township.	Percent T. W.	County.
15	Fabius.....	Fabius..... and S. parts of Truxton and Cayler.....	Onondaga, Cortland, Seneca, Cayuga.
16	Ovid.....	Ovid, Leck, and Owell.....	Tompkins.
17	Milton.....	Genoa..... and Lansing.....	Tompkins, Cayuga.
18	Locke.....	Locke and Summer Hill..... and Gordon.....	Tompkins.
19	Homer.....	Homer and most of Cort- landville.....	Cortland.
20	Solon.....	Solon, Taylor, and S. part Truxton and Cayler.....	Cortland, Schuyler.
21	Hector.....	Hector.....	Schuyler.
22	Clysses.....	Clysses, Enfield, & Hiram, nearly the whole of Dry- den.....	Tompkins.
23	Dryden.....	Dryden.....	Tompkins.
24	Virgil.....	Virgil, most of Hartford and Lapeer, and 2 1/2 lots in Cortlandville, and 1 lot (20) in Freedtown.....	Cortland, Seneca.
25	Cincinnati.....	Freedtown, Cincinnati, & most of Marathon.....	Seneca.
26	Junius.....	Junius, Troy, Waterloo, S. part of Seneca Falls.....	Wayne.
27	Galen.....	Galen and Saymah.....	Wayne.
28	Stirling.....	1 part Wolfsoft and Butler, and Sterling.....	Cayuga.

Junius was added to compensate those who drew lots afterward and to belong to the "Boston Ten Towns," and to supply those who belonged to the Hospital Department, and who at first were not provided for; and Sterling, to satisfy all the remaining claims. The U. S. granted him a lot to each of the soldiers in Ohio, and it was left up to him to surrender this claim and receive the whole 500 acres in this State, or to retain the claim and secure but 500 acres. The 500 acres reserved was taken from the S. E. corner of each lot, and became known as the *Soldier's Hundred*. A charge of 48 shillings was made upon each for the survey; and in full of payment a reserve of 50 acres, known as the *Servant's Pledge*, was made.

The first mention in history of the Salt Springs of Onondaga is found in the journal of Father Tallant, who visited this region in 1645-46. He speaks of a salt spring, and of a fine spring of fresh water, coming out of the same bank, within 80 or 100 paces of each other, on the margin of the lake. Father Le Moine, who visited the country in 1674, speaks of a spring which the Indians told him was boiled by an evil spirit. He made a personal examination of it, and made some salt from the water, which he carried to Quebec. Other missionaries of an early period make frequent mention of the salt springs; and before the English occupied the country the Indians had learned how to manufacture salt.

At the time of the first settlement the salt spring was located upon the marsh, namely, close in the rear of the site of the present Salina pump-house, and the salt water came up from the bottom. The Indians had excavated a hole, which was constantly filled with water to the surface of the ground. In 1789, Asa Danforth and Comfort Tyler came down from Onondaga, and brought with them a kettle, which they suspended from a pole supported by 2 crooked sticks, and in this they made the first salt ever manufactured by the present race of settlers. In about 12 hours they made 15 bushels of salt; and securing their kettle in the bushes, they went home with the product of their day's labor, - feeling richer than they would had they discovered a mine of gold. For several years it was customary for the settlers from all the surrounding region to bring kettles with

them and manufacture sufficient salt for their own use. The first settlers of Salina came in 1790, and procured salt from the summit of the bank above the salt springs. Most of them came with the intention of obtaining the mineral for the purpose of salt. At first kettles suspended from poles were used exclusively, but in a short time it was found more convenient to set the kettles upon a pile of stones. The "works" were at first covered to protect the manufacture from the weather, and the first addition kettle, set in an iron, was used by John Vanhook in 1793, and in a short time additions were made as they were used. Two kettles were afterwards used, and additional kettles were made from time to time, until 20 to 30 kettles are now put in a single block. The first salt made and in a permanent building was manufactured by Elisha Alvord, as a part of one of the Company, organized in 1798, and consisting of Asa Danforth, Josiah Sang, James Reid, Thomas Hart, Ebenezer Taylor, and Hezekiah Mead. A new well, about 300 feet deep, containing a little S. W. of the original one, and a building was erected large enough to contain 32 kettles, set in an angle of 45 degrees each. From this time the works increased rapidly in size and number. The manufacture of salt was commenced at Onondaga in 1793, by James Mead, and in Liverpool about the same year, by John Danforth. The first wells of the old well of Seneca were opened in 1820. By continuous pumping the water in the wells becomes less and less salt; - the shallow wells failing first. This renders the constant opening of new wells a matter of necessity. The first such well was constructed in 1824, by a company formed for that purpose. The introduction of the solar vats produced so much opposition, that the Legislature was obliged to pass special laws for their protection.

The salt water was at first dipped up by pails and carried to the places for boiling. In 1799 this method was superseded by a pump placed upon a platform above the spring, and supplied from his leading to each block. At first each man had his own pump, though he has since used but in a few cases. The earlier men were employed to pump for all. As the works increased and were developed, a large quantity of the springs were of pump-houses were built from the springs to the various blocks, and a pump was used for each block or group of blocks. A horse-power for elevating salt water was used by Asa Danforth, Jr., in 1807, and water power was added from a windmill in the vicinity by him soon after. In 1817, 08 a water power was obtained by connecting Yellow Brook from the West with the present county clerk's office, and from Salina to the mill of John Richardson. All the works in which machinery is used elevate the water by means of wheels, to which the kettles were attached. An experiment was made in 1804, to find a way to raise salt water by means of steam. An iron boiler placed over the spring and connected with it by tubes, was filled with steam, which was suddenly condensed by the admission of cold water, a vacuum was produced, and the water would rise up with great violence, and fill the tube. This experiment was found to be costly for general application. In 1814, 24 the Onondaga Salt Company erected a fine pump, worked by a water wheel, and driven by the waste water from the canal; but the pump was found to supply the needs of the water. The absence of machinery to supply other than the pump was. Up to this time the greater part of the water had to be raised by hand pumps. In 1826 the State bought from the pump-works of the Onondaga Salt Company and ordered them sufficiently to supply all the manufacturing works here.

The Salina pump-house is a fine structure built and supplied in 1841, at a cost of about \$50,000. The Salina pump-house is also a stone structure, built in 1848, at a cost of about \$100,000. A large ground reservoir has lately been constructed for the Salina pump-house, of sufficient capacity to contain water enough to manufacture 60,000 bushels of salt. The State has also ordered double its capacity, and built it.

The first great improvement made in the manufacture of salt was the introduction of a pump, which has been used within a few years in the various parts of the basin. A great number of experiments have since been made, but the

CAMILLUS—was formed from Marcellus, March 8, 1799. A part of Onondaga was annexed in 1834. It is an interior town, lying a little s. w. of the center of the co. The surface is generally rolling, the ridges extending in a n. and s. direction. Nine Mile Creek flows n. e. through near the center, and along the s. line it is bordered by steep banks 100 to 200 feet high. In the n. w. corner is a swamp covering an area of several hundred acres. The soil is a rich, clayey and

process of manufacture remains essentially the same as at first. Many experiments have been made to completely separate the impurities from the water before boiling,—but so far without complete success. The addition of alum to the water is found to hinder the salt and to render the process of crystallization more perfect. The immense consumption of fuel at the boiling works has almost stripped the surrounding country of wood, rendering that article scarce and high. Experiments in the use of coal have been completely successful; and by the construction of the Binchanton R. R. an avenue is opened directly to the Pennsylvania coal mines.

In 1797 the Surveyor-General laid out a tract of 15,000 acres, surrounding the lake, known as the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation, which was set apart for the location of salt works. It was supposed that this tract was more extensive than would ever be needed; and pursuant to acts of the Legislature, all, except about 550 acres, was sold in 1822 and 1827. Since that time, however, the State has re-purchased several tracts, and large numbers of solar works have been erected upon private property. The amount of land at present owned by the State is about 700 acres.

The salt wells are all located in the low lands that surround the lake. Their existence is doubtless owing to the nature and position of the rocks forming the basin of the lake. The Niagara limestone—a solid and almost seamless rock, about 100 ft. thick—crops out 8 miles N. of the springs. In common with all the rocks in the vicinity, it has a dip to the s. of about 26 ft. to the mile. This would make it extend under the lake, forming a shelf or to the whole valley completely impervious to water. Above this formation are the red shales of the Onondaga salt group, nearly 500 feet in thickness. Observation and experiment have shown that these shales have been removed, by some great force of nature, from the whole valley which extends from the N. extremity of the lake several miles up the valley of Onondaga Creek; and the excavation has been filled with drift deposits, consisting chiefly of alternate strata of sand, clay, and gravel. The salt water is found permeated through this drift in all parts of the valley, the strongest being found where the old valley is the deepest. The salt water is probably derived from the dissolving of particles of salt distributed through the whole mass of the green shales and plaster beds, which lie next above the red shales and which extend perhaps many miles

under the hills. In evidence of the truth of this theory, it is shown that the green shales which have been exposed are full of small hopper-shaped cavities,—the precise shape assumed by crystals of salt when left to form by themselves, and one which no other crystal ever assumes. The water collects in this great basin, and is prevented from overflowing by the impervious floor of Niagara limestone. The waters of the lake are probably prevented from mingling with the salt water by strata of impervious clay and marl. About 50 different wells have been sunk for obtaining salt water, and a great number of experiments have been tried. The depth of the borings has been from 50 to 600 ft.; and in every case where the tubing has been sunk into the strata below the drift no brine has been obtained. Up to 1825 the water was obtained from square holes sunk in the marsh to the depth of about 30 ft. The first wells that were bored were 50 to 80 ft. deep. Subsequent experiment showed that by boring farther out on the marsh the wells could be deeper and a better quality of water could be obtained. A tube sunk to the depth of 414 ft. penetrated a clay bed or the Niagara limestone, and destroyed the well, although at a depth of 592 to 597 ft. a beautiful supply of excellent water was obtained. A boring up on the hills, to the depth of 600 ft., probably penetrated through the limestone and entered the Clinton group below. This last boring was made with the hope of finding rock salt; but not a single salt crystal has ever yet been found here in a natural state.

Wells have been sunk at 4 points, giving to the salt manufacture 4 distinct centers. These are situated respectively at Salina, (now First Ward of Syracuse), Liverpool, and Geddes. The number of wells now in use upon the Salt Springs Reservation is 15, of which 6—from 150 to 310 ft. deep—are at Salina, 4—from 255 to 340 ft. deep—are at Syracuse, and 5—from 80 to 100 ft. deep—are at Liverpool. The Geddes wells have been abandoned, as the water was not sufficiently strong to make the manufacture profitable. The Geddes works are now supplied from the wells at Syracuse.

The strength of the water is tested by an instrument called a salometer, graduated so as to mark pure water 0° and water saturated with salt 106°. The water from the wells as now drawn ranges from 60° to 76°, averaging about 70°. An analysis of the various springs was made in 1837, by Dr. Beck, with the following result:—

LOCALITIES.	Total amount of solid matter in 1000 gallons of brine.	Carbonic Acid.	Oxide of Iron and Silica.	Carbonate of Lime.	Sulphate of Lime.	Chloride of Magnesium.	Chloride of Calcium.	Chloride of Sodium or Pure Common Salt.	Water with a trace of Organic Matter.	Total.
Geddes.....	138.55	0.06	0.10	0.04	4.93	0.79	2.03	130.66	861.39	1,000
Syracuse.....	139.53	0.07	0.11	0.02	5.69	0.46	0.83	132.39	860.40	
Salina.....	140.50	0.09	0.17	0.04	4.72	0.51	1.04	140.02	855.41	
Liverpool.....	149.54	0.07	0.13	0.03	4.00	0.77	1.72	142.85	850.39	

An analysis from a well yielding stronger water was afterwards made, with the following result:—

Common salt.....	173.50
Sulphate of lime, &c.....	8.50
Water.....	818.00
Total.....	1,000.00

The water at the present time does not essentially differ from that last given, a hundred pounds of lime yielding about 17 lbs. of pure salt. A bushel of salt, weighing 50 lbs., is made from 55 gallons of water. The temperature of the water as it rises from the ground ranges from 50° to 52° Fahrenheit. An analysis of the manufactured salt shows that 96 to 97 per cent is pure salt, and the remainder is principally sulphate of lime and water. About four-fifths of the salt is made by boiling, and the remainder by solar evaporation. The water in the wells rises to the surface of the ground; thence it is raised by a column of iron and force pumps into high reservoirs, from which it is distributed by pump legs to the various works. The machinery for pumping is propelled by water from the canals. The boiling works consist of two parallel arches, generally set with 25 to 30 kettles each. They are covered with a roof, partially open to allow the egress of steam; and under the same covers are arranged iron frames for storing and packing the salt. Each of these works is technically called a "block." A "cross-tie" is connected with each block, and from it a line of logs conducts the water along the top of the arch, between the rows of kettles, with a spout to each kettle. The greater part of the impurities are precipitated and fall to the bottom of the kettle before the water begins to boil. A shallow pan, called a

bottom pan, is placed in each kettle when first filled, to receive these impurities as they settle. The pan is removed before the water boils, and the salt is left nearly pure. The kettles usually have a capacity of about 100 gallons, and average in weight about 90 lbs. each. The fuel is applied at one end of the arch, the chimney being situated at the other. Within the past few years several chimneys, ranging from 75 to 150 ft. in height, have been erected, for the purpose of using coal. The blocks are all situated along the canals, or side cuts from them, for convenience in obtaining fuel and in shipping the salt. The number of blocks upon the Reservation reported in 1850 was 312, distributed as follows:—

	No. of Blocks.	No. of Kettles.
Syracuse.....	52	2,998
Salina.....	152	8,042
Liverpool.....	62	3,504
Geddes.....	46	2,586
Total.....	312	16,930

The solar works consist of shallow vats, constructed of wood, and placed upon posts 2 to 3½ ft. above the ground. Each vat is 16 ft. square, or 16 by 18, and 9 inches deep. Movable roofs are so constructed that the vats can easily be covered in wet weather and exposed in dry. An acre of ground contains about 60 vats and covers, and an evaporating surface of more

gravely loam. Limestone and gypsum are both found in abundance.¹ A large sulphur spring is found in the s. w. corner. **Camillus**, (p. v.) on Nine Mile Creek, near the center of the town, was incorp. in 1852; it contains 3 churches, 2 flouring mills, and 552 inhabitants. **Amboy**, in the s. e. part, contains a church and 170 inhabitants. **Belle Isle**, (p. v.) on the canal, 1 mi. e. of Amboy, contains 1 church and 140 inhabitants. **Fairmount** is a p. o. near the n. border. The first settler was Capt. Isaac Lindsay, who located upon Lot 80 in 1790.² The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1817. There are 6 churches in town.³

CICERO—was formed from Lysander, Feb. 20, 1807. Clay was taken off in 1827. It lies upon Oneida Lake, in the s. e. corner of the co. Its surface is level or very slightly undulating. An extensive swamp in the s. e. part occupies one-third of the entire surface,⁴ and another considerable swamp extends along the lake shore w. of South Bay. The soil is a clayey and sandy loam. **Cicero Corners**, (Cicero p. o.) near the center of the w. line, contains 2 churches and 242 inhabitants. **Brewerton**, (p. v.) on the outlet of Oneida Lake, contains 2 churches and 621 inhabitants, of whom 421 are in this town. South Bay and Frenchman's Island are places of resort for pleasure seekers.⁵ Fort Brewerton,⁶ one of the line of English fortifications between Oswego and the Mohawk Valley, was situated in Oswego co., on the shore of Oneida Outlet, opposite the present village of Brewerton. The first settlement was made by — Dexter, a blacksmith, who located on the river, opposite the fort, in 1790.⁷ The first church (Presb.) was formed at Cicero Corners, in 1819; Rev. James Shepard was the first preacher. The census reports 6 churches in town.⁸

CLAY—was formed from Cicero, April 16, 1827. It is the central town upon the s. e. border of the co. Its surface is very flat, and but little elevated above the level of Oneida Lake. Seneca River forms the w. and Oneida River the s. boundary. These streams are sluggish; and along the latter is an extensive swampy region. The soil is in part clayey, and in part a light sandy loam. Fruit and onions are largely produced. **Belgium**, (Clay p. o.) upon Seneca River, contains a church and 190 inhabitants; **Euclid** (p. v.) 2 churches and 140 inhabitants; **Centerville**,⁹ (Plank Road p. o.) on the line of Cicero, 2 churches and 111 inhabitants. **Three River Point** (p. v.) lies at the junction of Oneida and Seneca Rivers, in the s. w. corner.¹⁰ P. p. 90. The first settler was Patrick McGee, who located at Three River Point, in 1793.¹¹ The first church (Evang. Luth.) was located in the s. e. part of the town. The census reports 4 churches.¹²

DEWITT¹³—was formed from Manlius, April 12, 1835. A portion of Syracuse was annexed in 1858. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the center of the co. The s. half is level, and the s. broken and hilly. The declivities of the hills are usually steep, and their summits are 500 to 700 ft. above the valleys. Battenut Creek, flowing s., divides the highlands into two nearly equal ridges. Upon this stream are several fine mill sites. In the s. w. corner, about 1 mi. s. w. of

the 1500 ft. The vats are usually arranged in three different grades, the water being drawn down it different times, and the salt being allowed to crystallize only in the lowest one. In this process the impurities nearly all crystallize before the brine is drawn into the last series of vats, leaving pure salt. It is found that, on an average, the covers can be taken off only 70 days in a year. More than 500 acres are now covered by a solid salt; and the aggregate number of vats is 39,786, and the amount of evaporating surface 8,403,840 sq. ft. The solar salt is much cheaper than that produced by fire. Large quantities of both kinds are ground for dairy and table purposes. The aggregate amount of bushels of salt manufactured in 1858 was as follows:—

	<i>Solar.</i>	<i>Boiled.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Syracuse	373,295	94,067	467,362
De Witt	469,483	2,764,884	3,234,367
Five p. o.	35,128	956,837	991,965
6,418	4,779	8,614,8	12,993,145
Total	1,514,534	11,189,655	12,704,189

The State pays a duty of one cent per bushel on all salt manufactured, and from the revenue so derived the State works are kept up. The salt is now freely purchased by such contractors as desire to buy bushels. There are also salt brine distilleries and a 1000-gallon water works containing 14, 20, or 25 lbs. and small boxes. The brines are pure poly mineral, and in the Towns lying s. of the city.

¹ It is said that the first gypsum in the U. S. was found in this way in 1792, by Wm. Lindsay. De Witt Cummings and Young, and other distinguished individuals visited the locality

in 1809; and about the same time quarrying was commenced by a joint stock company, and successful as a business was carried on for many years.

² James, Wm. and Elijah Lindsay, brothers of the first settler, were on the site. Among the other early settlers were N. J. De Lumbard, Moses Chapman, George West, Stephen Deuel, H. Frisbie, Wm. Reed, S. H. B. Lewis, and J. H. Lewis. The latter of the latter Vail taught the first school, in 1808. (See p. 10.) The first mill on the site, built in 1793, John T. Jones was the owner. (See p. 10.) David Murray, Wm. Wheeler, and Samuel P. Lewis built the first saw and grist mills, in 1806.

³ 2 M. E., 2 Presb., 1 Ep., and R. C.

⁴ The Indian name of this swamp is Kaminchewau, which the rabbits haunt.

⁵ See p. 521.

⁶ The Indian name of this fort is Onondaga, which means the "kahn," where the water runs out of the lake.

⁷ Among the other early settlers were John C. Smith, David Brigham, Elijah Reed, and John West. (See p. 10.) The first school here was taught by J. H. Frisbie, in 1808. The first church was organized in 1808, by J. H. Frisbie, and the first school was taught in 1793, by John T. Jones. (See p. 10.)

⁸ 2 M. E., 2 Presb., 1 Ep., and R. C.

⁹ Locally known as "Clayville."

¹⁰ The origin of this name is from the Seneca River; and from this is derived "Three River Point."

¹¹ Among the other early settlers were J. H. Frisbie, in 1793; Samuel Lewis, in 1793; John T. Jones, in 1793; and Elijah Deuel, in 1793. (See p. 10.)

¹² 2 M. E., 1 Ep., and Evang. Luth.

¹³ Named from Moses De Witt, an early settler and prominent citizen.

Jamesville, is a small lake, occupying a deep chasm in the rocks. It is nearly circular in form, about 80 rods in diameter, and is almost surrounded by perpendicular banks 150 to 200 ft. high.¹ Another lake, of a similar character, lies 2 mi. s. e. of Jamesville.² Messina Spring, a strong sulphur spring, s. w. of the center of the town, has considerable local notoriety for medicinal qualities. Gypsum and waterlime are both extensively quarried along the banks of Butternut Creek. The soil is a sand and clay loam in the s., and a sandy and gravelly loam in the s. **Jamesville**,³ in the s. part of the town, contains 3 churches and several manufactories.⁴ Pop. 270. **Orville** (De Witt p. o.) contains 2 churches and 158 inhabitants. **Collamer**,⁵ (p. o.) in the s. part, is a hamlet. **Messina Springs** is near the w. line. The first settler was Benj. Morehouse, from Dutchess co., who came in April 26, 1789.⁶ The census reports 7 churches in town.⁷

ELBRIDGE⁸—was formed from Camillus, March 26, 1829. It is the central town upon the w. border of the co. Its surface is level in the s. and rolling in the s. Seneca River and Cross Lake form a portion of the s. boundary. Skaneateles Outlet flows s. w. through the w. part. Upon the banks of the Outlet, near the center, are found the peculiar tunnel-shaped cavities in the earth, characteristic of regions abounding in gypsum. Several weak brine springs are found along Seneca River.⁹ The soil is a rich, sandy and gravelly loam. **Elbridge**, (p. v.) on Skaneateles Outlet, in the s. w. part of the town, was incorp. April 1, 1848; it contains the Munro Collegiate Institute,¹⁰ 3 churches, a pail factory, and several mills. About 1 mi. down the stream is a mill for the manufacture of pearl barley. Pop. 630. **Jordan**, (p. v.) upon the Outlet, 2 mi. below Elbridge, was incorp. May 2, 1835. It contains the Jordan Academy, 5 churches, 2 flouring mills, and a wheelbarrow factory. It is a station upon the direct branch of the N. Y. Central R. R., and an important canal village. A feeder from the Outlet connects with the canal at this place. Pop. 1,331. **Peru** (Jacks Reefs p. o.) is a hamlet, on the canal, near the s. e. corner. **Junction** (Hart Lot p. o.) is a r. r. station on the Auburn Branch of the N. Y. C. R. R. **Half Way** is a station on the same r. r. **California** is a hamlet, on the canal, 2 mi. e. of Jordan. The first settler was Josiah Buck,¹¹ who located on Lot 82, in 1793. The first church (Bap.) was formed Dec. 30, 1816; Elder Craw was the first preacher.¹²

FABIUS¹³—was formed from Pompey, March 9, 1798. Tully was taken off in 1803, and a part of Truxton (Cortland co.) in 1808. It is the s. e. corner town in the co. It has a general elevation of 1,000 to 1,200 ft. above the Erie Canal at Syracuse. The surface of the s. half is broken by a series of ridges extending in a s. and s. direction and separated by narrow valleys. Their declivities are generally steep, and the summits are 300 to 500 ft. above the valleys. South Hill, in the s. w. corner, is the principal elevation. The central and northern parts are level or moderately hilly. The streams from the center flow s. into the Toughnioga, and those upon the

¹ Called by the Indians Kakyah-Kook, signifying "satisfied with tobacco." Tradition says that an Indian woman once lost her child here in a mysterious manner, and that she was informed by a spirit that the child would be safe if she would annually cast a quantity of tobacco upon this pond. The custom continued until the advent of the whites; and hence the name. The water of the lake is pure upon the surface, but strongly impregnated with sulphur below. The water is about 60 ft. deep.—*Clark's Onondaga*.

² In the vicinity of this latter lake two caves have been discovered and explored for several rods under ground. The caves and sinks in which the lakes are situated are evidently formed by the dissolving of the underlying rocks by the action of water.

³ Named from James De Witt, who started a forge here at an early day.

⁴ The principal manufactures are waterlime and plaster. The Orville (mayor) feeder of the Erie Canal and the S. B. & N. Y. R. R. afford ample facilities for transportation.

⁵ Locally known as "Britton Settlement."

⁶ Among other early settlers were Daniel Keeler, Dr. Holbrook, Jeremiah Jackson, Stephen Angel, Stephen Hungerford, John Young, Jeremiah and James Gould, William Bonds, Roger Merrill, Caleb Northrup, and Benjamin Sanford, all of whom located in the town between 1799 and 1809. The first child born was Sarah Morehouse, Feb. 16, 1799; and the first death was that of Egbert De Witt, May 20, 1793. Polly Hubbard taught the first school, in 1795; Benjamin Morehouse kept the first inn, in 1799; and Asa Danforth built the first sawmill, in 1792, and the first gristmill, in 1793.

⁷ 3 M. E., 2 Presb., Prot. E., and Cong.

⁸ In the w. part of the town, at the time of the first settlement, were found the remains of three distinct fortifications: one was square, one quadrangular, and one circular. When first discovered, the embankments were 3 feet high, and upon

one of them stood an oak tree 4 ft. in diameter. These works were each situated near a living spring of water. The remains of various articles found here seem to indicate that these fortifications were known to the French.

⁹ The channel of this river at Jacks Reefs has been deepened by the State, for the purpose of draining the Cayuga marshes. The work was commenced in 1854 and finished in 1857, under the superintendence of Hon. George Goddies. More than 200,000 yards of rock cutting were removed, and the marshes were drained as far west as Musquito Point. The cost was \$156,000, (— years previous to this work a deep channel was excavated for a distance of — mi., near Oswego River, at an expense of about \$100,000.)

¹⁰ Founded in 1839, by Nathan Munro, who left it an endowment of \$20,000. The building,—among the finest in the State —is of brick, faced with brownstone, and has accommodations for 300 pupils. The school is well sustained.

¹¹ The old elm tree under which Mr. Buck and family took shelter before their house was built is still standing, a little w. of the house of Col. John Munro. Among the other early settlers were Robert Filton, James Strong, Col. Chandler, Dr. Peckard, — Potter, Jas. Wessner, Wm. Stevens, Dr. John Frisbie, Zeas and Aaron Wright, Martin Ticknor, Reynolds Corey, Isaac Smith, Jonathan Rowley, Jonathan Balcock, Moses Carpenter, Squire Munro, Ezra and John Brackett, and Joseph and Aaron Colman. John Hoody taught the first school, in 1801; Josiah Buck kept the first inn, in 1793; Wm. Stevens kept the first store and built the first sawmill, in 1795; and Isaac Strong the first gristmill, in 1798.

¹² The census reports 8 churches in town; 3 M. E., 2 Bap., Cong., Presb., and Prot. E.

¹³ The town at first embraced the military townships of Fabius and Tully, each 19 mi. square. The s. half of the township of Fabius was erected into the town of Truxton, and now constitutes the s. part of Truxton and Cuyler.

e. and w. borders flow s. into Limestone and Butternut Creeks. A small lake, known as "Labrador Pond," lies at the w. foot of South Hill. The soil is generally a fine quality of gravelly loam, intermixed in places with clay and sand. Along the stream w. of Fabius Village is considerable swamp land. From its elevation, and the broken character of its surface, this town is best adapted to pasturage. Dairying is the principal occupation of the people; and in the amount of dairy products it is the first town in the co. and among the first in the State.¹ **Fabius** (p. v.) is situated on a small stream, s. e. of the center of the town. Pop. 472. **Apulia** (p. v.) is a station of the S. B. & N. Y. R. R., in the w. part of the town. Pop. 149. **Gooseville** is a hamlet, in the s. e. corner. The first settlers were Josiah Moore and Timothy Jerome, from Stockbridge, Mass., who came in 1794.² The first church (Presb.) was formed at Apulia, in 1804; and the first pastor was Rev. Mr. Osborne. The first church edifice erected was a Bap., at Fabius Village, in 1806.³

GEDDES⁴—was formed from Salina, March 18, 1848. It lies upon the w. bank of Onondaga Lake, a little s. of the center of the co. Its surface is level in the s. and rolling in the s. In the s. e. part are several isolated, rounded drift hills, or knolls. Seneca River forms the s. boundary, and Onondaga Creek a part of the e. Nine Mile Creek flows e. through near the center. The soil is a clayey and sandy loam. Near the s. w. extremity of the lake are several salt wells.⁵ The New York State Asylum for Idiots is in the e. part, near the line of Syracuse; and the S. B. & N. Y. R. R. coal depot is on the canal. In the s. e. part are extensive stone quarries. **Geddes**, (p. v.), in the s. e. part, was incorp. April 29, 1832. It contains 2 churches, a brewery and distillery, and a large number of salt works. Pop. 959. The first settlement was commenced by James Geddes, in 1794.⁶ The census reports 2 churches; Prot. E. and M. E.

LA FAYETTE—was formed from Pompey and Onondaga, April 15, 1825. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is hilly and broken. Butternut Creek flows s. through the e. part, and Onondaga Creek through the w. The high ridge between the valleys of these streams has steep declivities, and its summit is 300 to 600 ft. high. Conklings Brook, in the s. e. part, flows from the e., and within the space of 1 mile it descends 500 ft. The soil is generally a sandy and gravelly loam; and a portion is thickly covered with large, water-worn pebbles. About one-half of the Onondaga Indian Reservation lies in the s. w. corner of this town. **La Fayette**, (p. v.), on the ridge near the center of the town, contains 1 church and 35 houses; and **Cardiff**, (p. v.), on Onondaga Creek, a church and 25 houses. **Linn** is a p. o., in the s. e. part. The first settler was John Wilcox, who located upon Lot 11 in 1791.⁷ The first church (Cong.) was formed in Oct. 1809; Rev. Benj. Bell was the first preacher. There are 2 churches in town; Cong. and M. E.

LYSANDER—was formed March 5, 1794. Hannibal (Oswego co.) was taken off in 1806, and Cicero in 1807. It is the s. w. corner town in the co. Its surface is level and somewhat swampy in the e., and gently rolling in the w. Seneca River forms its s. and n. boundaries. This stream takes the name of Oswego River, below the mouth of the outlet of Oneida Lake. In the s. w. part is a slight fall in the river, known as Jacks Rifts. At Baldwinville is a fall of 7 ft., affording a valuable water-power. Mud Lake, a large pond s. w. of the center, covers an area of about 300 acres. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam, with occasional patches of clay, formed by the disintegration of the red shales. **Baldwinville**, (p. v.), on Seneca River, was incorp. in 1818. It contains a union school, a scythe factory, ax factory, tannery, several extensive

¹ The number of dairies in town of 50 to 125 cows each is about 35, and the aggregate number of cows about 3,500.

² Formerly called "Franktonville."

³ Among the other early settlers were Capt. Ebenezer Belden, Col. Elijah St. John, Thomas Miles, Jonathan Standley, Abel Webster, James Harris, John Wallace, Thos. and Simon Keeney, Jacob Penoyer, and Abel Pixley. The first child born was Charles Moore, in 1798; the first marriages, those of Abel Webster and Lydia Keeney, and of Luther St. John and Polly Joy, in 1804; and the first death, that of Josiah Moore, in 1802. A colored man belonging to Simon Keeney died about the same time from drinking too much maple syrup. The first school was taught by Miss Jerome, (afterward wife of Judge James Geddes), in the e. part of the town; Emilee Fowler taught the first school near Apulia, in 1802-03. The first mms were kept by Josiah Tibbles near Tully, in 1797, and by Capt. St. John, at Apulia, in 1802; David Caldwell kept the first store, in 1804; Thos. Miles built the first sawmill, in 1800; and John Mesker the first grist mill, in 1808.

⁴ There are 6 churches in town; M. E. and Cong. at Apulia, and Bap., M. E., F. W. Bap., and Univ. at Fabius.

⁵ Named from H. M. James Geddes, first settler.

⁶ The first salt well was dug by James Geddes, in 1796. The Indians claimed the springs w. of the lake, but they adapted Mr. Geddes into their trails, and allowed him to work on their works. There are now in town 16 fine salt works, and 7,442 coarse salt covers. See page 479.

⁷ Among the other early settlers were Freeman Hughes and James Lamb. Nancy Good taught the first school, in 1806; James Lamb kept the first inn, in 1803; and Noah Smith built the first sawmill, in 1825.

⁸ Comfort Rounds and Wm. Heskens located on town in 1792; Solomon Owen and James Sherman in 1793; John H. Wright, Amaziah Branch, James P. O'Connell, Samuel Hyatt, Amos Wright, and Rowen Bryan, in 1794; and Isaac and Obed Conkling, Zenas and Ozias Northway, and T. C. DuLacson after. The first child born was Amy Wilcox, in 1791. The first marriage, that of Solomon Owen and L. S. Rounds, in 1794; and the first death, that of Moses De Witt, in 1794. Rev. Amariah Broome was the first teacher. — Cheney kept the first inn; Stephen Morse the first store; and James S. Sherman built the first sawmill, in 1795.

flouring and saw mills, a newspaper office, furnace, machine shop, and a large distillery. Pop. 1,675,—of which 1,115 are in this town and 560 in Van Buren. **Belts Corners** (Lysander p. o.) contains 3 churches and 35 houses; **Little Utica**, 1 church and 30 houses; **Plainville** (p. v.) a church and 218 inhabitants; and **Jacksonville** (Polkville p. o.) a church and 25 houses. **Lamsons** (p. o) is a R. R. station. The first settler within the present limits of the town was Jonathan Palmer, a Revolutionary soldier, who drew Lot 36, and located upon it in 1793.¹ The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1813.²

MANLIUS—was formed March 5, 1794. A part of Onondaga was taken off in 1798, a part of Salina in 1809, and De Witt in 1835. It lies on the E. border of the co., N. of the center. The surface of the N. half is level, and that of the S. half rolling and hilly. Limestone Creek flows N. through near the center of the town, and at the northern extremity it receives Butternut Creek from the W., and the two united streams flow into Chittenango Creek, which latter stream forms the N. E. boundary of the town. A few rods S. of the canal, near the center, are two small lakes, similar in character to those already described in De Witt, but somewhat larger. They are known as the "Green Lakes." In the S. W. corner of the town is another small pond of the same kind.³ The E. branch of Limestone Creek, near the S. border of the town, falls down a limestone precipice 100 ft., forming a beautiful cascade. Several sulphur and other mineral springs are found in town, but none of any considerable note.⁴ In the W. part are extensive quarries, from which are obtained immense quantities of waterlime, quicklime and gypsum. The soil is a deep, fertile alluvium in the N., and a sandy and clayey loam in the S. **Manlius**, (p. v.) on Limestone Creek, near the S. line of the town, was incorp. March 12, 1833. It contains the Manlius Academy, a union school, 4 churches, 2 carriage factories, 2 flouring mills, an ax factory, 2 foundries, and a paper mill. Pop. 334. **Fayetteville**, (p. v.), on Limestone Creek, 2 mi. N. W. from Manlius, and 1 mi. from the Erie Canal, with which it is connected by a navigable feeder, was incorp. May 6, 1844. It is finely situated on a gentle elevation, and has a number of valuable water-privileges.⁵ It contains 4 churches, a union school, a bank, 2 large flouring mills, 3 sawmills, 1 pearl barley mill, 1 paper mill, 1 sash blind and door factory, 3 lime and plaster mills, 1 tannery, 1 foundery and machine shop, 1 wheelbarrow factory and 1 cradle factory, 5 carriage factories, and several large establishments for the manufacture of lime, plaster, and waterlime.⁶ Pop. in 1859, 1,376. **Manlius Center** (p. v.) is a canal village, containing 40 houses. **Manlius Station** (p. v.) and **Kirkville** (p. v.) are small villages and stations upon the Central R. R. **High Bridge**, in the S. W. part, contains a church, 2 plaster and lime mills, a sawmill, gristmill, and 20 houses.⁷ **Matthews Mills**, (North Manlius p. o.), **Eagle Village**, and **Hartsville** are hamlets. The first settlers were David Tripp, who located 1 mi. N. W. of the present site of Manlius Village, and James Foster, who located on the present site of Eagle Village, in 1790.⁸ The first church (Prot. E.) was formed in 1798: Rev. Mr. Nash was the first preacher.⁹

MARCELLUS—was formed March 5, 1794. A part of Onondaga was taken off in 1798; Camillus in 1799; a part of Otisco in 1806; and Skaneateles in 1830. A part of Sempronius

¹ Among the other settlers were Benj. De Puy, Benben Smith, Adam Emerick, Elph and Solomon Toll, Thomas Farrington, Eljah Mann, John McHarris, Wm. Landsay, Ebenezer Wells, James Cowan, Abner and Manly Vickory, Job Lewis, and Dr. James C. Baldwin. Dr. Baldwin was the early proprietor and founder of Baldwinsville. He built the first saw and grist mills, in 1807; and opened the first store, during the same year. By his energy, the place soon became an important manufacturing village. Daniel Ayers kept the first inn. The first hotel born was John Toll.

² The census reports 9 churches in town; 1 M. E., 2 Presb., Bap., 1 Prot. E., and Christian.

³ Among the hills are several other deep basins; but they do not contain water. Some of them are filled with ice during the winter, and thus become natural ice-houses during the greater part of the summer. The nature and origin of these remarkably-depressions have given rise to many speculations and theories on the part of geologists and other men of science.

⁴ Deep Spring, called by the Indians Te-ung-lout-a-ough, is a spring 10 ft. in diameter, on the E. line of the town, near the old Seneca Turnpike.

⁵ These are formed by the Ledyard Canal—which was built by the citizens of a cost of \$35,000—and Bishop Brook. The Ledyard Canal is formed by diverting the waters of Limestone Creek, 2 mi. S. of the village; and that, in connection with Bishop Brook, which runs parallel to it through the village, make 12 water-powers, with an average fall of 20 ft. each.

⁶ During the year ending Jan. 1, 1859, 1,394 tons of Limestone for the manufacture of quicklime, 963 tons of building stone, 10,295 tons of stone plaster, 3,216 tons of ground plaster, 85,459

barrels of waterlime, and 50,410 bushels of quicklime were sold in the village of Fayetteville.

⁷ An extensive water-power is formed at this place by the construction of a hydraulic canal from Limestone Creek and another from a brook flowing from the E. This power is used in all the manufactories in the village, and but a small portion of it is occupied.

⁸ Among the other early settlers were Joshua Knowlton and Origen Eaton on the site of Fayetteville, in 1791; Canrad Laur, Cyrus Kinne, and John A. Shaeffer, in 1792; and Caleb Pratt, Capt. Joseph Williams, Wm. Ward, Col. Eljah Phillips, Charles Witholland, Charles Moseley, Dr. Sartrevant, Alvan Marsh and Dr. Ward, all of whom came previous to 1800. The first child born was Baron Steuben Shaeffer, in 1794. It is related that on the night of his birth Baron Steuben and a party of friends put upon Mr. Shaeffer, who then kept an inn on the present site of Manlius. The babe was much disturbed during the night, and in the morning severely reprimanded Mr. S. for allowing his guests to be so annoyed that they could not sleep. Upon seeing the infant, he apologized for his condition of temper, bestowed his own name upon the child, and gave him a deed of 250 acres of land. The first marriage was that of Nicholas Phillips and Katy Garbeck, Jan. 14, 1793; and the first death, that of the father of David Tripp, in 1792; Samuel L. J. wards taught the first school, in James Foster's barn; James Foster kept the first inn, in 1790; Charles Moseley the first store, in 1793; Elph Phillips and three others built the first sawmill, in 1792-93; and Wm. Ward the first gristmill, in 1794.

⁹ The census reports 13 churches in town; 3 M. E., 2 Bap., 2 Prot. E., 2 Presb., Meth. Prot., Wes. Meth., R. C., and Union.

(Cayuga co.) was annexed in 1801, and a part of Spafford in 1840. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, broken by the deep valley of Nine Mile Creek, which extends n. and s. through the center. The declivities which border upon the creek are steep, and 200 to 500 ft. high. Upon the creek are several falls, furnishing a large amount of water-power. Lime and plaster both abound. The soil is generally a deep, black loam, formed by the decomposition of the Marcellus shales, intermixed to some extent with clay. Manufacturing is carried on to a limited extent along Nine Mile Creek. **Marcellus**, (p. v.) on the creek, near the center of the town, was incorp. April 29, 1853; it contains 1 churches, a woolen factory, and grist mill. Pop. 380. **Marcellus Falls** (p. v.) contains a gristmill, sawmill, and 2 paper mills. Pop. 200. **Marietta**, (p. v.) upon Nine Mile Creek, in the s. part, contains 30 houses. **Clintonville** is a hamlet. **Thorn Hill** (p. o.) is a hamlet in the s. w. part. The first settler was Wm. Cobb, who located on the e. hill in 1794.¹ The first church edifice (Union) was built in 1803; Rev. — Atwater was the first preacher.²

ONONDAGA—was formed from Marcellus, Pompey, and Manlius, March 9, 1798. A part of Salina was taken off in 1809, and a part of Camillus in 1834. The surface is mostly a rolling and hilly upland, separated into two ridges by the valley of Onondaga Creek. The e. ridge is rocky and broken, and the w. is generally smooth and rolling. A fine, wide intervalle extends along the creek, and is bordered by steep hillsides, the summits of which are 200 to 400 ft. high. A valley, forming a natural pass between Onondaga and Nine Mile Creeks, extends s. w. through the town. Along the n. line the highlands w. of the valley descend abruptly to the s., presenting in some places the face of a nearly perpendicular precipice 100 to 150 ft. high. This declivity is known as Split Rock. Upon these cliffs is an outcrop of Onondaga limestone, which is extensively quarried for building purposes.³ The Split Rock stone quarry is near the n. w. corner. The soil in the valley is a sandy and gravelly loam, and on the uplands a gravelly and clayey loam. Lime and waterlime are both largely manufactured. About one-half of the Onondaga Indian Reservation lies in the s. e. part of this town. **Onondaga Hill**,⁴ (Onondaga p. o.) on the hill w. of the creek, contains a church and 53 dwellings. **Onondaga Valley** (p. v.) contains 2 churches and the Onondaga Academy. Pop. 385. **South Onondaga** (p. v.) contains 2 churches, several mills, and a population of 290. **Navarino**, (p. v.) in the s. w. corner, near the line of Marcellus, contains a church and 115 inhabitants. **Onondaga Castle** is a p. o. near the Indian Reservation. **Howlet Hill** is a p. o. in the n. w. corner; and **West Onondaga** a p. o. near the w. line. The first white man who lived in this town and vicinity was Ephraim Webster,⁵ an Indian trader. The first permanent settlers were Asa Danforth,⁶ his son Asa, from Mass., and Comfort Tyler, a young man who accompanied him,—all of whom located upon a lot a little s. of Onondaga Hollow. This was the first settlement made in the co.⁷ Rev. Samuel Kirkland, a

¹ Among the other early settlers were Cyrus Holcomb, — Bowen, — Galy, Samuel Tyler, Dan Bradley, Samuel Rice, Nathan Kelsey, Thomas Miller, Bigelow Lawrence, Martin Cossitt, and Samuel Whedon,—all of whom located previous to 1800. The town rapidly filled up with settlers, principally from Mass. The first child born was a daughter of Wm. Cobb, Miss Asenath Lawrence taught the first school, in the summer of 1796; Dea. Samuel Rice kept the first inn, in 1796; Elmathan Beach the first store, in 1796; Dan Bradley and Samuel Rice built the first sawmill, in 1795-96; and May & Sayles the first gristmill, in 1800.

² The census reports 5 churches; 2 Presb., Bap., M. E., and Prot. E.

³ In this ledge is an irregular crack or chasm, which is said to extend downward to the depth of 100 ft. Ice remains in it during the greater part of summer. The stone was obtained from these quarries for building the locks upon the canal and the aqueduct across Genesee River; and it is justly esteemed a building stone of superior quality.

⁴ For many years after the organization of Onondaga co. the census was located at this village. It was a place of considerable business, and the most important village upon the Seneca Triangle w. of Whitesboro'. For a long time its only business rivals were Salina, or "Salt Pond," and Onondaga Hollow; but, on account of the healthfulness of its situation, the Hill maintained its superiority until the completion of the Erie Canal, in 1825. It is now a mere hamlet.

⁵ Mr. Webster was a native of N. H., and served 3 years in the army during the Revolution. After the war he became an Indian trader; and, in consequence of his thorough knowledge of the Indian language, he was employed as an interpreter in several of the councils between the whites and Indians. In 1786 he erected a trading house on the Banks of Onondaga Creek, near its mouth, and continued his traffic there for several years. He married an Indian woman; and, becoming a great favorite, the tribe made him a present of a square mile of land upon

Onondaga Creek, a little s. of the present village of Onondaga Valley. The Indians also granted him 300 acres near the s. w. corner of the present reservation. He afterwards married a white woman, by whom he had a large family of children. He was employed by the Government as a spy, interpreter, and counselor during the Indian wars that followed the Revolution; and he was in active service during the last war with Great Britain. For many years he was Indian Agent, and probably had more influence with the Onondaga tribe than any other white man. He died in 1825. One of his Indian children, Harry Webster—is now chief of the Onondaga Nation.

⁶ Mr. Danforth was the pioneer, and one of the most energetic and prominent of the early settlers of the co. He erected the first sawmill and gristmill in the co., on Battant's Cr. near a Jamesville; and during the many years of privation which followed the first settlement, his cabin was always the welcome home of the distressed and suffering settlers. He held at different times the offices of Judge of Common Pleas, Superintendent of the Salt Springs, an Lt. Major General in the State Militia. He died in 1818.

⁷ Among the other settlers who came soon after Mr. Danforth were Abijah Earl, Levi Hissock, and Redrick Adams, in 1788 or '89; Nicholas Minkles, John C. Brown, Arthur Parsons, &c. by Tyler, Peter Tombrack, — Lewis, Cornelius Longstreet, Peter Young, Joseph Fournier, John Adams, G. W. Kibler, Wm. and Gordon Needham, Wm. H. Stone, Jasper Hepper, Aaron Bellows, George Hill, Joseph Swan, Theodorus M. West, John C. Baldwin, and Daniel and Solomon H. Earl. The first marriage was that of Ephraim Webster and an Indian woman, in 1799. The wife soon after died, and Mr. Webster took another Indian wife, agreeing to live with her as long as she kept sober. He lived with her nearly 20 years. As the settlement began to advance, he was desirous of obtaining a white wife, and to this end endeavored to make his wife drunk. For a long time she resisted every attempt; but at last, with the aid of milk punch, he succeeded. The next morning she left without speaking a

missionary from Mass., was the first preacher. The first church (Presbyterian) was formed at an early day, at the Hill.¹

OTISEO—was formed from Pompey, Marcellus, and Tully, March 21, 1806. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is principally occupied by the high ridge between the valleys of Onondaga Creek and Otiseo Lake. The declivities of the hills are generally steep and the summits rolling, and elevated 800 to 1,000 ft. above the valleys and 1,600 to 1,700 above tide. Otiseo Lake is 772 ft. above tide. It lies upon the w. border of the town, in a valley 1,000 ft. below the summits of the hills. Bear Mountain,² in the s. w. part, overhanging the valley of Onondaga Creek, is one of the principal elevations. The soil is generally a sandy or gravelly loam, mixed with clay, and well adapted to grazing. **Otiseo**, (p. v.), situated upon the high ridge near the center of the town, contains 30 houses; and **Amber**, (p. v.), at the foot of Otiseo Lake, 25. **Maple Grove** is a p. o. in the s. e. corner. The first settler was Chauncey Rust, from Northampton, Mass., who moved his family from La Fayette in April, 1801. During this year and the following, a large number of settlers arrived, principally from Mass. and Conn. and the whole town filled up rapidly.³ The first religious service was a prayer meeting, held in Sept. 1803, at the house of — Rust. The first church (Cong.) was formed May 9, 1803, by Rev. Hugh Wallace. There are now two churches in town; Cong. and M. E. This town is noted for being the birthplace and residence of several persons of distinguished literary reputation.⁴

POMPEY⁵—was formed in Jan. 1789. Fabius and a part of Onondaga were taken off in 1798; and La Fayette in 1825. It lies upon the e. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface is principally occupied by the high, rolling ridge which lies between the e. branch of Limestone Creek and Butternut Creek. The highest summit is 906 ft. above the surface of Butternut Creek, near the La Fayette r. r. station, 1,343 ft. above the canal at Syracuse and 1,743 ft. above tide. The general ridge is subdivided into 3 ridges by the valleys of the 2 w. branches of Limestone Creek. These valleys are 200 to 300 ft. below the summits and are bordered by steep hillsides. The streams that drain the s. part of the town flow in a southerly direction. Pratts Falls, upon the w. branch of Limestone Creek, are 137 ft. high; and within a few rods of them are several other fine cascades. Near the s. line, upon the same creek, is a cascade of 70 ft. Just e. of the co. line, near Delphi, on the e. branch of the same stream, are 2 other fine cascades. Carpenters Pond, in the s. e. part, covers an area of about 30 acres. The soil is a strong, clayey loam. **Pompey Hill**, (Pompey p. o.) on the summit of the ridge,⁶ contains 5 churches and the Pompey Academy. Pop. 270. **Delphi**, (p. v.) upon Limestone Creek, in the s. e. corner, contains 3 churches and 219 inhabitants. **Watervale**, (p. v.) upon Limestone Creek, s. of the center, contains a grist and saw mill and 20 houses. **Oran**, (p. v.) in the s. e. corner, contains a church and 82 inhabitants. **Pompey Center**⁷ (p. o.) is a hamlet. In the s. e. corner, above Delphi, are an edge tool factory, and a woolen mill not in operation. The first settler was Ebenezer Butler, who located on Lot 65 in 1792.⁸ The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1794; the first preacher

word, and in a short time died of grief. The first child born was Annah Danforth, daughter of Asa Danforth, jr., Oct. 14, 1789. Dr. Gordon Needham taught the first school, in 1795; Comfort Taylor kept the first inn; George Kibbe the first store; Gen. Danforth built the first gristmill, in 1794; and Turner Fenner the first sawmill, in 1793.

¹ The census reports 11 churches; 5 M. E., 2 Presb., Cong., Bapt., Wes. Meth., and Union.

² Named from the great number of bears that infested it when the country was first settled.

³ Among the first settlers were Jonathan B. Nichols, Charles and Benoni Merriman, Solomon Judd, and Lemuel Gaylord, in 1801; Otis Baker, Noah Parsons, Nathaniel Loomis, Amos and Isaac Cowles, in 1802; and Benjamin Cowles, Josiah Clark, Daniel Bennett, Elias and Jared Blaxter, Henry Elthrop, Samuel, Ebenezer, and Luther French, Jared and Noah Parsons, and Rufus Clapp, soon after. Lucy Cowles (afterward wife of Rev. Geo. Colton) taught the first school, in 1802. The first child born was Hannah East, March 22, 1802; and the first death, that of Nathaniel Baly, jr., killed by the fall of a tree, July 19, 1802. Daniel Bennett kept the first inn, in 1802; and Michael Johnson the first store, in 1808. Charles Merriman built the first gristmill, in 1806.

⁴ Willis Gaylord, well known as the editor of the *Genesee Farmer* and *Albany Cultivator*, and as a retired and graceful contributor to the light literature of the day, came into town with his father, from Bristol, Conn., in 1801. He was then 9 years of age; and he resided here until a few years before his death, which occurred in 1841. Willis and Lewis Gaylord Clark, twin brothers, were born in this town in April, 1808. The former is known as a poet, the author of "Ollipodiam," and as the editor of the *Phœnix Gazette*; and the latter has obtained a national reputation as the editor of the *Knoickerbocker Magazine*,

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² Named from the great number of bears that infested it when the country was first settled.

³ Among the first settlers were Jonathan B. Nichols, Charles and Benoni Merriman, Solomon Judd, and Lemuel Gaylord, in 1801; Otis Baker, Noah Parsons, Nathaniel Loomis, Amos and Isaac Cowles, in 1802; and Benjamin Cowles, Josiah Clark, Daniel Bennett, Elias and Jared Blaxter, Henry Elthrop, Samuel, Ebenezer, and Luther French, Jared and Noah Parsons, and Rufus Clapp, soon after. Lucy Cowles (afterward wife of Rev. Geo. Colton) taught the first school, in 1802. The first child born was Hannah East, March 22, 1802; and the first death, that of Nathaniel Baly, jr., killed by the fall of a tree, July 19, 1802. Daniel Bennett kept the first inn, in 1802; and Michael Johnson the first store, in 1808. Charles Merriman built the first gristmill, in 1806.

⁴ Willis Gaylord, well known as the editor of the *Genesee Farmer* and *Albany Cultivator*, and as a retired and graceful contributor to the light literature of the day, came into town with his father, from Bristol, Conn., in 1801. He was then 9 years of age; and he resided here until a few years before his death, which occurred in 1841. Willis and Lewis Gaylord Clark, twin brothers, were born in this town in April, 1808. The former is known as a poet, the author of "Ollipodiam," and as the editor of the *Phœnix Gazette*; and the latter has obtained a national reputation as the editor of the *Knoickerbocker Magazine*,

and in a short time died of grief. The first child born was Annah Danforth, daughter of Asa Danforth, jr., Oct. 14, 1789. Dr. Gordon Needham taught the first school, in 1795; Comfort Taylor kept the first inn; George Kibbe the first store; Gen. Danforth built the first gristmill, in 1794; and Turner Fenner the first sawmill, in 1793.

was Rev. Mr. Robbins, a missionary from Conn.¹ Several eminent personages, distinguished in the fields of politics, literature, and art, were natives of this town, prominent among whom are Sara J. Clarke, (now Mrs. Sara J. Lippincott, better known as "Grace Greenwood.") Ex-Gov. Hiram Seymour, Charles Mason, late Commissioner of Patents, and Erastus D. Palmer, the sculptor.

SALINA—was formed from Manlius and Onondaga, March 27, 1809. Syracuse and Geddes were taken off March 18, 1848. It lies upon the e. bank of Onondaga Lake, s. of the center of the co. Its surface is level or gently undulating. Mud Creek, in the s. e. part, and its tributary, Bear Trap Creek, are the only streams. Along their course is a considerable amount of swamp land. The soil is principally a sandy loam, with occasional intervals of tough clay. The people are largely engaged in the manufacture of salt. Tobacco is cultivated to some extent. **Liverpool**, (p. v.) upon the e. bank of Onondaga Lake, on the w. line of the town, was incorp. April 20, 1830. It contains 4 churches, a union school, a steam saw and stave mill, and a large number of salt works. Pop. 1,305. The first settlement was made at Liverpool, in 1795, by John Danforth and 3 sons, from Worcester co., Mass.² There are 4 churches in town.³

SKANEATELES⁴—was formed from Marcellus, Feb. 26, 1830. A part of Spafford was annexed in 1840. It is the s. town on the w. line of the co. The surface is rolling or moderately hilly. Skaneateles Lake divides the s. half of the town into two nearly equal parts. From the lake the land slopes beautifully upward to a height of 200 to 500 ft. The highlands upon both borders overlooking the lake furnish a great number of sites for country residences, which, in beauty of situation, have no superiors in the State. Many of these are occupied by fine cottages and villas. Skaneateles Outlet, flowing s., is the principal stream. Upon it are numerous falls, furnishing an abundance of water-power.⁵ The soil is principally a clay loam. **Skaneateles**,⁶ (p. v.) beautifully located at the foot of the lake, was incorp. April 19, 1833. It contains 6 churches, a union school, and 3 carriage manufactories. Pop. 1,200. **Mottville**, (p. v.), on Skaneateles Outlet, contains 1 church, 2 machine shops, a foundery, chair factory, fork factory, and gristmill. Pop. 250. **Mandana**, (p. v.), on the w. bank of the lake, in the s. part of the town, contains 15 dwellings. **Kelloggs Mills**, a hamlet $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. s. of Skaneateles, contains a woolen factory which employs 125 hands. The first settler was John Thompson, a Scotchman, who located upon Lot 18 in 1793.⁷ The first church edifice (Cong.) was erected in 1807: Rev. Aaron Bascom was the first pastor.⁸

SPAFFORD⁹—was formed from Tully, April 8, 1811. Parts of Marcellus and Skaneateles were taken off in 1840. It lies upon the e. bank of Skaneateles Lake, and is the w. town on the s. line of the co. Its surface consists principally of a high ridge between Skaneateles and Otisco Lakes, abruptly descending to the valleys on each side and gradually declining toward the s. The highest summit, Ripley Hill, is 1,122 ft. above Skaneateles Lake and 1,982 ft. above tide. Otisco lulet is a small stream flowing through the valley which extends s. from Otisco Lake. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam. **Borodino**, (p. v.) in the s. part of the town, contains a population of 202. **Spafford**, (p. v.) near the center, contains 2 churches and 30 houses. **Spafford Hol- low** is a p. o. The first settlers were Gilbert Palmer and his son John, who located on Lot 76 in 1794.¹⁰ The first church (M. E.) was formed at an early day; Elder Harmon was the first preacher.¹¹

Pratt & Smith built the first sawmill, in 1795, and the first gristmill, in 1798; Dr. Hezekiah Clarke was the first settled physician. He served 2 years as a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army, and was at the massacre of Fort Griswold.

¹ The census reports 12 churches; 4 M. E., 3 Bap., Cong., Presb., Prot. E., Univ., and Disciples.

² Abel Hawley, John Eager, and Patrick Riley came in about the same time. The first marriage was that of Alan Shoomaker and Betsey Danforth, in 1800. The first school was taught by Capt. Conner, about 1797, in a salt block, which at that time contained 4 kettles; and the school was taught while the block was in operation. John Danforth kept the first inn, in 1796.

³ 2 M. E., Evn., Luth., and Presb.

⁴ Indian name; by some said to signify "very long lake," and by others "the beautiful square." The outlet is called "Hannantoo," or "Hannato," meaning "water running through thick blocks."

⁵ A recent survey makes Skaneateles Lake 800-25 feet above tide. Between Skaneateles and Mottville are two large distilleries, and below Mottville a woolen factory, a grist and saw mill, a paper mill, and a distillery.

⁶ The beautiful location of this village upon one of the finest lakes in the State renders it a favorite summer resort of people from the cities and from the south.

⁷ Among the other early settlers were—Robinson, James Watson, Lovel Gibbs, Jonathan Hall and Wm. A. Day, who came in 1793; Warren Devox, James and Samuel Porter, Br.

Munger, Elnathan Andrews, John Legg, Moses Boss, John Briggs, Nathan Kelsey, Wm. J. Vandenburgh, Isaac Shawcock, Dr. Benedict, and families by the names of Kellogg and Fair, who came in soon after. Elsha Cole, now living, 1876, came in with his father in 1793. Capt. Wm. Thomas came in 1796; Hezekiah Eastl and Samuel Greenman in 1797. The first child born was Richard P. Watson, June 1, 1796; and the first girl, that of Nehemiah Eastl, in 1808. James Porter kept the first inn, and Winston Day the first store, in 1777, and Judge Jehudi Sanger built the first saw and grist mill, in 1796.

⁸ The census reports 8 churches; 2 M. E., 2 Friends, Bap., Presb., Prot. E., and Univ.

⁹ Named from Hoatio Gates Spafford, author of the first Gazetteer of New York.

¹⁰ Among the other early settlers were Jonathan B. Fry, Arthur Todd, Burr, Warren Kinsland, M. Harvey, Isaac Hall, Hester Adams, John Babcock, Peter Knapp, Samuel Smith, Otis and Moses Legg, Jethro Bailey, Elias Davis, Abel Amoson, Job Lewis, Daniel Trunkton, John Willford, Levi Foster, Benj. Herrer, James and Cornelius Williamson, Benjamin Stanton, John Woodward, James, George, and Asbel Bonds. The first child born was Myra Palmer, the first marriage, that of Elsha Freeman and Phoebe Smith, and the first death, that of Benj. Chubb, in Aug. 1801. Sully Parker taught the first school in 1803; Jared Babcock kept the first store, in 1804. Archibald Fair kept the first inn, and built the first gristmill, in 1808, and Joseph Willard built the first sawmill, in 1810.

¹¹ The census reports 5 churches, 3 M. E., Presb., and Union.



SYRACUSE¹—was incorp. as a village in the town of Salina, April 13, 1825, and as a city, Dec. 14, 1847. A portion was annexed to De Witt in 1858. It lies in a basin extending s. of the head of Onondaga Lake, and upon the ridges immediately e. A low portion, partly marshy, containing more than a square mi., lies upon the lake,² and is bordered by an abrupt declivity 10 to 30 ft. high. From the summit of this declivity the surface spreads out into an almost perfect flat, on which is built the greater part of the more thickly settled portions of the city. A ridge 100 to 200 ft. high extends through the e. part.³ Upon the highlands that surround the city are some of the most beautiful sites for country residences to be found in the State. The

city is located in the midst of a rich agricultural region, and near the center of the State.⁴ The several canals and railroads that terminate at or pass through this city give to it important commercial advantages. Its local trade is very large. It is also largely engaged in manufactures, the principal of which are salt,⁵ machinery, beer, and barrels.⁶ A large trade is carried on with the surrounding country to supply the salt works with wood and barrels, and with Penn. to furnish them with coal. The city is supplied with water by the Syracuse Water Company, from springs and brooks which have their sources in the hills s. w. of the city.

The *City Hall* is a commodious edifice, on the s. side of the canal, fronting Washington St., and containing rooms for the officers of the city government.

The *Public Schools*, 13 in number, are under the charge of a Board of Education, consisting of 8 members, of whom 4 are elected annually. In 1858, 61 teachers were employed,—7 males and 54 females. The whole number of children, between the ages of 4 and 21, was 9,418, of whom 5,258, or 55 per cent., attended school during some portion of the year. The total expenses were \$34,057.69. The number of volumes in the district libraries was 5,131.⁷ The schools are graded, and have a classical department or High School. Few places have bestowed more attention upon common school education; and the schools now rank among the best in the State and country.

The *Onondaga County Orphan Asylum*, a city and county institution for the care of orphan and destitute children, is situated upon Fayette St., in the e. part of the city. It was incorp. April 10, 1845, and is supported by public appropriations and private donations. The children are well treated, and are amply provided with all the necessaries of life. A school is taught throughout the year. At a proper age the children are bound out in respectable families.

The *Syracuse Home Association*, incorp. in 1853, is an association of ladies for the purpose of systematically visiting the poor, and of furnishing a home for indigent and friendless females. It occupies a fine building upon E. Fayette St., and is in a flourishing condition.

The *New York State Asylum for Idiots* is located upon a beautiful site in Geddes, s. w. of the city, just outside of the city corporation. Its grounds contain 18 acres, lying upon an eminence overlooking the whole city. The building is a beautiful brick structure, in the Italian style of architecture, and is one of the best arranged and most convenient buildings of the kind ever constructed. It is under the superintendance of Dr. Hervey B. Wilbur. The average number of inmates is more than 400.⁸

¹ This city was known from 1806 to 1809 as "*Boyd's Corners*;" from 1809 to 1812, as "*Milau*;" from 1812 to 1814, as "*South Salina*;" from 1814 to 1817, as "*Cassell's Corners*;" from 1817 to 1823, as "*Catfish*;" and from that time it has been known as Syracuse,—the name given it by John Wilkinson, the first postmaster. "*S. town*," now constituting the n. part of the city, was incorp. as a village March 12, 1821, and contained an independent corporation until 1847, when it was merged in Syracuse. It was long familiarly known as "*Salt Point*." The eastern part of the city was formerly known as "*Lodi*."

² The salt springs are situated upon this marsh and its borders. Near the lake, upon the Liverpool road, is a very strong sulphur spring.

³ This ridge is divided into two parts by the valley through which the canal extends. Upon it, a short distance e. of the head of the lake, are large cavities in the ground, generally termed "salt holes." These holes are continually forming; and it not infrequently happens that a tract of 20 ft. in diameter will suddenly fill to a depth of 10 to 30 ft. See p. 481.

⁴ From its central location, the city is a favorite place for holding conventions, political, religious, civil, and miscellaneous. From this, it is often called "The City of Conventions," and sometimes "The City of Isms." It is also called "The Central City," and "The City of Salt."

⁵ See pages 459, 481.

⁶ Several founderies and machine shops give employment to about 200 hands. Greenway's Brewery manufactures annually 50,000 bbls. of beer, worth \$250,000. There are 8 other breweries in the city, producing 600 to 5,000 bbls. each. Barrels for the salt trade are also manufactured in the city, giving employment to a large number of hands. The Central R. R. repair shops employ 150 hands, and about 150 more are engaged as engineers, brakemen, and track hands, belonging to this station. The city also contains large manufactories of a rural implements, boots and shoes, furniture, saddlery hardware, silver ware, cigars, and a variety of other articles.

⁷ The Central Library, kept in the City Hall, is a consolidated library for the use of the central schools of the city. It was founded in 1858, and contains 4,000 volumes.

⁸ The building for this institution was erected in 1853-54, at a cost of about \$70,000. The site and grounds were donated by inhabitants of Syracuse. The enterprise has been highly successful, and has fully demonstrated the utility and necessity of schools of this description. The institution has attained a wide reputation, and it now undoubtedly ranks among the first of the kind in the world. The school was first established at Albany, in 1818, by its present supt., as a private institution. It was adopted by the State, and was continued several years at Albany, but was removed to this place on completion of the buildings, in 1854.

The *Franklin Institute*, a literary association, was incorp. under the general law, Dec. 1849. It has a fine library and reading room in Wieting Block, S. Salina St., and it supports an annual course of lectures during the winter. The number of volumes in the library is about 4,000.

Syracuse Post Office is situated near the center of the old village of Syracuse, s. of the Erie Canal. *Salina Post Office* is situated in the old village of Salina, near the Oswego Canal.

The *Library of the Court of Appeals* was formed by act of Legislature, April 9, 1849. It occupies rooms in the courthouse, and contains 4,500 volumes.

The *Office of the Superintendent of the Salt Springs*, on N. Salina St., is a fine building of cut stone.

The *State Armory* is a fine building, in Regimental Park, near Onondaga Creek. It was built in 1858, from a design by H. N. White.

The city also contains a Commercial College, 2 private seminaries, a classical school, a boarding school for boys, a large number of Masonic, Odd Fellows, and Sons of Malta lodges, a City Tract Society, a Bible Society, a Fugitive Aid Society, a Musical Institute, a German Turnverein, 11 banks of issue, 2 savings banks, 28 churches,¹ and a large number of beautiful and costly private residences. Its hotels and public halls rank among the best in the State.

The first settlement in the city and co. was made by Ephraim Webster, an Indian trader, who located near the mouth of Onondaga Creek in 1787. In 1788 or 1789 John Danforth, who came into the co. soon after his brother Asa, located at "*Salt Point*" and commenced the manufacture of salt.² The settlement at this place increased with great rapidity, in consequence of the prospective value of the salt springs. It took the name of "*Salina*," and speedily became the most important place in the co.,—a superiority which it maintained for many years. The first settlers within the limits of the old village of Syracuse, after Webster, the Indian trader, were — Hopkins, in 1797, and — Butler, in 1799. Calvin Jackson settled in 1800, and several others before 1805.³ The ground being low and marshy, the settlement did not progress rapidly for many years. The first great impulse to its growth was given by the location of the canal in 1817 and its completion in 1825. In 1829, when the courthouse was removed from Onondaga Hill, Salina and Syracuse were nearly equal in population, and the courthouse was placed about midway between the two villages. Since that time, however, the growth of Syracuse has been rapid and nearly uniform. In 1847 it completely absorbed its old rival, Salina, the two villages and lodi at that time being incorp. and forming the city of Syracuse. The business prosperity of the place has been based principally upon the salt interests and its commercial advantages. The most notable incidents of the later history of the city are the great gunpowder explosion of Aug. 29, 1844;⁴ and the rescue of the slave Jerry from the custody of the U. S. Marshal, Oct. 1, 1851.⁵

TULLY—was formed from Fabius, April 4, 1803. A part of Otisco was taken off in 1806, and Spafford in 1811. It is the center town upon the s. line of the co. Its surface is an upland, level in the center, but hilly on the e. and w. borders. In the s. part of the central valley are several small lakes, known as the Tully Lakes. Two of these lakes lie but a few rods apart. The smaller, just 800 ft. above the canal at Syracuse, gives rise to Onondaga Creek, flowing s.; and the larger, 4 ft. lower, gives rise to Tioughnioga River, flowing s. In the immediate vicinity of these lakes is considerable swamp land. The soil is a sandy and clayey loam. **Tully**, p.v., in the s. e. part of the town, contains 2 churches and 216 inhabitants; and **Vesper**, p.v., on the line of Otisco, 2 churches and 25 houses. **Tully Valley** is a p.o. The first settler was David

¹ 4 R. C. 3, Prot. E., 3 M. E., 3 Presb., 2 Cong., 2 Bap., 2 Ger. Evam. Assn., 2 Jewish Synagogues, 101 Prot. D., Unit., Ger. Luth., 67 Meth., 41 Meth. Wes. Meth., and Swedenborgian.

² In Aug. 1799, Col. Jeremiah Gould and family, consisting of a wife, three sons, and a daughter, came to "*Salt Point*," and found there Deason and Nathaniel Loonis, Hzekiah Olcott, John Danforth, Asa Danforth, jr., and Thomas Geston. In 1797 two families, named Woodworth and Sturges, came in, and March 2, 1792, Isaac Van Vleck and family. Among the other early settlers were Thomas Osmon, Simon Phares, Patrick Riley, Wm. Gilchrist, James Post, Aaron Bellows, Hlish Alvord, Richard Sawyer, and Cornelius Alvord. The first child born was Abraham Van Vleck, in 1792; the first marriage was that of Thomas Osmon and Katharine Van Derwiche, in 1795; and the first death, that of an infant child of — Thompson, in 1794. Dr. Burnett, the first physician, died the same year. The provisions for the first settlers were brought from Tioga, by way of Cayuga Lake, and from Herkimer, by way of Oneida Lake. In 1794, 30 of the 33 inhabitants of the village were sick,—the 3 well ones with the help of the Indians, taking care of the sick for 2 months. In 1794, out of a population of 63 persons 23 died. The first regular innkeeper was Wm. Gilchrist, about 1795; though Isaac Van Vleck had for several

years previous entertained travelers. John Alvord kept the first store, in 1795. In 1746 Mr. Van Vleck loaned to from Albany a large coffee mill, which was used for grinding corn.

³ Among the other early settlers were Wm. Lee, Amos C. Lee, Amos Stanton, Henry Bogardus, and Jonathan Fay. The first child born was Allison Jackson, Dec. 28, 1800. A tract of 2.0 acres, lying near the center of the city, and including a mill privilege upon Onondaga Creek, was sold by the State to Abraham Walton and became known as the "*Walton tract*." It afterward passed into the hands of the "*Syracuse Company*." Mr. Bogardus created a log house for one of the sons of the present Voorhes, Block, in 1824. (1) Mr. Walton created his "*Old End Mill*" the same year. The first steamboat was used upon the canal was built in 1807, and in 1811 launched at "*Endville*," in Pompey, in 1823, by Wm. Avery.

⁴ Twenty-seven kegs of powder, secretly stored in a cooper shop, exploded, and 25 men, principally women, were killed, and more than 60 others were wounded.

⁵ Jerry was arrested as a fugitive slave and confined in the police office; but in the evening a large number of citizens assembled and forcibly took him from the custody of the officers. Several men were arrested and tried for participating in the rescue, but no convictions were ever procured.

Owen, who came into town in 1795.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1818;² Rev. Mr. Hurd was the first preacher.

VAN BUREN—was formed from Camillus, March 26, 1829. It is an interior town, lying n. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is level or gently undulating. Seneca River forms its n. boundary; along its course is considerable swamp land. The soil is a clayey, sandy, and gravelly loam. **Canon**, (Canal p. o.,) on the Erie Canal, in the s. w. corner of the town, contains a church and 188 inhabitants; **Van Buren Center**, (p. v.; Warners Station on the N. Y. C. R. R.,) near the s. line, a church and 16 dwellings. **Van Buren** (p. o.) and **Ionias** are hamlets. **Baldwinsville**, (p. v.,) on Seneca River, is on the line of Lysander. The first settler was Joseph Wilson, who located in town in 1792.³ The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1803; Rev. S. B. Barnes was the first preacher.⁴

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Onondaga County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.				POPULATION.			SCHOOLS.		
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	No. of Districts.	Children taught.
Camillus.....	16,411	3,574	\$1,987,490	\$125,830	\$1,213,340	1,401	1,539	489	355	528	10	1,023
Cheffo.....	14,573	14,912	984,523	42,200	57,9723	1,780	1,608	642	689	524	15	1,395
Clay.....	19,531	10,681	694,205	57,830	1,002,055	1,562	1,564	628	576	511	21	1,536
De Witt.....	15,644	6,294	786,392	41,100	827,492	1,562	1,423	575	599	422	14	1,089
Edwards.....	16,794	4,638	1,065,328	103,300	1,198,628	2,273	2,288	803	884	445	16	1,625
Fabius.....	19,784	6,994	531,340	52,200	584,540	1,128	1,128	442	438	375	18	872
Goldens.....	4,786	1,432	1,147,350	17,000	1,164,350	1,116	950	366	384	157	3	698
La Fayette.....	18,004	5,982	1,510,045	5,925	37,3970	1,214	1,126	481	473	365	12	783
Lysander.....	27,039	10,329	1,353,790	172,820	1,526,610	2,642	2,418	953	997	664	22	1,848
Marietta.....	21,649	7,546	1,779,115	256,500	2,035,615	3,116	3,112	1,148	1,404	764	20	2,283
Marcellus.....	15,554	3,319	800,160	99,000	899,760	1,258	1,289	488	517	594	13	1,858
Onondaga.....	35,003	7,816	1,796,890	223,650	2,019,940	2,793	2,797	978	961	856	28	1,990
Oriskany.....	14,892	3,803	466,295	56,555	522,850	830	866	262	364	298	12	641
Pompey.....	32,420	8,286	1,171,650	100,500	1,272,150	1,867	1,903	729	584	568	25	1,463
Salina.....	6,550	2,219	802,575	32,900	835,475	1,077	1,203	417	457	274	7	659
Skaneateles.....	29,357	3,979	1,354,400	224,400	1,578,800	2,005	1,971	735	745	445	17	1,484
Spaulford.....	15,643	4,429	466,200	75,350	481,550	894	922	335	359	271	9	650
Stonewall.....	1,992	293	6,881,356	1,795,403	8,146,149	12,611	12,496	3,691	4,881	2,716	16	9,634
Tully.....	12,293	3,996	39,6355	98,400	464,735	806	813	352	352	289	7	633
Van Buren.....	17,591	4,104	974,086	164,400	1,078,486	1,598	1,497	591	612	426	16	1,174
Total.....	314,528	111,701	24,349,965	3,750,063	28,100,028	44,023	42,542	12,215	16,798	11,067	294	31,428

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.					Domestic cloths, in Yards.		
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Calves.	Cows.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Bushels of Wheat.	Spring.	Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.		Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.
Camillus.....	579	1,160	1,047	5,249	1,333	19,000	1,219,621	2,566	19,837	30,343	110,299	12,470	163
Cheffo.....	901	1,274	1,324	2,643	1,552	1,919	113,919	3,391	24,842	20,131	129,140	28,055	2,904
Clay.....	1,457	1,683	1,367	4,292	1,392	4,908	150,909	4,674	34,011	27,578	129,997	11,535	3,317
De Witt.....	821	1,108	1,170	3,686	1,332	3,547	164,957	3,344	14,321	12,594	97,235	13,360	140
Edwards.....	879	1,559	1,215	5,625	2,003	11,774	138,119	3,209	17,670	26,816	129,394	17,779	374
Fabius.....	755	1,273	2,037	2,922	924	1,279	722,940	5,295	11,232	40,656	143,500	32,770	665
Goldens.....	629	201	994	863	1,116	1,658	28,092	909	10,834	4,107	49,445	5,150	40
La Fayette.....	811	994	1,008	3,159	1,282	4,862	173,968	2,528	15,291	36,268	114,382	6,915	606
Lysander.....	1,139	2,759	1,919	4,191	3,212	14,799	217,045	5,573	38,288	48,181	207,813	40,738	2,474
Marietta.....	1,169	1,418	1,365	1,600	2,611	5,473	148,803	3,423	17,975	25,176	130,677	9,890	540
Marcellus.....	700	1,017	990	7,979	1,214	4,067	163,133	2,794	18,220	35,395	95,150	13,673	1,46
Onondaga.....	1,621	2,651	2,693	11,640	3,247	13,293	263,883	5,677	40,518	53,392	223,343	23,219	1,963
Oriskany.....	648	908	899	5,064	1,122	2,271	81,676	1,855	15,620	48,715	83,387	22,613	700
Pompey.....	1,127	2,011	1,894	9,298	2,229	2,976	223,288	5,238	25,157	30,417	194,815	43,980	404
Salina.....	333	394	427	1,557	774	1,042	41,288	1,759	15,536	4,024	44,732	400	94
Skaneateles.....	886	1,528	1,681	8,697	1,991	4,264	130,483	3,736	13,676	45,458	90,223	23,286	335
Spaulford.....	703	1,214	966	4,429	1,019	1,322	100,571	1,751	12,890	41,900	99,575	8,320	710
Stonewall.....	87	109	144	756	337	737	11,474	756	5,963	1,251	6,471	51	23
Tully.....	592	863	1,102	2,175	763	1,124	61,626	1,767	8,699	21,45	108,654	30,900	823
Van Buren.....	602	1,497	1,282	3,152	2,636	10,246	159,322	2,830	22,221	39,111	133,425	21,440	383
Total.....	17,330	23,427	24,801	94,202	31,539	102,458	2,456,967	63,240	380,410	624,434	2,204,287	800,644	15,579

¹ Among the other early settlers were James Crayth, Wm. Troybridge, Phineas Howell, Phineas Henderson, and Michael Chidman. The first child born was Peter H. Johnson, in 1796; the first marriage was that of Timothy Walker and Esther Troybridge; and the first death, that of Timothy Walker. Ersk. Throp taught the first school, in 1801; Nicholas Lewis kept the first inn, in 1802; Moses Nash the first store; and Peter Van Camp built the first grist and saw mill in 1810.

² The census reports 5 churches; 2 Bap., 2 M. E. and Disciples.

³ Among the other early settlers were Gabriel Tappan, David Haynes, John McHarris, Reuben Smith, James Wells, Amos and Seth Warner, Fleazur Dunham, Benj. Bolton, Ira and Phineas Barnes, Jonathan Skinner, Isaac Earl, Wm. Lukin, and Charles E. Hall. The first child born was Elizabeth Haynes; the first marriage was that of James Wilson and Ruby Tabor; and the first death, that of Mrs. Jonathan Tabor. Augustus Robinson taught the first school; Charles Tall kept the first inn and store; James Padlock built the first gristmill; and Nathan Steels and Solomon Padlock built the first sawmill.

⁴ The census reports 5 churches; 2 Ep., M. E., Christian, and R. C.

ONTARIO COUNTY.



This county was formed from Montgomery, Jan. 27, 1789. It was named from Lake Ontario, which originally formed its s. boundary. Steuben co. was taken off in 1796, Genesee in 1802, parts of Monroe and Livingston in 1821, and Yates and a part of Wayne in 1823. A strip was annexed from Montgomery co., w. of Seneca Lake, Feb. 16, 1791, and a small tract in the fork of Crooked Lake, from Steuben, Feb. 25, 1814. It is centrally distant 189. mi. from Albany, and contains an area of 610. sq. mi. It lies upon the extreme s. declivities of the central Alleghany Mt. Range, and has a northerly inclination, the summits of the s. hills being elevated about 1000 feet above the general level of the s. portions of the co. The s. portion, lying w. of Canandaigua Lake, is a

hilly and broken region, divided into ridges with steep declivities and summits 1,500 to 1,700 feet above tide. The ridges all have a general s. and s. direction, declining toward the s., and terminating in a beautifully rolling region, which embraces all of the co. e. of Canandaigua Lake, and that portion lying w. of the lake and s. of the s. line of Bristol. The ridges in this section gradually rise to a height of 20 to 250 feet above the valleys, and give to the land sufficient inclination for thorough drainage. A terrace with declivities 100 to 250 feet high, descending toward the s., extends through the s. portions of East and West Bloomfield and the s. part of Victor, at right angles to the general range of the ridges. The extreme s. parts of the co. are occupied by drift ridges similar to those in Wayne and Seneca cos.

The geological formation of this co. is nearly the same as that of the cos. lying e. of it in the same latitude. The lowest rocks, occupying the s. parts of Phelps, Manchester, Farmington, and Victor, belong to the Onondaga salt group. The gypsum of this group crops out along the banks of the streams, and is extensively quarried along the Canandaigua Outlet, in Phelps and Manchester, and upon Mud Creek, in Victor. The water limestone, next above, crops out in Phelps, Manchester, and Victor, and is quarried for waterlime and building stone. The Onondaga and corniferous limestones next appear, and are quarried for building stone in Phelps. The Marcellus and Hamilton shales occupy all the central portions of the co. s. of the foot of Canandaigua Lake; and next above them successively appear the Tully limestone, Genesee slate, and the Portage group, the last occupying South Bristol, Canadice, and Naples. This last group furnishes a sandstone used for flagging and building. Except in the extreme s. parts of the co. the underlying rocks have little influence upon the soil, as nearly the whole surface is covered deeply with drift deposits, consisting of sand, clay, and gravel, intermixed with the disintegrated limestone and gypsum evidently deposited by some great torrent that once swept across the co. in a s. direction. The rocks are seen at some points along the banks of the lakes and the courses of the streams. In Bristol are several springs of carburetted hydrogen gas emanating from the strata of Genesee slate.¹

The co. is drained by the Honeoye Outlet, a tributary of the Genesee River, and by the Canandaigua Outlet and Mud Creek, tributaries of the Clyde River. Honeoye Outlet receives as tributaries Egypt Brook and the outlets of Hemlock and Canadice Lakes;² Mud Creek receives Beaver, Fish, and Hog Hollow Creeks; and Canandaigua Outlet receives Fall and Flint Creeks. Besides these, Irondequoit Creek flows through the s. w. corner of the co. Keshong Creek and Barralls and Castle Brooks flow into Seneca Lake. Several of the beautiful lakes which form the most peculiar and interesting feature of the landscape for which Central New York is celebrated lie partly or wholly in this co. Seneca, forming a portion of the e. boundary, is described under Seneca co.³ Canandaigua Lake lies almost wholly within the limits of the co. The shores are beautifully sloping down to the very edge of the water, except near the head of the lake, where they rise in steep bluffs to a height of 300 to 800 feet. Its surface is 668 feet above tide.

¹ The principal of these gas springs are in Bristol Hollow, on both banks of Canandaigua Lake, within 3 mi. of the village, and in East Bloomfield and Richmond. A sulphur spring is found on the outlet of the lake, but the principal ones are at Chilton.

² Hemlock Outlet, called by the Indians Onchida, signifying Hemlock.

³ See p. 613.

Honeoye,¹ Canadice,² and Hemlock Lakes are smaller bodies of water, and are each surrounded by bluffs and hills rising to a height of 500 to 700 feet above them.

The soil for the most part consists of clayey, sandy, and gravelly loam, formed from the drift deposits. In the valleys and the rolling region which extends through the central and n. parts of the co. the loam is very deep and rich, forming one of the finest agricultural regions in the State. Upon the hills in the s. part of the co. the soil is made up principally of disintegrated shale and slate, forming a fine, fertile grazing region. Upon the drift hills in the w. are some small sections covered with a deep, light sand, moderately productive.

The geographical and geological features of this co. render it eminently adapted to the various branches of agriculture; and few eos. in the State excel this in the progress of scientific improvement as applied to agricultural operations. Wheat was for many years the staple crop; but of late more attention has been given to the production of the coarser grains, to stock growing, and the cultivation of fruits. Wool growing has also received considerable attention, and the fine Merino sheep were introduced at an early period. The manufactures are mainly of a domestic character, such as pertain to agricultural districts.

The county seat is located at Canandaigua, at the foot of Canandaigua Lake. A courthouse, jail, and co. clerk's office were erected here in 1793, soon after the organization of the co.³ In 1825 a new courthouse was built; and in 1858 a splendid edifice was erected at the joint expense of the co. and of the U. S. Government, containing a U. S. and co. courtroom, jury and supervisors' rooms, U. S. district clerk's and co. clerk's offices, surrogate's office, and p. office. The building is of brick, with iron and tile floors, and is entirely fireproof. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 212 acres in Hopewell, 4 mi. E. of Canandaigua. It is built of brick, and contains ample accommodations. The average number of inmates is 136, supported at a weekly cost of 57 cts. each. The farm yields a revenue of \$4,000. A school is taught during the whole year.⁴ The general management and sanitary arrangements of this establishment are creditable to the co.

The principal works of internal improvement in the co. are the Erie Canal, which enters the extreme n. e. corner of Manchester, the N. Y. C. R. R., extending through the n. and central portions of the co., the Canandaigua & Niagara Bridge R. R., a branch of the Central, extending w. from Canandaigua to Tonawanda, and the Elmira, Jefferson & Canandaigua R. R., extending s. e. and connecting with the N. Y. & E. R. R. at Elmira. Besides these, there are several lines of plank road in the co.; but most of them have been abandoned.

Seven newspapers were published in the co. in 1855.⁵

¹ Indian name *Ha'ne-a-yeh*, lying like a finger.

² Indian name *Ska'ne-a-dice*, long lake.

³ The first Circuit Court was held at the inn of Mr. Patterson, in Geneva, in June, 1793; and the first court of Common Pleas, at the house of Nathaniel Sanborn, in Canandaigua, in Nov. 1794. The first co. officers were Oliver Phelps, *First Judge*; Nathl. Gorham, *Co. Clerk*; John Cooper, *Surrogate*; and Judah Coyt, *Sheriff*. The first justices of peace appointed in Western N. Y. were Asa Ransom and Wm. Emusey, for Ontario co., in Dec. 1801. By an act passed April 3, 1798, deeds were required to be recorded in the clerk's office. This was many years before the general act for recording in clerks' offices.

⁴ This school is supported by the interest of a fund given by a private individual for this purpose. The schoolhouse is situated in a fine yard and is surrounded by trees.

⁵ *The Ontario Gazette and Genesee Advertiser*, the first paper in the present co. of Ontario, was started at Geneva, April, 1797, by Lucius Carey, and removed to Canandaigua in 1799.

The Impartial American, or Seneca Museum, was published at Geneva in 1800, by Ebenezer Eaton.

The Expositor was started at Geneva, Nov. 19, 1806, by James Bogert, who in 1809 changed it to

The Geneva Gazette, and continued it until Dec. 1, 1833. In 1827 it bore the title of *The Gazette and General Advertiser*. It was published by John Greves and J. C. Merrill until 1837; by J. Taylor Bradt until 1839; and by Stone & Frazer a short time longer, when it was discontinued. It was revived in Jan. 1845 by Ten and S. H. Parker. Geo. M. Horton was at one time interested in its publication, and it is now published by S. H. Parker.

The Geneva Palladium was commenced in 1816 by Young & Crosby, and was published successively by S. P. Hull, John T. Wilson, and ——— Connelly, until 1828, when it was discontinued.

The Geneva Chronicle was started in 1828 by ——— Jackson, and continued 2 years.

The Independent American was published by T. C. Strong in 1831.

The Geneva American was published by Franklin Cowdery in 1830.

The Geneva Courier was established by John C. Merrill in 1830, and continued until 1833. Its publication was continued by Snow & Williams, Ira Merrill, Howlett & Van Valkenburgh, Cleveland & Hook, and Winthrop Atwell, successively, until, Oct. 1854, when it passed into the hands of William Johnson, its present publisher. A daily paper was issued from this office about 6 months in 1845-46.

The Herald of Truth (Univ.) was started in 1834, at Geneva, by Prescott & Chase, and continued until 1837, when it was removed to Rochester.

The Geneva Democrat was published during the campaign of 1840, by Stone & Frazer.

The District School Journal, mo., was started at Geneva in 1840 by Francis Dwight, and removed to Albany in 1841.

The Geneva Advertiser and Mechanics' Advocate was started in 1841 by S. Merrill & Co., semi-w., and continued 1 year.

The Geneva Budget was commenced in 1852, by Sproul & Tanner, and continued 2 years.

The New York State Intelligencer was published in 1848.

The Ontario Whip, semi-w., was started at Geneva by Wm. C. Busted in 1850, and continued until 1852.

The Geneva Independent and Freeman's Gazette was established in 1851, by W. K. Fowle, and continued by him until 1855, and by H. G. Moore until June, 1857. Since then it has been published by W. K. Fowle as

The Geneva Ledger.

The Geneva Daily Union has been published since May 10, 1858, by W. K. Fowle.

The Ontario Gazette and Genesee Advertiser was brought from Geneva to Canandaigua in 1799, and published by Lucius Carey until 1802. John Keop-Gould, who then became the publisher, changed its name to

The Western Repository and Genesee Advertiser; and in 1803 it was again changed to

The Western Repository. James D. Bemis became interested in its publication in 1801, and in 1808 he issued it as

The Ontario Repository, and continued it until 1828. It was published by Morse & Ward, Morse & Wilson, and Morse & Harvey, until 1835, and until 1840 by Channery Morse. The last named was succeeded by Geo. L. Whitney, who in Jan. 1856, sold it to H. G. Moore. The fol-

The territory lying within the limits of this co. was the chief seat of the Senecas, the most numerous and powerful tribe of the "Six Nations." Their chief village was at Kanadesaga, upon and just w. of the present site of Geneva, at the foot of Seneca Lake. In all the wars of the Iroquois League the Senecas bore a conspicuous part; and especially did they incur the bitter enmity of the French occupants of Canada. In 1687, De Nonville, Governor of "New France," at the head of 1,600 French soldiers and 400 Indian allies, invaded the Seneca country by way of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. At a defile near the site of the present village of Victor an engagement ensued, resulting in the defeat of the Indians, though with great loss to the French. De Nonville marched forward, burned the village of Ganagago and several others, and returned.¹ In the succeeding year the Senecas and their allies in turn invaded the French settlements in Canada and took bloody revenge.²

In the progress of the wars that ensued, the Six Nations were sometimes neutral and sometimes allies of the English; but the country of the Senecas was never afterward invaded by the French. During the Revolution the Senecas espoused the English cause; and in 1779 Gen. Sullivan invaded their country from the s., burned their villages, destroyed their corn and orchards, and left the most beautiful region in the Indian domains a desolate waste. At the conclusion of peace, the force and spirit of the Indians were annihilated, and they quietly yielded to the gradual encroachments of the whites, until the last acre of their hunting grounds within the limits of this co., and the very graves of their fathers, passed out of their possession.³

Following month the office was burned and the paper suspended. In May following it was revived as

The National New Yorker and Ontario Repository, by H. G. Moore and J. B. F. Tall, and in May, 1857, it passed into the hands of Geo. L. Whitney & Son, by whom it is now published.

The Ontario Freeman was established at Canandaigua by Isaac Johnson in 1807. In 1809 it passed into the hands of John A. Stevens, who changed its name to

The Ontario Messenger. It was successively published by Ray & Morse, L. L. Morse, B. W. Jones, and T. B. Holm. The latter was succeeded in Nov. 1845, by Jacob J. Mattison, the present publisher.

The Republican was started at Canandaigua by A. N. Phelps in 1824, and was afterward published a short time by T. W. Farquhar.

The Ontario Review was issued at Canandaigua in 1827 by W. W. Phelps. R. Boyce became its publisher soon after, and changed its name to

The Freeman. In 1836 it was united with *The Repository.* *The Clay Club*, a campaign paper, was published at Canandaigua in 1844.

The Semitristian, a literary mo., was published at Canandaigua in 1851.

The Ontario Co. Times was established Jan. 1, 1852, by N. J. Milliken, and in 1855 sold to Wilson Miller, who changed it to

The Ontario Times. In Feb. 1856, the establishment was burned and the paper suspended. It was re-established in May following by Mr. Milliken, and is still published by him as

The Ontario Republican Times.

The Venona Republican was started at "Venona" (now Phelps) in Jan. 1831 by C. H. Lowe and A. Kilmer. In 1832 it was published by J. O. Balch and in 1834 changed to

The Phelps Journal, F. N. Phelps, publisher, and soon after to *The Phelps Journal and Venona Advertiser*; in 1838 to

The Phelps Democrat; and again in 1845 to *The Western Atlas.* From 1845 until 1856 it was published by Washington Shaw, Dillon & Phelps, and W. W. Redfield, and since then it has been continued as

The Ontario Free Press.

The Naples Free Press was established at Naples in 1822 by Waterman & Coleman, and continued 2 years.

The Napoleon was started in 1840 by David Lanchfield. In 1845 it was sold to — Phelps, who changed its title to

The Naples Liberator. It was discontinued soon after. *The Valley Record* was published at Naples in 1842. *The Naples Journal* was published in 1841 by R. Denton.

The Phelps New Democratic Star was started Sept. 5, 1858, by E. N. Phelps.

¹ The commander of the expedition claimed that he desolated the whole Seneca country; but one of his officers, (Le Houton,) in giving the history of the expedition, lays no claim to a complete victory; and the Indian traditions state that only a small detachment of the Senecas were engaged in the battle, and that the French retreated before the warriors could rally from the different villages.

² In this expedition 1000 French were killed and 26 prisoners taken, who were afterward burned at the stake.

³ Numerous traces of ancient occupation — perhaps by a people that preceded the late Indian race — are found in this co. French enclosures have been noticed in Canandaigua, Seneca, and other towns. — *Squire's Aboriginal Monuments* of N. Y., 4to ed., pp. 29, 61, 62, 63.

Seaver, in his *Life of Mary Jemison*, gives the following —

"The tradition of the Seneca Indians in regard to their origin is that they broke out of the earth in a large mountain at the head of Canandaigua Lake; and that mountain they still venerate as the place of their birth. Hence they derive their name, 'Gish-mo-oh-wah,' or 'Great Hill' and are called 'The Great Hill People,' which is the true derivation of the word Seneca. The great hill at the head of Canandaigua Lake is a long narrow ridge, which they spring is called Gish-mo-oh-wah, and has for a long time past been the place where the Indians of that nation have met in council, to hold great talks, and to offer up prayers to the Great Spirit, on account of its having been the birthplace; and also in consequence of the destruction of a serpent at that place, in ancient times, in a most miraculous manner, which threatened the destruction of the whole of the Senecas, and barely spared enough to continue repopulating the earth. The Indians say that the tort on the big hill at Canandaigua, near the head of Canandaigua Lake, was surrounded by a most straits serpent, whose head and tail came together at the gate. A long time it lay there, confounding the people with its breath. At length they attempted to make their escape, some with their hominy blocks, and others with different implements of household furniture; — and in marching out of the fort walked down the throat of the serpent. Two orphan children, who had escaped this general destruction by being left on this side of the fort, were informed by an oracle of the means by which they could get rid of their formidable enemy; — which was to take a small bow, and a poisoned arrow made of a kind of willow, and with that shoot the serpent under its scales. This they did, and the arrow proved effectual; for, on its penetrating, it killed the serpent because sick, and extending itself, rolled down the hill, destroying all the timber that was in its way, denigrating itself and breaking wind greatly as it went. At every notch a large man head was discharged and rolled down the hill into the lake, where they lie at this day in a petrified state. Ever since the hardness and appearance of stones, and the present belief of the Senecas believe that all the little snakes were made of the blood of the great serpent after it rolled into the lake. That a day the Indians visit that sacred place to mourn the loss of their friends and to celebrate sacrifices that are paid to themselves. To the knowledge of white people there has been no timber on the great hill since it was first destroyed by them, though it lay apparently in a state of nature for a great number of years, without cultivation. Stones in the shape of human heads may be seen lying in the lake in great plenty, which are said to be the same that were deposited there at the death of the serpent. The Senecas have credited to that place a retreat for some time after their escape, at Canandaigua, and in the country, especially about the lake, was the residence of a great number of civil, enterprising, and industrious people, who were finally destroyed by the great serpent that attacked and consumed the great hill tort, with the assistance of others of the same kind; and that they the Senecas went afterward, several of their settlements that were left. In those days the Indians did inhabit the whole country — as the Senecas say, — but they were not; but, having become considerably numerous, they were a civilized great serpent, by an and was a horrible monster, and their language, so that they could not understand each other, which was the cause of their destruction, and, as the Mohawks, Onondagas, &c. At that time, however, the Senecas retained the original language, and continue to preserve their mother hill, on which they fasten themselves, against their enemies and lived peacefully, until the Senecas killed the serpent, they were cut off, as I have before remarked."

By the terms of the charter of the colony of Mass., the region between its n. and s. boundaries, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was embraced; and the title to this territory was claimed by Mass. after the Revolution. The subsequent charter of the State of New York intervened and conflicted with this claim,—from which difficulties arose, which were finally settled by commissioners at Hartford, Conn., on the 16th of December, 1786. It was there agreed that Mass. should cede to N. Y. the sovereignty of all the territory claimed by the former lying within the limits of the latter, and that N. Y. should cede to Mass. the property of the soil, or the right of the pre-emption of the soil from the Indians. This agreement covered all that part of the State lying w. of a line running n. from the "82d milestone," on the line between N. Y. and Penn., through Seneca Lake to Solus Bay. This line is known as the "Old Pre-emption Line."¹ In 1787 Mass. sold the whole of this tract, containing 6,000,000 of acres, to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, for one million dollars. In the following spring Mr. Phelps left his home in Granville, Mass., with men and means to explore the country thus acquired. He collected the sachems, chiefs, and warriors of the Six Nations at Kanadesaga, and in July, 1788, concluded with them a treaty of purchase of a tract containing 2,250,000 acres, bounded e. by the pre-emption line, w. by a line 12 mi. w. of, and running parallel with, the Genesee River, s. by the Penn. line, and n. by Lake Ontario.²

The portion of the tract to which the Indian title had not been extinguished, constituting about two-thirds of the original purchase, was abandoned by Messrs. Phelps and Gorham and reverted to Mass. It was resold by that State to Robert Morris, in 1796, and subsequently formed what is known as the Holland Land Purchase. In 1789, Mr. Phelps, at Canandaigua, opened the first regular land office for the sale of land to settlers ever established in America. The system he adopted for the survey of his lands by townships and ranges, with slight modifications, was adopted by the Government for the survey of all the new lands in the U. S. When organized in 1789, Ontario was the first co. set off from Montgomery, and embraced all that part of the State lying w. of the e. line of Phelps and Gorham's Purchase, including what was called "The Genesee Country."

The first settlement was made on the site of the Indian village of Kanadesaga, (now Geneva,) in 1787. Soon after the land office at Canandaigua was opened, and several settlements were commenced in different parts of the co. From this period the progress of settlement was rapid, immigrants being attracted by the beautifully rolling character of the surface and the unsurpassed fertility of the soil. Few incidents of general interest have occurred to interrupt the steady and continued progress of peaceful industry. The most notable of its later historical events is its being the scene of the birth of Mormonism. Joe Smith resided for many years in Manchester; and his pretended discovery of the golden plates of the Book of Mormon was made on the 22d of September,

¹The history of this Pre-emption Line is interesting. Of course, it was mere conjecture where the line would fall as far S. as Seneca Lake, and parties were interested to have the line fall W. of Geneva, leaving that place and a considerable tract of land between the Military Tract and the Mass. lands. Seth Reed and Peter Ryckman, both of whom had been Indian traders, applied to the State of New York for a remuneration for services rendered in some previous negotiations with the eastern portion of the Six Nations, and proposed to take a patent for a tract the boundaries of which should begin at a tree on the bank of the Seneca Lake and run along the bank of the lake to the S. until they should have 16,000 acres between the lake and the e. bounds of the land ceded to Massachusetts. Their request was assented to and a patent issued. This situated, they proposed to Messrs. Phelps and Gorham to join them in running the Pre-emption Line, each party furnishing a surveyor. The line was run which is known as the "Old Pre-emption Line." Messrs. Phelps and Gorham were much disappointed in the result,—suspected error or fraud, but made no movement for a re-survey before they had sold to the English Association. Their suspicions had at first been excited by an offer from a prominent member of the Lessee Company for "all the lands they owned east of the line that had been run." They were so well assured of the fact that in their deed to Mr. Morris they specified a tract in a zone between the line then run and the w. bounds of the counties of Montgomery and Tioga, those counties then embracing all of the Military Tract. Being fully convinced of the inaccuracy of the first survey, Morris, in his sale to the English Company, agreed to run it anew. The new survey was performed under the superintendency of Maj. Hoops, who employed Andrew Elliott and Augustus Porter to perform the labor. A corps of 40 men were employed, and a vista 20 feet wide opened before the transit instrument until the line had reached the head of Seneca Lake, when night signals were employed to run down and over the lake. So much pains were taken to insure correctness that the survey was never disputed; and thus the "New Pre-emption Line" was established as the true division line between the lands of the State of New York and those that had been ceded to Massachusetts. In examining the old survey,

Major Hoops had discovered the precise points of deviation to the westward. It had commenced soon after leaving the Pennsylvania line, gradually bearing off until it crossed the outlet of the Crooked Lake, where an abrupt offset was made, and then an inclination for a few miles almost in an S. W. course; then, as if fearful that it was running W. farther than was necessary to secure a given object, the line was made to incline to the E. until it passed the foot of Seneca Lake, when it was run nearly N. and S. to Lake Ontario. All this will be observed upon any of the old maps. It will at once be perceived that the site of Geneva—the 16,000 acres of Reed and Ryckman—had caused more than a usual variation of the surveyor's compass. Judge Porter's explanation is as follows:—"Geneva was then a small settlement, beautifully situated on the Seneca Lake, rendered quite attractive by its lying beside an old Indian settlement in which there was an orchard."

The Old Pre-emption Line terminated on Lake Ontario, 3 mi. W. of Solus Bay, and the new line very nearly the center of the head of the bay. With the exception of the abrupt variations that have been noticed, the old line, parting from the true meridian about 5 mi. S. of the Chemung River, bears off gradually until it reaches the shore of Lake Ontario. The strip of land between the two lines was called "The Gore." In addition to the patent granted to Reed and Ryckman, the State had presumed the original survey to be correct, and made other grants, and allowed the location of military land warrants upon what had been made-disputed territory. As an equivalent to the purchasers of this tract, compensation lands were granted by the State in the present towns of Wolcott and Galen, Wayne co.

²The w. boundary of this tract was a line "beginning in the northern line of Penn., due south of the corner or point of land made by the confluence of the Genesee River and the Canaseraga Creek; thence north on said meridian line to the corner or point, at the confluence aforesaid; thence northwardly along the waters of the Genesee River to a point two miles north of Canawagus Village; thence running due west twelve miles; thence running northwardly, so as to be twelve miles distant from the western bounds of said river, to the shore of Lake Ontario."—*Turner's Phelps and Gorham Purchase.*

1827. Brigham Young was also a long time a resident of Canandaigua; and the first Mormon society was formed at Fayette, in the adjoining co. of Seneca, in 1830.

BRISTOL¹—was formed in Jan. 1789. South Bristol was taken off in 1838, and a part was annexed to Richmond, March 23, 1848, and restored Feb. 25, 1852. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface consists of a series of ridges, gradually declining to the s. The highest points are about 500 feet above the valleys. These ridges are divided by the deep valleys of Mud Creek and Egypt Brook. The declivities that border upon these streams in the s. part are usually very steep. The soil is a rich alluvial upon the intervalles, and disintegrated slate and shale among the hills. **Bristol Center** (p. v.) contains 30 houses; **Baptist Hill** (Bristol p. o.) 25; and **Muttonville**² 15. **Egypt** is a hamlet in the s. e. part. Gamaliel Wilder and Joseph Gilbert settled in 1788, at what was called the "Old Indian Orchard."³ The first religious services were performed by Rev. Zadock Hann, in 1793. There are now 4 churches in town.⁵

CANADICE⁶—was formed from Richmond, April 15, 1829, and a part was annexed to Richmond in 1836. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface consists of a high, broken upland separated into two ridges by Canadice Lake. The w. ridge, known as Bald Hill, is bordered by steep declivities, and the e. by more gradual slopes. The highest summits are about 700 feet above Honeye Lake. The principal streams are the Canadice Inlet and Outlet and the Honeye Lake. The soil in the valleys is a clayey loam; upon the declivities of the hills it is mostly disintegrated shale and slate, and upon the summits in the s. part it consists of gravelly loam and black muck. **Canadice Corners** (p. o.) is a hamlet, forming the business center of the town. The first settlement was made by — Kimball, in 1807.⁷ There are now 3 churches in town.⁸

CANANDAIGUA⁹—was formed Jan. 27, 1789, and a part annexed to Gorham, March 16, 1824. It is the central town of the co., lying upon the w. and s. shores of Canandaigua Lake. The surface is hilly in the s., but level or gently rolling in the n. The highest summits are about 600 feet above the lake. Canandaigua Outlet, Beaver Creek, and Stevens Brook are the principal streams. The soil is a clayey loam in the n. and a deep, gravelly loam in the s., and in fertility this town ranks among the first in the State. **Canandaigua**, (p. v.) situated at the outlet of Canandaigua Lake, is an important station on the N. Y. C. R. R., and a terminus of the N. E. & C. Branch and of the E. J. & C. R. R. A daily steamer connects it with Naples, at the head of the lake. It contains the co. buildings,¹⁰ a State Arsenal,¹¹ 5 churches, an academy,¹² a female seminary,¹³ a private lunatic asylum,¹⁴ 3 newspaper offices, and a bank. It was incorp. April 18, 1815, and has a pop. of 4,154.¹⁵ **Cheshire**, (p. v.) in the s. part, contains 20 dwellings. **Centerfield** (p. o.) is a hamlet, and **Academy**, near the s. line, is a p. o. Wm. Morgan, of masonic notoriety, was imprisoned at Canandaigua previous to his disappearance.¹⁶ Servitude was commenced in 1788, by Phelps and Gorham and their associates, and considerable possessions were made in 1789 and '90.¹⁷ The first religious service at Canandaigua, was held in 1789, by

¹ Named from Bristol co., Mass., from which the first settlers came.

² So named because a Baptist church was erected there at an early date.

³ It derives its name from the establishment of a tallow chandlery there some years since. 30,000 sheep have been slaughtered there in a year.

⁴ William Gooding and George Gooding settled in 1789, James, Elzathan, and George Gooding in 1793, and Alden Sears and John, George, Farmer, Burt, and William Gooding in 1792. The first store and tavern were opened by Stephen Sisson, in 1793; Gamal Wilder built the first gristmill, in 1790; Thomas Hann taught the first school, in 1790; Cornelius McGrim was the first child born.

⁵ Bap. Cong., M. E., and Univ.

⁶ This name is a corruption of the Indian name of Canadice Lake.

⁷ Soon after, John Wilson settled at the head of Canadice Lake, and John Richardson, John Wheeler, Samuel Spencer, and Abel Wood near Canadice Corners. The first tavern was kept by Abner Davis; and Sylvania A. Ford opened the first store. The first sawmill was built at the head of Canadice Lake, by John Venz.

⁸ M. E. Meth. Presb., and Wes. Meth.

⁹ This name was derived from Gan-ah-sque, a village built by the Seneca Indians on the present site of the village of Canandaigua. It is situated on a level spot.

¹⁰ In one of the courtyards is a collection of portraits of the prominent first settlers and residents of the co.; viz. of Oliver

Phelps, Gen. Peter B. Porter, Augustus Porter, Philip Van Dyke, Wm. Wadsworth, James Wadsworth, Abner Barber, John M. Water, Nehal Brooks, Vincent Mathews, Walter Hubbard, Dr. C. Spencer, John Gregg, Nathl. Rochester, Jos. P. H. Jones, John Judge, Fitzhugh, Ambrose Spencer, Wm. Williams, M. D., N. W. Howell, Wm. Wood, Stephen A. Douglas, Paul Bond, John H. Welles. Among other distinguished men of this Co. who were Hon. Gideon Grant, P. M. Gen. and Jefferson, in his administration, his son, Francis Grant, P. M. Gen. under H. C. Van Buren's administration, the late Hon. M. H. Sibley, and Hon. J. C. Johnson.

¹¹ This arsenal was authorized by the war and Ordnance Department, and arms were ordered to be made in 1810, Feb. 10, 1811, and 1812.

¹² This academy was founded in 1812, by Gordon and Phelps. It is in a prosperous condition.

¹³ The Ontario Female Seminary was founded in 1812. Its buildings are commodious, and contain 500 seats, and a library containing 7 acres. The first school started in 1812, by Phelps.

¹⁴ Brigham Hall, incorp. in 1836, and 300 beds, and a fine courthouse. The 21 most respectable physicians in the county, with accommodations for 50 patients, are located in this hospital, and grow of Doctors.

¹⁵ The Co. Agricultural Society was established in 1812, and is within the village limits, with 200 members, and a pop. of 4,154.

¹⁶ Among the sufferers in 1790 were Joseph Smith, David Chapin, Nathaniel Van Dyke, and Thomas Sears, all of them in Gorham, Daniel Gates, Paul, Peter and Nathan Perry, and James D. Fish. The first case was that of Oliver Phelps, in 1790; and the first death, that of Abner Wadsworth, in 1790. Samuel Gardner opened the first school, and the first school was taught

Rev. John Smith. The first church (St. Matthew's, Epis., now St. John's) was organized Feb. 4, 1799; the Cong. church was formed Feb. 25, 1799. The census reports 10 churches in town.¹

EAST BLOOMFIELD—was formed Jan. 27, 1789, as "*Bloomfield*." Mendon and Victor were taken off in 1812; its name was changed and West Bloomfield was taken off in 1833. It is an interior town, lying n. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is rolling, with a gentle inclination toward the n. The ridges are 50 to 600 feet above the valleys. The principal streams are the Mud, Fish, and Hog Hollow Creeks. The soil is a deep, fertile, gravelly loam, in places mixed with clay. **Grimths Mills** in the e. and **Brag Village** in the s. e. part are hamlets. **East Bloomfield**, (p. v.), $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mi. from East Bloomfield Station, on the N. Y. Central R. R., contains 3 churches, an academy,² manufactories of agricultural implements and carriages. Pop. 590. This township having been purchased of Phelps and Gorham by a company from Berkshire co., Mass., its settlement was commenced in the spring of 1789.³ There are 4 churches in town;⁴ the first (Cong.) was formed Sept. 8, and organized Nov. 15, 1795, by Rev. Zadock Hunt. The first church edifice in all Western N. Y. was erected in this town in 1801.

FARMINGTON⁵—was formed Jan. 27, 1789. It lies on the n. border of the co., w. of the center. Its surface is nearly level in the s., but in the n. it is broken by the drift ridges peculiar to this section of country, rising to a height of 50 to 100 feet above the general surface. The declivities of these ridges toward the s., e., and w. are generally steep, but toward the s. they become gradual slopes. The streams are Mud and Beaver Creeks and Black Brook. A strip of land across the s. part, embracing about 3 tiers of lots, has a clay soil. North of this is a marshy region; and farther n. the soil is a gravelly loam and very productive, with good proportions of arable, meadow, and grazing lands throughout the town. **New Salem**, (Farmington p. o.) a village in the n. part, contains 206 inhabitants. **Brownville** (Nortons Mills p. o.) is a hamlet. **East Farmington** and **West Farmington** are p. offices. The settlement was commenced in 1789, by Friends from Berkshire, Mass., among whom were Nathan Comstock, his sons Otis and Darius, and Robert Hathaway.⁶ The first house of worship was erected by the Friends, in 1801. There are now 2 churches in town; Friends and Wes. Meth.

GORHAM⁷—was formed Jan. 27, 1789, as "*Easton*." Its name was changed to "*Lincoln*," April 17, 1806, and to Gorham, April 6, 1807. Hopewell was taken off in 1822. A part of Canandaigua was annexed in 1824. It lies upon the e. shore of Canandaigua Lake, s. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is rolling, the ridges rising in gradual slopes to a height of 25 to 200 feet above the valleys. Flint Creek is the principal stream. The soil in the e. part is principally a gravelly loam, and in the w. it consists of clay, and is generally fertile and productive. **Gorham**,⁸ (p. v.) 3 mi. from the Gorham Station, on the C. & E. R. R., contains 3 churches and 310 inhabitants. **Reeds Corners** (p. v.) contains 3 churches and about 20 houses. The first settlement was made at Reeds Corners, in 1789, by James Wood.⁹ There are now 6 churches in town.¹⁰

HOPEWELL—was formed from Gorham, March 29, 1822. It is an interior town, lying e. of the center of the co. The surface is level or gently undulating, with a northerly inclination. Canandaigua Outlet, Fall Creek, and Fall Brook are its principal streams. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam in the w., and the same mixed with clay in the center and e. It is very fertile and highly cultivated. **Chapinville**, (p. v.), a station on the N. Y. C. R. R., contains a church and about 30 dwellings; **Hopewell Center** (p. v.) contains 1 church and 16 dwellings.

by Major Wallis, in 1792. There were in that year 30 families in town. The Legislature granted, March 21, 1804, to Levi Stephens and Jason Parker the sole right of running stages from Utica to this place for a term of 7 years. The trip was to be performed twice a week, from June to October, within 48 hours, and at the rate of 4 cts. a mi. if with 6 or more passengers. A similar monopoly was granted, April 6, 1807, for 7 years, to John Merrill, between this place and Buffalo.

¹ The census reports 2 Bap., 2 Prot. E., 2 M. E., Cong., Free Will Bap., Christian and R. C.

² Insep. April 9, 1838. The average number of students is 100.

³ Deacon John Adams and his sons, John, William, Abner, Jonathan, and Joseph, his sons-in-law, Ephraim Roe and Loren Hill, and Eldah Bee, Moses Gunn, Lot Roe, John Barnes, Ebenezer Sprague, and Asa Hickox moved in with their families in 1788. The first death was that of Lot Roe, in 1793; the first marriage and the first upon the Phelps and Gorham Purchase—was that of Ben. Goss and a daughter of George Gidding. The first sawmill was erected on Mud Creek, in 1790, by Gen. F. Bows; and the first store was opened in 1806, by Norton A. Beach. Laura Adams taught the first school, in 1784.

⁴ Cong., M. E., Prot. E., and R. C.

⁵ Named from Farmington, Conn. It was formed by the Court of General Sessions.

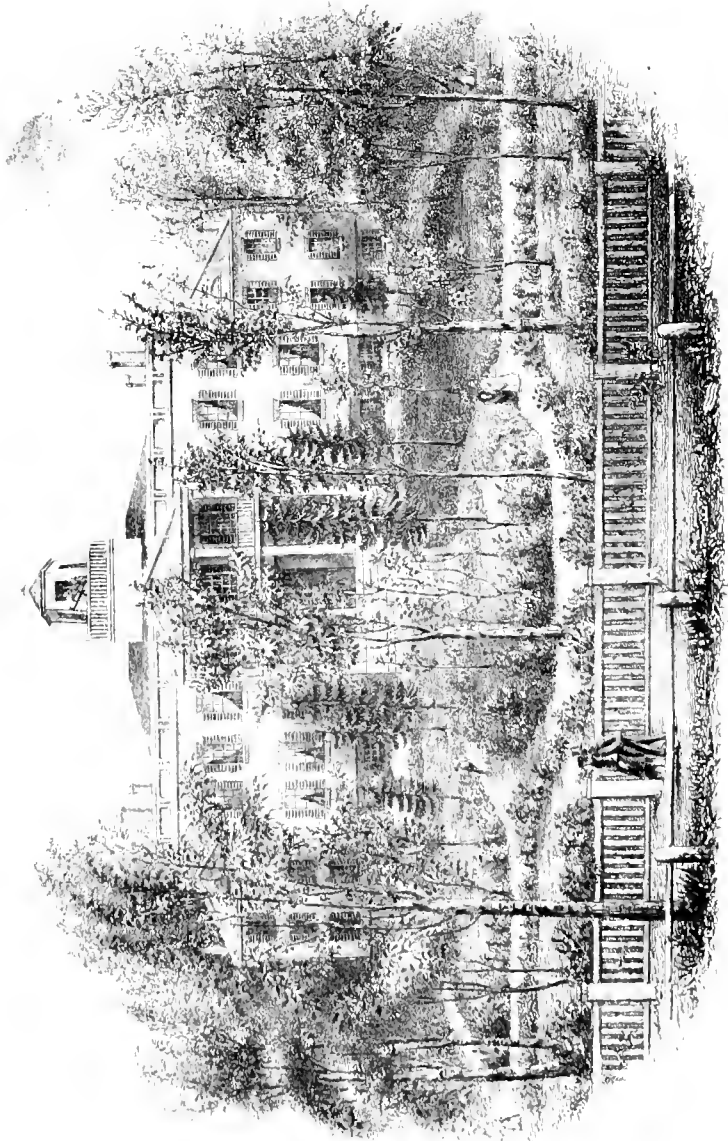
⁶ Early in 1790, Nathan Albrich, Isaac Hathaway, Nathan Herenden, Welcome Herenden, John McCumber, and Joshua Berington, from the same place, joined the infant settlement, and were followed by 18 others the same year. Jacob and Joseph Smith built a gristmill in 1793, and the first sawmill, in 1795. The first birth was that of Welcome Herenden, in 1790; the first marriage, that of Otis Comstock and Huldah Freeman, in 1792; and the first death, that of Elijah Smith, in 1793.

⁷ Named in honor of Nathaniel Gorham.

⁸ Formerly called "*Bethel*."

⁹ Parley Gates, from Mass., settled on Lot 19 in 1796; and soon after, Oliver Howard and Henry Greene, from Onondaga co., N. Y., and Samuel and Silas Reed, Elijah Hurd, and others, came in. The first tavern was kept by William Sherwood, at Reeds Corners, in 1800; the first gristmill was built by Levi Benton; and the first sawmill, by Buckley & Craft, in 1807. Timothy Moore taught the first school, in 1802.

¹⁰ 2 Bap., Cong., Prot. E., Presb., and M. E.



Hopewell is a p.o. Settlements were made in 1789-90.¹ There are 5 churches in town;² the first church (Presb.) was formed in 1808.

MANCHESTER—was formed from Farmington, March 31, 1821, as "*Burt*," and its name was changed April 16, 1822. It lies upon the s. border of the co., e. of the center. Its surface is nearly level in the s., but is occupied by irregular sand and gravel ridges of the drift formation in the n. Canandaigua Outlet, Fall Creek, and Black Brook are the principal streams. The soil is a gravelly loam and is very productive. Hydraulic limestone is quarried on "the Outlet." There are 3 flouring mills in town. **Clifton Springs**, (p. v.) incorporated in 1859, a station on the N. Y. C. R. R., is situated in the e. part of the town. Pop. 340. At this place are the celebrated Clifton Mineral Springs and an extensive water cure establishment.³ **Manchester** (p. v.) contains 374 inhabitants; **Shortsville** (p. v.) contains 55 dwellings and a large distillery; and **Fort Gibson**, (p. v.) on the Erie Canal, 50 dwellings; **Manchester Center** (p. v.) contains 18 dwellings. **Plainsville** (Gypsum p. o.) contains 12 houses. **Coonsville** contains a flouring mill, plaster mill, and 12 houses. The first settlement was made in 1793, by Stephen Jared, Joel Phelps, and Joab Gillett.⁴ Rev. David Irish preached in Man-chester in Jan. 1797, and in Feb. following a Bap. society was organized. There are now 8 churches in town.⁵ Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, resided in this town with his father; and Mormon Hill, the place where the gold Bible was found, is situated a little s. w. of the center of the town.⁶

NAPLES⁷—was formed Jan. 27, 1789, as "*Middletown*." The name was changed April 6, 1808. Italy was taken off in 1815, and a part of Springwater in 1816. It is the extreme s. town of the co. The surface consists of a hilly and elevated upland, broken by the narrow and deep valleys of Canandaigua and Honeye Inlets and Grindstone Creek. The summits of the hills are 600 to 1000 feet above the surface of the lake and 1300 to 1700 feet above tide. Their declivities bordering on the streams are generally very steep. High Point and Hatch Hill are the highest summits. The soil upon the hills consists of clay and gravel mixed with disintegrated slate and shale; and in the valleys it is a rich, gravelly loam mixed with alluvium. Fruit growing is receiving much attention. Peaches are produced in great abundance; and an experiment is being made in the cultivation of grapes, which promises to be successful. Over 30 acres are now devoted to this object, and very satisfactory results have been realized. **Naples**, (p. v.) on the Canandaigua Inlet, 4 mi. from the lake, contains 5 churches and 3 flouring mills. Pop. 700. The first settlement was commenced in 1790, by a company from Berkshire co., Mass., by whom the town was purchased from Phelps and Gorham.⁸ The first sermon was preached by Rev. Zadock Humn, in June, 1792.⁹

PHELPS¹⁰—was formed in 1796, under the act of Jan. 27, 1789. A part was annexed to Lyons, (Wayne co.) April 11, 1823. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is rolling, the ridges rising in gentle slopes 20 to 100 feet above the valleys. The highest point is 300 feet above Canandaigua Lake. The soil in the e. is a sandy loam with a clay subsoil, in the s. a mixed sandy and clayey loam, and in the w. a sandy and coarse gravelly loam, all highly productive. Canandaigua Outlet, the principal stream, flows e. and s. through the center. Along its course are extensive quarries of gypsum and water limestone. In the town are quarries of Onon-

¹ Among the first settlers were Daniel Gales, Daniel Warner, Sweet, Ezra Platt, Samuel Day, George and Israel Chapin, jr., Frederick Follett, Benj. Wells, and Thomas Sawyer, mostly from Mass., and William Wyckoff, from Penn. The first child—Benj. Wells, jr.—was born Feb. 4, 1791. Calvin Bacon taught the first school, in 1792. The first tavern was kept by Ezra Platt; and the first mill was built by Oliver Phelps and Israel Chapin, in 1789.

² M. E. Wes. Meth., and Presb.

³ A hotel was erected in 1806, as a dispensary; and the water cure was established in 1850, by a company organized for that purpose, with a capital of \$45,000. It has accommodations for 150 patients, and is largely patronized. The water of the spring was analyzed in 1852, by Dr. Dalton, of N. Y., with the following result in grains to 1 quart:—

sulphate of lime.....	17.30 grs.
" " magnesia.....	4.12 "
" " soda.....	1.91 "
Carbonate of lime.....	2.42 "
" " magnesia.....	3.28 "
Chloride of sodium.....	2.32 "
" " calcium.....	1.02 "
" " magnesia.....	1.02 "
Organic matter.....	trace.
Total.....	33.42

Hydro-sulphuric and carbonic acids are also found in small quantities.

⁴ Nathan Pierce and John Mc Louth, from Berk-shire, Mass., settled in the town in 1793; and John Van Fleet, Job Ingh Dewey, Benjamin Barney, William Mitchell, and Esleg B. Field soon after. Sharon Booth and a daughter of Joab Gillett were married in 1793. Theophilus Short created the first mill, at Shortsville, in 1804; and the first store was opened by Nathan Burton. Elam Crane taught the first school, in 1809.

⁵ 2 Bap., 3 M. E., 2 Prot. Meth., and a Univ.

⁶ See p. 494.

⁷ Originally called "*Withinstown*," from Wm. Watkins, of Berkshire, Mass., one of the purchasers under Phelps and Gorham, and called by the Indians *Nun'sla wee*, great hill.

⁸ In Feb. 1790, Samuel Roulton, and Levi Parish, with their families, came in; and in April following, Nathan and Wm. Watkins, John Johnson, Jonathan Lee, and William Clark, with their families, 50 persons in all. The first birth was that of Phineas P. Lee; and the first marriage, that of Benj. Clark and Thankful Watkins, in 1795. The first sawmill was erected in 1792, by Benj. Clark and Jabaz Meador. Susannah Parish taught the first school, in 1792. Myron H. Clark, late Governor of the State, was born in this town, Oct. 25, 1806.

⁹ There are 5 churches in town; Bap., M. E., Presb., Wes. Meth., and Christian.

¹⁰ Named from Oliver Phelps, one of the original proprietors of the town.

daga and corniferous limestone. **Phelps**,¹ (p. v.), on Flint Creek, near its junction with the Canandaigua Outlet, was incorp. Jan. 2, 1855. It contains a union school, newspaper office, and 6 churches. Pop. 1,278. **Orleans** (p. v.) is situated on Flint Creek. Pop. 218. **Oaks Corners** (p. o.) contains 15 houses.² J. D. Robinson, from Claverack, Columbia co., settled at Phelps in 1789.³ Rev. S. Goodale was the first resident preacher; he held services in schoolhouses and dwellings before any church edifice was erected. The first church (Presb.) was built in 1804.⁴

RICHMOND—was formed in 1796, under the act of Jan. 27, 1789, as "*Pittstown*." Its name was changed to "*Honeoye*" April 6, 1808, and to Richmond April 11, 1815. A part of Canadice was annexed April 30, 1836, and parts of Bristol and South Bristol in 1848; but the latter were restored in 1852. It lies upon the w. border of the co., s. of the center. It consists of a nearly square portion of land lying near the foot of Honeoye Lake, and a narrow strip extending along the E. shore of that lake and its inlet to the s. border of the co.⁵ A wide valley occupies the center, opening toward the n., and surrounded by hills from 50 to 200 feet high on the 3 remaining sides. The southern strip is very hilly, the summits rising 500 feet above the surface of the lake. Honeoye and Hemlock Outlets and Egypt Brook are the principal streams. The soil upon the lowlands is clay, upon the hills a sandy loam mixed with clay. Much attention is given to improving the breeds of cattle and sheep; and it is the largest wool growing town in the co., and second in the State. **Honeoye**, (p. v.), at the foot of Honeoye Lake, is the business center of the town. Pop. 244. **Richmond Mills** (p. o.) and **Allens Hill**⁶ (p. o.) are hamlets. This town was purchased of Phelps and Gorham by a company; and the first settlement was made by Capt. Peter Pitts and his sons William and Gideon, in 1789.⁷ There are 5 churches in town.⁸

SENECA—was formed in 1793, under the act of Jan. 27, 1789. It is the s. e. corner town of the co., lying upon the w. shore of Seneca Lake. The surface is beautifully rolling, the ridges rising 20 to 200 feet above the valleys. The shores of the lake are bluffs about 100 feet above the surface of the water. The streams are Flint and Keshong Creeks and Burralls and Castle Brooks. The soil is a deep, rich loam, consisting of sand, gravel, and clay mixed together, the gravel predominating upon the ridges. The soil is admirably adapted to the production of fruit trees, and the business of the nursery has become one of the leading pursuits in the town. Two large nursery establishments are located within the limits of the village of Geneva. Commerce and manufactures receive considerable attention. **Geneva**,⁹ (p. v.) incorp. April 3, 1806, is beautifully situated at the foot of Seneca Lake. It contains a flourishing union school,¹⁰ a large private boarding school,¹¹ 3 newspaper offices, and 9 churches. It is also the seat of Hobart Free College,¹² The Geneva Water Cure and Hygienic Institute is finely situated near the center of the village. A daily line of steamers connects this place with the upper ports upon Seneca Lake. Pop. 5,057. **Castleton**, (Seneca Castle p. o.), on Flint Creek, in the n. w. part, contains 2 churches and 35 dwellings. **Flint Creek**, (p. o.), **Halls Corners**, (p. o.), and **Stanleys**

¹ Formerly called "*Vienna*."

² The culture of raspberries has recently been introduced in this vicinity, and promises to be successful.

³ N. Sanborn, — Gould, — Pierce, Philetus Swift, and John Grainger, from Conn., settled in town in 1789; Thaddeus Oaks, Seth Dean, Oliver and Charles Humphrey, John Salisbury, Nicholas Pullen, Walter Chase, and Elias Dickinson in 1791; John Patten and David Boyd in 1792; Jonathan Melvin in 1793; and John Sherman, Joseph and Ledowick Vandemark, and John and Patrick Burnett in 1794. Henry H. Robinson was the first child born in town; and the first marriage was that of Philetus Swift and Sally Dean, in 1793. Thaddeus Oaks opened the first tavern, in 1793; and the first saw and grist mills were built by Seth Dean.

⁴ There are 10 churches in town: 4 Bap., 3 Presb., 2 M. E., and a Prot. Epis.

⁵ This strip was added to the town in consequence of its position, high mountain ridges separating it from the business centers of both Canadice and South Bristol.

⁶ Named in honor of Nathaniel Allen. Mr. Allen was among the first settlers, and established the first blacksmith's shop at Allens Hill. Subsequently he was sheriff of Ontario co.; in 1812 he was a member of the Assembly; during the War of 1812 he was army paymaster; and in 1819 he was elected member of Congress from the 21st district.

⁷ In 1795, Lemuel and Cyrus Chipman, Philip Reed, Levi Blackmer, Nathaniel Harmon, Pierce Chamberlain, Asa Denison, and Isaac Adams, from Vermont, settled in town. Capt. Pitts opened the first tavern; and the first saw and grist mills were built by Thomas Morris, in 1795. Upon the division of the lands, Capt. Pitts secured 3,000 acres at the foot of Honeoye Lake, embracing the flats and a cleared field which had been the site of an Indian village destroyed by Sullivan's army. Louis Philippe, during his travels in this country, spent a night in the log house of Capt. Pitts; and subsequently the

Duke de Liancourt and suite went from Canandaigua to make him a visit.

⁸ 2 Cong., Prot. Epis., Prot. Meth., and Wes. Meth.

⁹ This village is justly celebrated for the beauty of its situation; and perhaps no village in the co. in this respect has been so generally and enthusiastically praised by tourists. For many years it was one of the leading business places in Central N. Y.; but the completion of the n. e. lines has turned a large share of the business into other channels.

¹⁰ This union school was one of the first established in the State, and for a long time was taken as a model in establishing others. It early contained an academic department that enjoyed an excellent reputation. The schools of the village now graded, and embrace a complete common school and academic course.

¹¹ The Walnut Hill Seminary, for boys, is a flourishing institution of its kind.

¹² Formerly Geneva College. It was incorp. in 1825, and was established mainly through the influence of Bishop Hobart, whose name it bears. A medical department was organized in 1836. The trustees and members of the College Faculty are generally members of the Prot. Epis. church. From the beginning, however, the college has been equally open to all; and it is now *free to all*, no charge being made for tuition and room rent. It has now two large buildings for the use of students—one for libraries and lecture rooms, one for a chapel—and a spacious building for the use of the medical department. The college has a president, 4 professors, an assistant professor, and a resident fellow, who takes part in the business of instruction; and the medical department has a Faculty of 6 professors. In 1859 the number of students in the free classes was 85. The aggregate value of the college property is about \$160,000. The college buildings are beautifully situated in the s. part of the village, on a bluff which overlooks Seneca Lake. The college grounds contain above 12 acres. In 1858 the whole number of graduates in arts was 246 and in medicine 520.

Corners¹ (p. o.) are hamlets. The first settlement was commenced in 1787, upon the site of the Indian village of Kanadesaga, by immigrants from New England.² This village was situated at the foot of Seneca Lake, where Geneva now is; and for several years after Geneva had become a place of considerable importance it was called "*Kanadesaga*." An ancient fortification, known as Fort Hill, is located on lot 58. It was covered with large forest trees upon the first settlement of the town. Another beautiful ground, called the "Old Castle," is about 1½ mi. s. w. of Geneva. It is covered by an Indian orchard, and the ground has never been plowed, because of a stipulation to that effect made with the Indians in the treaty of purchase.³ It contains an Indian burial ground; and in one corner may be traced a trench of an ancient stockaded fortification. Here was the largest Indian settlement in Western New York, and it is still a place of much interest to the few remaining descendants of the once powerful Five Nations. Many relics—as stone hatchets, arrow heads, pipes, &c.—are found in the vicinity of "Old Castle." As early as 1765, the Rev. Samuel Kirkland came on a mission to the Indians at Kanadesaga.⁴ The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1798; and the first settled minister was Rev. Jedediah Chapman.⁵

SOUTH BRISTOL—was formed from Bristol, March 8, 1838. It lies upon the w. shore of Canandaigua Lake, s. w. of the center of the co. The surface consists of an elevated upland, divided into 4 ranges by the valleys of Grindstone and Mud Creeks and Egypt Brook. The summits of the ridges are about 1000 feet above the lake, and the declivities are very steep. The bluffs upon the lake shore are 300 to 400 feet high. The soil is a mixture of clay and disintegrated slate. Although the soil is rich and productive, the hilly character of the town has tended to retard its settlement. **Cold Spring** (South Bristol p. o.) is a hamlet about a mi. from Canandaigua Lake. **Frost Hill** is a hamlet in the w. part. Gamaliel Wilder, from Mass., purchased this township from Phelps and Gorham, and settled at Willars Point, on Canandaigua Lake, in 1789.⁶ An Indian orchard on the lake shore at this point induced him to settle here. Rev. Mr. Rolph was the first settled minister. There is now but 1 church (Presb.) in town.

VICTOR—was formed from Bloomfield, May 26, 1812. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. The s. part is occupied by the drift ridges, which rise 50 to 150 feet above the general surface. A ridge of 100 to 280 feet in height extends across the s. part in a general e. and w. direction. The principal streams are Irondequoit, Mud, Hog Hollow, and Fish Creeks, and Trout Brook. The soil in the center and s. is a light, sandy and gravelly loam, but in the s. e. it is principally clay. It is particularly adapted to the cultivation of potatoes and root crops. **Victor**,⁷ (p. v.) near the center, contains about 75 dwellings. The Indian village of Ganagaro, which was destroyed by the Marquis de Nonville, was situated near this place.⁸ **Fishers** (p. o.) is a station on the N. Y. C. R. R., in the w. part; and **East Victor** is a hamlet, on Mud Creek. The first settlement was commenced in 1789, by immigrants from Stockbridge, Mass. Among the first were Enos and Jared Boughton, and Jacob Lobdell.⁹ Rev. Reuben Parmelee, from Goshen, the first settled minister, came to the town in 1798.¹⁰

WEST BLOOMFIELD—was formed from Bloomfield, Feb. 11, 1833. It lies upon the w. border of the co., s. of the center. A ridge 200 to 300 feet high, forming the declivity of a southern terrace, extends across the s. part. The surface is gently undulating. The soil is a deep, rich, gravelly loam mixed with clay. In the s. part there is a spring of inflammable or carburetted hydrogen gas. Tile and earthenware are manufactured to some extent in town. **West Bloomfield** (p. v.) is a village of 350 inhabitants,¹¹ situated 1½ mi. s. of the W. Bloomfield Station, on

¹ Gorham Station on the E. J. & C. R. R.

² Among the first settlers were Horatio Jones, Asa Ransom, Lark Jennings, Dr. Benton, Peter Ryckman, Peter Bortie, Col. Seth Reed, and Dominick DeBartzeck, an Indian trader. Jonathan Whitney, Jonathan Oaks, Benjamin Tuttle, Phineas Stone, and John Reed settled in 1788 and '89; Solomon and William Gates, Thomas Densmore, S. Johnson, Weaver, and Oliver Whitmore in 1791, and Adam, Christian, Christ-pher, and George Fisher in 1791. Lark Jennings kept the first tavern, in 1788; the first gristmill was erected by Cornelius Roberts; and the first sawmill, by P. B. Wisner, in 1798. The first marriage was that of Dr. Joel Prescott and Miss Phida Reed; and the first school was taught by Samuel Wheaton, in 1792.

³ For many years after this purchase the Indians came regularly at plowing time and watched this orchard, to see that the stipulation was not broken.

⁴ Subsequently Mr. Kirkland was commissioned by the State of Mass. to treat with the Indians; and he conducted the treaty of purchase between them and Phelps and Gorham, in 1788; and afterward he acted as Indian agent for 30 years at Canandaigua.

⁵ There are 12 churches in town; 2 Prot. E., 3 Presb., 2 Asso. Ref. Presb., 2 M. E., Bapt., Ref. Prot. D., Unit., and E. C.

⁶ Among the other early settlers who came in soon after Mr. Wilder, between 1789 and 1796, were Theophilus and Matthew Allen, Joseph Gilbert, Jared Tuttle, Peter Gannard, Ezra Austin, Nathaniel Hatch, and their families. Mr. Wilder built the first sawmill, the first gristmill, and distillery, at Willars Point, in 1785. He also erected the first public house, in 1788, which he conducted for 9 years. In 1790, by himself and George Wilder opened the first store, in 1788. The first school was taught by Joanna Forbes. Eliza Allen was the first child born, in 1792.

⁷ Called by the Indians Ganagagaga, in the bass-wood country.

⁸ See page 462.

⁹ Levi Boughton and Rufus Dyer settled at Boughton Hill, in 1790. The first birth was that of Frederick Boughton, in June, 1791; and the first marriage, that of Zebulon Norton and Miss Boughton. The first tavern was opened at Boughton Hill, by Ezekiah Boughton, in 1792; and the first sawmill was built the same year, by Enos and Jared Boughton.

¹⁰ There are 3 churches in town; Cong., M. E., and Unit.

¹¹ Called by the Indians Ganandakak, village on a hilltop.

the N. Y. C. R. R. **North Bloomfield**, (p. v.), on the Honeye Outlet, and **Millers Corners**. (Taylorsville p. o.), in the E. part, are R. R. stations. The territory forming this town was purchased by Amos Hall,¹ Robert Taft, Nathan Marvin, and Ebenezer Curtis; and the first settlement was made by them in 1789.² The first religious services were held in 1793.³

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Ontario County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.		No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.				No. of Districts.	Children taught.
Bristol.....	17,023	5,945½	2,452,976	272,249	2,725,225	862	853	334	307	316	12	571
Canadice.....	10,799	4,959½	1,95,699	35,101	2,30,800	491	486	185	185	163	9	449
Canandaigua.....	34,846½	8,433	2,422,920	678,074	3,100,994	3,166	3,314	1,108	1,184	767	20	2,213
East Bloomfield.....	13,277	2,806	717,501	121,050	838,551	1,117	1,051	397	406	339	11	701
Farmington.....	19,970½	5,419	761,849	151,865	913,654	998	952	354	368	309	15	669
Gorham.....	22,294½	7,621½	955,794	121,070	1,077,464	1,185	1,195	496	455	388	16	932
Hopewell.....	16,985	4,013	767,927	71,490	839,417	910	873	305	321	237	13	634
Manchester.....	18,985	3,175½	950,704	111,679	1,042,383	1,541	1,498	533	569	349	15	1,232
Naples.....	13,958	10,117	257,589	56,814	314,403	1,088	1,030	408	409	346	17	911
Phelps.....	33,409½	6,675	1,659,475	182,325	1,832,600	2,694	2,599	1,005	1,014	761	19	1,905
Richmond.....	18,827	6,979	656,152	240,600	896,752	747	728	285	291	206	11	543
Seneca.....	32,802	10,324	3,087,504	1,354,265	4,441,769	4,033	4,265	1,480	1,589	909	19	2,822
South Bristol.....	10,180	13,595	267,831	12,948	220,790	614	565	225	241	202	12	477
Victor.....	16,951	3,969	787,083	105,430	892,513	1,153	1,055	415	426	295	11	782
West Bloomfield.....	12,726	2,946½	486,966	82,435	569,401	820	801	298	325	258	9	594
Total.....	290,392½	95,108½	14,338,690	3,397,735	17,736,425	21,439	21,235	7,828	8,180	5,845	299	15,435

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	BUHEL OF GRAIN.		Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.		Domestic Cloth, in yards.
						Winter.	Spring.				Pounds Butter.	Pounds Cheese.	
Bristol.....	736	95	683	6,949	1,427	28,440	68,949	2,795½	6,454	47,330	60,225	22,724	551½
Canadice.....	459	670	424	2,770	603	17,264	20,344½	1,263½	3,119	6,543	56,025	4,262	130
Canandaigua.....	1,506	2,381	1,615	15,988	3,618	60,744	169,425	5,344	10,836	34,331	146,897	22,901	670½
East Bloomfield.....	666	873	692	7,956	1,843	41,446	91,109	2,057	9,511	19,052	53,939	8,838	10
Farmington.....	823	1,600	1,130	10,264	1,748	31,322	110,353½	2,875	11,696	30,848	93,258	27,407	325
Gorham.....	1,518	1,433	892	10,279	1,649	27,604½	97,596	2,972½	6,634	22,318	90,059	10,053	170
Hopewell.....	737	1,072½	734	5,625	1,503	21,461	90,619	2,394	9,201	31,881	66,170	12,522	247
Manchester.....	882	1,315	965	7,419	1,773	29,827½	121,048	2,464½	14,838	22,729	79,571	15,293	189
Naples.....	643	1,089	708	6,692	1,121	16,867	27,348	1,821	5,472	17,173	75,160	7,210	1,076
Phelps.....	1,710	2,200	2,043	13,141	3,575	69,184	257,571	5,985½	48,284	43,134	174,832	33,096	357
Richmond.....	719	1,485	658	1,413	38,050	64,936	64,936	3,224	4,172	16,773	54,236	12,715	51
Seneca.....	1,556	1,999	1,795½	884	2,892	32,044	206,446	4,863	12,514	47,753	149,581	11,805	573
South Bristol.....	400	691	464	557	787	10,775	11,693	1,297	1,904	6,232	55,548	3,040	430
Victor.....	902	1,212½	820	392	1,775	84,823	102,550	2,224	33,892	29,550	72,049	5,370	105
West Bloomfield.....	603	845	579	1,038	1,252	37,098	70,924	1,767	10,973	18,022	14,947	8,685	
Total.....	13,660	19,790	14,202	10,986	26,419	544,490	1,527,484½	42,44½	188,900	397,098	1,223,097	205,921	4,885

¹ Mr. Hall was from Guilford, Conn. He took the first census of Ontario co., in 1790; represented the co. in Assembly, in 1798; and was Major General of militia in the War of 1812.
² John P. Sears, Peregrine Gardner, Clark Peck, Jasper Marvin, Samuel Miller, John Algar, and S. Thayer settled in the town in 1789-90. Benjamin Gardner, with his sons John and Peregrine, are supposed to have been the first settlers. The first birth was that of Lucinda Gardner, in Sept. 1791. Jasper P. Sears kept the first inn, and Royal Hendee the first store. The first sawmill was built by Ebenezer Curtis; and the first gristmill, by Reuben Thayer.
³ There are now 3 churches in town; Cong., M. E., and Chris.

ORANGE COUNTY.



This county was formed Nov. 1, 1683. Rockland was taken off in 1798, and a portion was annexed from Ulster the same year. It lies upon the w. bank of the Hudson, s. e. of the center of the State. It is centrally distant 90 miles from Albany, and contains 858 sq. mi. The surface is mountainous upon the s. e. and s. w. borders, and a rolling upland through the center. The Matteawan or South Mts. extend in several parallel ranges from the N. J. line s. e. to the Hudson, ending in the rocky and precipitous bluffs known as "The Highlands." The highest summits attain an elevation of 1,900 to 1,500 ft. above tide. The ranges and peaks of these mountains are known by several distinct names.¹ The whole region included between these ranges consists of steep and precipitous rocky peaks and narrow winding ravines, a small portion only being susceptible of cultivation. The Shawangunk Mt. Range extends from Delaware River s. e. through the s. w. corner of the co. It is a high, unbroken range, precipitous upon the w., but with more gradual slopes upon the e. The highest summits are 1,500 to 1,900 ft. above tide. The extreme s. w. corner of the co. is occupied by the series of highlands extending from the Delaware into Sullivan co. The central portion of the co., lying between the two mountain systems, is a rolling upland, broken in many places by abrupt and isolated hills and the deep valleys of streams. This whole region, comprising more than one-half of the entire surface of the co., is susceptible of cultivation, and forms a fine agricultural district.

Along the s. w. border, extending through several towns and into N. J., is a low, flat region, lying upon the streams, and known as the "Drowned Lands." This tract, consisting of about 17,000 acres, was originally covered with water and a dense growth of cedars; but a large portion of it has been drained and reclaimed; and it now forms one of the finest agricultural portions of the co.

Neversink River flows s. along the w. foot of the Shawangunk Mts. and forms a tributary of the Delaware. Shawangunk River flows n. along the e. foot of the same mountains and forms a tributary of the Hudson. Wall Kil flows n. through near the center of the co. and unites with the Shawangunk in Ulster co. Murderers Kil,² and its principal tributary, Otter Creek, flow e. through near the center of the co. and discharge their waters into the Hudson. Wawayanda Creek flows s. into N. J. and, re-entering the State as Potuck Creek, unites with the Wall Kil. Ramapo River rises in the s. part of the co. and flows s. into Rockland. In the s. are several small lakes, the principal of which are Greenwood Lake and Thompsons and Mandasha Ponds. The rocks of the southern highlands are principally granite, gneiss, and sienite, with occasional injected veins of trap. The rocks which compose the Shawangunk Mts. are the shales and sandstones of the Chemung group. The central portions of the co. are occupied by parallel strata of the Hamilton shales, Helderbergh limestones and grit, Medina sandstone, and the gray sandstones, all extending s. e. and s. w., respectively, from the e. foot of the Shawangunk Mts. An abundance of iron, consisting of magnetic ores and red and brown hematite, is found among the southern mountains; and several veins have been extensively worked.³ The soil is as various as the surface. Among the primitive mountains it is light, sandy, and unproductive. In the s. w. part it is a tough clay, generally underlaid by hardpan. Through the center it is a clay, sandy, and gravelly loam upon the hills, and a fine quality of gravelly loam and alluvium in the valleys.—all very productive. The Drowned Lands are covered with alluvium and vegetable mold, and are among the most fertile lands in the State. The various branches of agriculture form the leading pursuit of the people. The most important interest is the sending of milk to the N. Y. market. Butter, spring grains, and fruits are also largely produced. Market gardening is a large and increasing source of public wealth. The manufacturing interests of the co. are considerable, though they are mostly confined to a few places. The manufacture of iron has formed an exten-

¹ Among the principal ridges are the Warwick, Redvale, Bough, and Sterling Ranges, near the s. border of the co., and the Shawangunk Range, between the towns of Monroe and Blooming Grove.

² Named from the murder of a family of whites who lived upon its banks, by the Indians, in early times.

³ The skeletons of several mastodons have been found in this co., mostly in Montgomery and Putnam. One of these was exhibited many years in Peabody's Museum, Philadelphia. One found in 1844 by Nathaniel Brewster, 29 ft. long, with the surface, was 33 ft. long. The whole number of bones was 220, and the aggregate weight nearly 1,500 pounds.

sive business from an early period until within a few years; but at the present time only two furnaces are in operation in the co. The proximity to New York renders the lands of the co. exceedingly valuable; and, with proper care, almost any crop adapted to the climate can be successfully and profitably cultivated. Considerable commerce is carried on by means of the Hudson, the principal export being lumber brought from the West upon the R. R. and trans-shipped at Newburgh.

The county is a half-shire, the courts being held respectively at Goshen and Newburgh.¹ The courthouse at Goshen is a brick building, situated upon a fine lot in the E. part of the village. The jail is a stone building, in rear of the courthouse. The co. clerk's office is a fireproof brick building, upon the street opposite the courthouse. The courthouse at Newburgh is located upon the high land in the W. part of the village. It is a fine brick building, fronting S. upon Second St. The jail at Newburgh is connected with the police establishment of the village. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 267 acres in Goshen, 3½ mi. S. W. of the village. The average number of inmates is 200, supported at a weekly cost of \$1.04 each. The building is of stone, and has accommodations for 300. A school is taught during the entire year. The accommodations are reported by the Senate Committee of 1857 as good, and the general management of the institution as much above the average. The income from the farm is about \$2,000. The N. Y. & Erie R. R. extends through Monroe, Blooming Grove, Chester, Goshen, Wawayanda, Walkill, Mount Hope, and Deerpark. The Newburgh branch of this road extends S. W. from Newburgh, through New Windsor and Blooming Grove, to Chester.² The Delaware & Hudson Canal extends from the Delaware River N. along the valley of the Neversink, through Deerpark.³ In the central part of the co. a wide ditch has been dug, for the purpose of draining the Drowned Lands, which has been of immense value to the county.

Thirteen newspapers—1 daily, 9 weekly, 2 semi-monthly, and 1 monthly—are published in this co.⁴

¹ The first courts were held at Tappanstown, in the present town of Orange-town, Rockland co., March 8, 1702. Courts were first held at Goshen in 1727. The first co. officers under State authority were John Haring, *First Judge*; Thos. Moffat, *Co. Clerk*; Isaac Nicoll, *Sheriff*; and James Everett, *Scripewriter*. Jesse Woodhull was appointed sheriff May 8, 1777, a few months previous to Nicoll, but was not commissioned. A courthouse was built at Goshen in 1773, by James Webster, a Scot h Highlander, who served under Wolfe at the battle before Quebec in 1759. This building was afterward converted into a jail, and a portion of it is now used as a public house.

² The immense quantities of lumber brought in from the pine forests of Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Steuben, over the N. Y. & E. R. R., are principally carried to Newburgh, and trans-shipped. Milk trains run daily up a this road for the purpose of carrying the immense quantities of milk produced here to the N. Y. market. The milk business is the most important of all the local business of the R. R.

³ This canal extends through the valley lying at the W. foot of the Shawangunk Mts. to Port Jervis, and thence up the valley of the Delaware to the W. bounds of the co.

⁴ *The Goshen Repository*, the first paper published in Orange co., was commenced at Goshen in 1788 by David Mandeville. A few years after, it was issued by Mandeville & Westcott; and in 1800 it was sold to G. Hurton and Gabriel Denton, who changed the name to

The Orange County Patriot. In 1801 or '02 it passed into the hands of Wm. A. Carpenter, who changed it to

The Friend of Truth. In 1804 Ward M. Gazeley became proprietor, and changed its name to

The Orange Eagle; and soon after the office was burned and the paper discontinued.

The Newburgh Patriot was started at Newburgh in 1795 by Lucius Carey, and was continued a few years.

The Mirror was commenced at Newburgh Sept. 22, 1796, by Philip Van H. ruc. In 1802 it was merged in

The Repository of the Times, published by Dennis Colver. In 1806 Ward M. Gazeley became proprietor, and the name was changed to

The Political Ledger. In 1829 Charles M. Cushman became publisher, and the name was changed to

The Orange Telegraph. Within a few years it was changed again to

The Newburgh Telegraph, and has since been issued respectively by H. H. Van Dyck, Elias Pitts, and E. M. Rutenber, until 1857, when it passed into the hands of Joseph Lawson, by whom it is now published.

The New Windsor Gazette was commenced at New Windsor in 1797 by Jacob Schultz. In 1799 it was removed to Newburgh, and its name was changed to

The Orange County Gazette. John W. Barber and David Denton afterward became interested in its publication. About 1833 it was changed to

The Citizen, and soon after it was merged in

The Rights of Man, which was commenced at Newburgh in 1799 by Elias Winfield, and was continued until 1809 or '10.

The Orange County Gazette was commenced at Goshen in 1805 by John G. Hurton and Gabriel Denton. It was successively issued by Gabriel Denton, Elliott Hopkins, F. T. & A. O. Houghton, until 1813, when Luther Pratt became the proprietor, and changed it to the

Independent Republican, and removed it to Montgomery, where it was published some years. It afterward passed into the hands of James A. Cheever, who removed it back to Goshen. In 1831 H. H. Van Dyck became proprietor. It was subsequently issued by V. M. Drake, Moses Sweeney, Clark and Montanye, James McNally and Montoye & Green. It is now published by J. V. Montanye & Co.

The Orange County Republican was published at Wards Bridge in 1806.

The Orange County Patriot and Spectator of '76 was commenced at Goshen in 1808 by Gabriel Denton. In 1818 it was changed to

The Orange County Patriot, and was issued by Timothy B. Crowell. R. C. S. Herdries afterward became proprietor, and continued it until 1832, when it came into the hands of F. T. Parsons, who changed it to

The Goshen Democrat. It was soon after published by Mead & Webb; and in 1845 it was united with the True Whig, as

The Goshen Democrat and Whig. In a few years the name Whig, was dropped, and the paper again appeared as

The Goshen Democrat, under which title it is now published by Charles Wood.

The Newburgh Gazette was commenced in 1822 by J. D. Spaulding. It was successively issued by Spaulding & Parmenter, Spaulding & Riswolds, Riswolds & Leslie, Wallace & Street, S. T. Callahan, and Wm. L. Allison, until 1856, when it passed into the hands of E. W. Gray, its present publisher.

The Evangelical Witness, mo., was published a short time at Newburgh in 1824 by Rev. Jas. R. Wilson.

The Orange County Farmer was commenced in 1826 at Goshen by Samuel Williams. It afterward passed into the hands of Luther Pratt, who removed it to Montgomery, where it was continued but a short time.

The Beacon was published a short time at Newburgh in 1828 by

— Beebe.

Journal of the American Association, mo., was published at West Point in 1820. It was the organ of an association of enthusiasts for the promotion of science, literature, and the arts.

The Orange Herald was published at Slate Hill, in Wawayanda, by John G. Wallace in 1831.

The Republican Banner was commenced at Walden, in Montgomery, in June, 1831, and was continued several years

The first settlements in the co. are supposed to have been made by the Dutch, soon after the first occupation of Manhattan Island. Traces of an early occupation were found upon the first part of the progenitors of the present race, among which was a road known as the "Old Mine Road," extending from the s. line of the co. along the valley of the Shawangunk to Esopus, on the Hudson. These settlements were broken up; and no record is left of them. The next race of settlers came in about the commencement of the 18th century and located in various parts of the co. They were Dutch, French Huguenots, and English, nearly all seeking liberty in the wilderness. The first patent issued was the Minisink Patent, in 1697, embracing the greater part of the co. lying upon the Shawangunk Mts., and a considerable portion of Sullivan co. The remaining portions of the co. were embraced in Chesecock's Patent,¹ issued in 1702, embracing the s. e. part; the Wawayanda Patent,² issued in 1703, embracing the w. and n. parts; and the John Evans Patent,³ the precise date of which is not known. The boundaries of these various patents were so vague that it was found impossible to locate them without conflicting with others; and serious difficulties arose between the different claimants.⁴

The policy of granting large patents was soon abandoned, and the remaining parts of the co. were patented in small tracts to actual settlers, from about 1718 to 1750. The settlements progressed but slowly, in consequence of the fear of Indian hostilities. During the French War of 1755 the frontier settlements were often attacked by small parties of hostile Indians and the defenseless inhabitants were murdered and carried into captivity. The principal weight of these attacks fell upon the settlements in the Neversink Valley. During the Revolution the frontiers were again constantly in a state of alarm. In July, 1778, Brant, at the head of a large Indian force, laid waste the whole Minisink settlement; and on his retreat the disastrous battle of Minisink was fought, in which nearly the whole force of the Americans was destroyed.⁵

The eastern part of the co. was also the scene of stirring military events. The importance of the passes through the Highlands was early appreciated by Washington, and strong fortifications were thrown up at various points to protect them. Fort Montgomery was erected on the river, at the s. line of the co., and Fort Clinton on the opposite side of a small creek in Rockland co. Several

The Signs of the Times, semi-monthly, was commenced at New Vernon, in Mount Hope, in 1822, by Gilbert Leber. In 1847 it was removed to Middletown, where it is now published by G. J. B. Ober.

The Tablet of Rural Economy was published at Newburgh in 1822 by J. W. Knevels.

The Sentinel was published at Minisink, now Wawayanda, in 1822, by Peter K. Allen.

The New York Journal, was commenced in 1822, by J. D. Franklin, &c. Its name was afterward changed to

The Highland Courier. It was issued in 1825 by Wm. R. L. Doby, and in 1838 passed into the hands of Edward Mixen, the present publisher.

The Reflectionary, was commenced at Newburgh in 1826, by Roy Moses Romey. In a short time it was removed to Pittsburg, Penn.

The Evening Visitor was published a short time at Newburgh in 1828, by D. L. Froudit.

The Middlesex Observer was started in April, 1849, by A. A. Bond. In 1846 it was removed to Kingston and changed to the Ulster Democrat.

The True Witness was started at Goshen Aug. 5, 1842, by R. C. S. Hendrix. In 1845 it was merged in the Goshen Democrat.

The Democrat's Standard was commenced at Goshen in the fall of 1843, by Van & Donox. In 1841 it was changed to

The Goshen Chronicle, and it was continued until 1849.

The Christian Instructor was started at Newburgh in 1845 by D. L. Froudit, and in a short time it was removed to Philadelphia.

The Orange County News was started at Goshen in July, 1846, by John L. Brown, and was discontinued in 1849.

The Banner of Liberty was commenced at Middletown in Aug. 1848, by Gilbert A. Bodey, as a monthly. In 1847 it was issued semi-monthly; and it is now published as a weekly.

Freedmen's Globe was published at Middletown in Aug. 1849, by W. L. Bond.

The New York Express was started in 1849, by Thomas George. In 1851 it was purchased by L. M. Butt, and merged in the Newburgh Telegraph.

Tri States Union was commenced at Port Jervis, Nov. 7, 1851, by John J. Mumbard. In 1854 E. F. Barnes became proprietor, and in 1853 it passed into the hands of James H. Norton, by whom it is still published.

The Mirror of Temperance was started at Port Jervis in 1851, by J. L. Barlow. In 1852 J. M. Dow assumed the publication, and continued it until 1853.

The Whig Press was commenced at Middletown, Nov. 26, 1851, by John W. Hasbrouck, by whom it is still published.

The Spirit of the American, a quarterly publication printed for the colored people of the separate African Methodist Church, was commenced at Middletown in 1824, by Rev. David James, editor. It was discontinued in 1826.

The Scythe was commenced at Port Jervis, in Jan. 1827, by John Williams. In June of the same year it was removed to Susquehanna, Penn.

The Literary Scrap Book, now, was published at Newburgh in 1827, by R. Dutton.

The Hardware Man's Newspaper, now, was commenced Aug. 1827, at Middletown, by John W. Bond, by whom it is still published. It is issued in the office of the Whig Press.

The Newburgh American was commenced at Newburgh in 1825, by R. P. L. Shuter & Co., and was continued until 1827.

The Newburgh Times was commenced at Newburgh in 1826, by R. H. Bloomer. It is now passed into the hands of R. H. Bloomer, its present publisher.

The Daily News was commenced at Newburgh in 1827, by E. W. Gray. It was subsequently discontinued, and its publication resumed in 1827, by E. M. Bond, & Co., & E. W. Gray. It is now published by E. W. Gray, at Newburgh.

The Catholic Literary Magazine was published at Newburgh in 1826.

The Sybil, semi-monthly, was commenced at Middletown in July, 1826, by Mrs. Dr. Taylor & Co., of Hudson, N. Y. It is issued from the office of the Whig Press.

¹ *Chesecock's Map*, March 25, 1702, & Aug. 21, 1702, show that a tract of upland and meadow lands, embracing 1,250 acres, by Capt. J. Evans and Dr. Bridgman, &c., lay between the w. side of Highlands, & a part of the Hudson at Port Jervis, and Hudson, and lay between the present towns of Havana and Hudson, N. Y. See March 17, 1702.

² *Wawayanda*. An original plat of April, 1702, is given to Dr. John Bridgman, &c., of the same nature as the lands of Wawayanda, and their boundaries are given by Capt. J. Evans, &c., of the Highlands, and part of the Hudson, & by John J. Mumbard, &c., of Havana and Hudson, N. Y. See March 17, 1702.

³ This patent was afterwards abandoned, but was described in so vague and indefinite a manner, that it was impossible to locate it. There is, therefore, but little doubt of it.

⁴ A portion of the tract was sold to John N. J. and several other persons, situated between the Hudson and the Highlands, and numerous other surveys were projected in the color of law.

The controversy was finally decided about 1767.

⁵ See page 642.

other forts were built both above and below these, and chains were stretched across the river and various impediments were sunk in the channel, to prevent the passage of vessels. Gen. Putnam was left in command of these positions in 1777, when Gen. Howe marched to attack Philadelphia, but with an entirely inadequate force. About the 1st of October, Sir Henry Clinton, in command at New York, sent a force up the river to aid Gen. Burgoyne, who was then hard pressed by the American army. This force first landed at Verplancks Point on the 5th, but in the night following re-embarked, landed on the opposite shore, and on the 6th surprised and captured both Forts Montgomery and Clinton.

The official reports make the loss of the British and Americans about equal; but, as the former were fully exposed to a galling fire while approaching the works, and the latter mostly escaped, it is supposed that the British loss was much greater. The other American works were abandoned, and Gen. Putnam retreated to Fishkill. The British spent some time in removing the various obstructions from the river, and advanced slowly northward, plundering and destroying on their way. They reached Esopus on the 15th, and at the same time Gen. Putnam, whose force had been augmented to 6,000 men by Conn., N. Y. and N. J. militia, sent a detachment of 2,000 to take possession of Peekskill. The British, afraid to go farther *n.* with such a force in their rear, remained at Esopus until they received news of the surrender of Burgoyne; and then they returned to New York.

The result of this expedition demonstrated the necessity of stronger fortifications among the Highlands, and during the following winter the site of West Point was fixed upon, as the strongest and most eligible on the river. Earthworks were thrown up early in the spring, and from time to time more formidable works were added, until, at the close of the war, it was the most strongly fortified of any place in the country.¹

It was afterward the center of the American operations in the North. In the spring of 1780, Gen. Arnold, who had not entirely recovered from the effects of a wound received at Saratoga, solicited and received the command of this post. The instruction which gave him this command was dated Aug. 3, 1780. Arnold had been in correspondence with the British for more than a year; and he soon negotiated with Sir Henry Clinton to deliver up West Point, for the sum of £10,000 in gold and a commission of Maj. Gen. in the British army. The final consummation of the compact on the part of the British was intrusted to Maj. Andre, who crossed the American lines in disguise and held an interview with Arnold on the 22d of Sept. Upon his attempting to return to New York, he was arrested as a spy, and the whole scheme was discovered. Arnold escaped to New York, and Andre was subsequently executed.²

The headquarters of the American army of the North was for a long time at Newburgh; and it was at this place that Washington finally took leave of his army,³ Aug. 18, 1783.

BLOOMING GROVE—was formed from Cornwall, March 23, 1799. A part of Hamptonburgh was taken off in 1830, and a part of Chester in 1845. It lies a little *e.* of the center of the co. Its surface is mountainous in the *s.* and *e.*, and rolling and moderately hilly in the *s.* and *w.* Schunemunk Mts., upon the line of Monroe, are 1,300 to 1,500 ft. above tide. The other principal elevations are Lazy Hill, on the line of Chester, Toms Rocks, Peddlers, Rainer, Round, Musquito, and Woodcock Hills, and Red Ridge. These hills are generally too steep and rocky to be ever susceptible of cultivation. The hills in the *n.* have more gradual slopes, and are arable to their summits. Otter Kil flows *e.* through the *n.* part, and receives as tributaries Cromlin,⁴ Slatterleys, and several smaller creeks. The extensive bog meadows along Cromlin Creek, in the *s.* part, have been drained, and are now the most valuable agricultural lands in the town. The soil is a sandy and clayey loam. **Washingtonville**, (Blooming Grove *p. o.*) upon Otter Kil, in the *n.* part, contains 3 churches and 360 inhabitants; **Salisbury Mills**, (*p. v.*) upon the line of Monroe, a church, paper mill, gristmill, and 241 inhabitants; and **Craigsville**, (*p. v.*) in the *w.* part, a church, cotton factory, and 20 dwellings.⁵ These places are all stations upon the Newburgh Branch of the N. Y. & E. R. R. **Blooming Grove**, near the center, contains 1

¹ The erection of these works was intrusted to Kosciuszko, the Polish patriot, then serving as a volunteer in the American army in the capacity of a military engineer. The works consisted of a formidable battery upon the bluff immediately upon the shore, named Fort Clinton, a strong fort upon Mt. Independence in the rear, named Fort Putnam, and several redoubts and outposts.

² Andre was executed at Tappan town, Rockland co., Oct. 2, 1780.

³ In the spring of 1782, while the army was stationed at Newburgh, a feeling of discontent arose among the officers and men, in consequence of the arrangements in their pay and the hardships they were called upon to endure. This was promptly checked by Washington, and a formidable conspiracy was broken up.

⁴ This creek is called Gray Court Creek in Chester.

⁵ During the Revolution a forge and powder mill were in operation at Craigsville. In 1799 James Craig erected a paper mill,—the first in the co.

church and 18 dwellings; **Oxford Depot** (p. o.) is a hamlet and station upon the E. R. R. The first settlements are supposed to have been made about 1735.¹ The first church was erected at Blooming Grove, in 1759; Rev. Enos Ayres was the first pastor.²

CHESTER—was formed from Goshen, Warwick, Blooming Grove, and Monroe, March 22, 1845. It is an interior town, lying a little s. w. of the center of the co. The surface is rolling in the s. w., hilly in the center, and mountainous in the s. e. The principal elevations are Goose Pond Mt., Lazy Hill, Snake Hill, and Sugar Loaf Mt.,—all steep, rocky peaks, unfit for cultivation. The highest summits are 500 to 600 ft. above the valleys. The principal streams are Gray Court, Black Meadow, and Ditch Creeks. Along Gray Court Creek, near the s. boundary, are extensive peat meadows, thoroughly drained, and forming the most productive tract in town. The soil is a light, yellow loam, underlaid by clay. Limestone and slate are both found in town. **East Chester**, (Chester p. o.), **Chester**, and **West Chester** are three villages, situated at the three angles of an equilateral triangle, 1 mi. apart. They contain the Chester Academy, a bank, 2 churches, and about 1,500 inhabitants. **Sugar Loaf**, (p. v.) in the s. w. part, contains a church and 36 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1716, at Gray Court, in the s. e. corner of the town, by Daniel Cromline, from Long Island.³ There are 3 churches in town; 2 M. E. and Presb.

CORNWALL—was formed March 7, 1788, as "*New Cornwall*." Its name was changed March 3, 1797. "*Chesecocks*," now Monroe, was taken off in 1799. It lies upon the Hudson, in the e. part of the co. The surface is principally occupied by rocky peaks and ridges of "The Highlands." Their declivities are usually very steep, and their summits are masses of rocks, in some cases covered with a scanty growth of dwarfed forest trees. The highest peaks are Butter Hill, Crows Nest, and Bear Mountain,—respectively 1,529, 1,418, and 1,350 ft. above the river.⁴ The valleys among the mountains are deep, narrow, and rocky. A small portion of the s. w. part of the town is rolling or moderately hilly. The principal streams are Murderers Creek and its principal tributary, Otter Kill, flowing through broad, beautiful valleys in the n. part, and Bog Meadow Creek, emptying into the Hudson below West Point. Upon the latter, near its mouth, is a series of cascades, known as Buttermilk Falls. Cranberry, Long, Sutherlands, and Bog Meadow Ponds are small bodies of water among the mountains. The soil in the valleys is a sandy, clayey, and gravelly loam. The hills are too steep and rocky for cultivation. **Canterbury**, (Cornwall p. o.) in the s. n. part of the town, contains 4 churches, a woolen yarn factory, and tannery. Pop. 428. **Cornwall Landing**, on the Hudson, in the s. e. part, is the center of extensive brick manufactories. Pop. 615. **West Point**, (p. o.) on the Hudson, is the seat of the U. S. Military Academy. It contains extensive barracks for the cadets and soldiers, 20 officers' quarters, a philosophical building, containing the library, apparatus, and observatory, a laboratory for ordnance and ammunition, a chapel, hospital, riding hall, stable, equipment shed, Catholic church, and 150 dwellings for employees.⁵ **Buttermilk Falls**, (p. v.) 2 mi. below West Point, contains 3 churches and 307 inhabitants. **Fort Montgomery**, (p. v.) in the s. e. part, contains 1 church and 16 dwellings; **Bethlehem**, in the s. w., a church and 12 dwellings. **Ketchamtown**, in the w., and **Townsville**, in the n., are hamlets. The first settlements are supposed to have been made about 1720.⁶ The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1730, at Bethlehem; Rev. Mr. Chalker was the first pastor, and Rev. Enos Ayres the second.⁷ Fort Putnam, of the Revolution, was situated immediately in the rear of West Point, and Fort Montgomery on the s. n. border of the town.⁸ Idlewild, the residence of N. P. Willis, is near the Hudson, in the s. n. part of the town.

¹ Among the early settlers were the families of Strong, Brewster, Howell, Dubois, Coleman, Moffatt, Sedy, Gilbert, Woodhull, Tutthill, Goldsmith, Brooks, and Mathews.

² There are 8 churches in town; 4 M. E., 2 Cong., Presb., and Friends.

³ In company with others, Mr. Cromline purchased the Wawayanda Patent of Philip Rockley and Hendrick Ten Eyck. He was accompanied by Wm. Bull, an Englishman, whom he had hired from an emigrant ship. During the first year of settlement he erected a house long afterward kept as a tavern and known as the "Cromline House." Its sign was the king's seat of arms, and as the colors became gray with age it was called the "Gray Court," and in after years, a court being held in the house, its name was changed to the "Gray Court." The name of the stream, meadows, and hamlet was derived from this.

⁴ The other principal elevations are Black Rock and Deer Hills, near the center; Ant Hill, Lawyers Hill, and Mount Basal, in the s. w.; and Peat, Pine, Cold, and Round Hills, in the n. part.

⁵ In the yard at West Point is a large number of cannon

taken during the several wars of the U. S., and of which there are 89 brass pieces captured in the several wars of the Mexican War, each marked when, where, and by whom captured.

⁶ The first settlement was made at what is now called Ketchamtown, in the s. n. part of the town, by Germans, who made some land for themselves and planted an orchard but, becoming dissatisfied with the soil, they left. The next settlers were English, some of whom had been settled in Conn. and Mass. Among the early settlers were the families of Sutherlands, Sacketts, Sherrids, Brewsters, Woodhulls, Smiths, Townsends, Van Duzens, Mandevilles, Putnam, Willis, and Thomas. The first town meeting upon the 14th of the present of Cornwall was held in April 1760.

⁷ There are 11 churches in town, 2 Presb., 2 P. E., 2 Friends, 2 M. E., Bapt., R. C., and Unit.

⁸ A chain was stretched across the river from Fort Montgomery, but the fort was taken by the British and the chain broken in Oct. 1777. A chain was afterward put across the river at West Point, and remained there during the war.

CRAWFORD—was formed from Montgomery, March 4, 1823. It lies in the extreme s. angle of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by several high ridges extending s. e. and s. w. Collaberg and Comfort Hills, along the e. border, are 300 to 400 ft. above the valleys. The principal streams are the Shawangunk, forming the s. w. boundary, Dwaars Kil, Paugheaugnanghsink and Little Paugheaugnanghsink Creeks. These streams all flow in a general s. e. direction. Upon the Shawangunk is a large amount of water-power. The soil is a slaty and clayey loam upon the hills and a sandy and gravelly loam in the valleys. **Pine Bush**,¹ (p. v.) on the Shawangunk, in the s. part, contains a sawmill, gristmill, and 120 inhabitants; **Scarsville**, (p. v.) on Dwaars Kil, near the center, a gristmill, 2 sawmills, and 16 dwellings; and **Bullville**, (p. v.) in the s. part, 12 dwellings. **Hopewell** is a hamlet, in the s. w. **Collaburgh** is a p. o., 2 mi. e. of Bullville. The first church (Presb.) was formed at Hopewell, in 1779. The census reports 2 churches; Presb. and Asso. Ref. Presb.²

DEERPARK³—was formed from Mannakating, (Sullivan co.) March 16, 1798. A part of Mount Hope was taken off in 1825. It lies in the extreme w. angle of the co. Its surface is a mountainous highland, broken by the valley of Neversink River and numerous deep, rocky ravines of small streams. The Shawangunk Mts. extend along the e. border, and form a high, rocky ridge 1,800 ft. above the valleys, with steep declivities on the w. The Neversink⁴ River flows in a deep valley at the w. foot of the mountains. The central and w. parts are covered with a rocky and mountainous upland, ending in abrupt declivities on Delaware River in the s. The other principal streams are Mongaup River, forming the w. boundary, Bashers⁵ Kil, Old Dam Fall Creek,⁶ Shingle, and Grassy Swamp⁷ Brooks. Big and Little Ponds are two small lakes in the interior. **Port Jervis**,⁸ (p. v.) upon the Delaware, near the mouth of the Neversink, was incorp. May 11, 1853. It is an important station upon the Erie R. R. and Delaware & Hudson Canal. It contains 5 churches, a saw factory, foundry, machine shop, planing mill, newspaper office, and bank. Pop. 3,023. **Honesville**, (Sparrow Bush p. o.) upon the Delaware, 2 mi. w. of Port Jervis, contains a large tannery and 26 dwellings; **Huguenot**, (p. v.) upon the canal, 4 mi. s. e. of Port Jervis, 25 dwellings; and **Cuddebackville**, (p. v.) upon the canal, in the s. e. part, 1 church and 12 dwellings. **Carpenters Point** is a hamlet, at the mouth of the Neversink. The first settlements were made about 1690.⁹ There are 7 churches in town.¹⁰ De Witt Clinton was born at Fort De Witt, in this town, March 2, 1769, while his parents were on a visit at the residence of his mother's brother. Lead ore has recently been found in this town.

GOSHEN—was formed March 7, 1788. A part of Hamptonburgh was taken off in 1830, and a part of Chester in 1845. It is an interior town, lying a little s. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is rolling or moderately hilly. The hills are bordered by long and gradual slopes, and are arable to their summits. The s. w. corner is occupied by a portion of the "Drowned Lands," most of which have been reclaimed.¹¹ The principal streams are Wall Kil, forming the w., and Quaker Creek, the s. boundary, and Otter Kil, in the e. part. The soil is a sandy loam, underlaid by clay, slate, and limestone. **Goshen**, (p. v.), s. e. of the center, was incorp. March 28, 1809. Besides the co. buildings, it contains 4 churches, a female seminary,¹² several classical schools, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, and about 1,800 inhabitants. It is the w. terminus of the Newburgh Branch of the N. Y. & E. R. R., and is an important freight and milk station upon the Erie R. R. The first settlements were made from 1703 to 1711. The first deeds of village lots in Goshen bear the date of 1711. The original Wawayanda Patent,¹³ covering the greater part of this town, was granted by Queen

¹ Formerly called "Crawford."

² Nothing definite could be obtained in regard to the early history of this town.

³ A town named McDonnell, in early time, inclosed a large tract by a brush fence, and the inclosure became known as McDonnell's "Deer Park." This name was afterward given to the town.

⁴ Called by the Indians Ma-hack-so-mek.

⁵ Named from Bashers, an Indian woman who lived upon its banks.

⁶ This stream falls 100 ft. in 1 mi., and hence its name.

⁷ Named from a series of low natural meadows through which the stream flows.

⁸ Named from J. B. Jervis, the engineer who built the Delaware & Hudson Canal.

⁹ Peter Gunmer, Jacob Cuddeback, Thomas and Gerardus Swartout, J. In Tys, and David Jenison located in town in 1690. The first two were Huguenot exiles. The first general surveys were made in 1713. Jacob Cuddeback built the first mill. Among the other early settlers were — Cuykendel, John Decker, Wm. Cole, and Solomon Davis.

¹⁰ 1 Cong. Prot. D., Bap., Presb., M. E., Prot. E., and R. C.

¹¹ Some 25 years ago a ditch of small size was dug about 3 mi. in length across a bend in Wall Kil, through the Drowned Lands, for the purpose of draining them. The action of the water upon the light soil through which it was dug has so enlarged it that in many places it is wider than Wall Kil, and much difficulty is experienced in maintaining bridges over the ditch.

¹² The Goshen female seminary is a flourishing institution. Several small family classical schools are located in the village.

¹³ Christopher Benn, one of the proprietors of the Wawayanda Patent, located S. E. of Goshen Village in 1712. After visiting the place and deeming upon a location, he returned to his residence on Staten Island and sent a company of carpenters, his household goods, and his adopted daughter, Mary Wells, then 16 years of age, to his new home under the guidance of 3 friendly Indians. The carpenters erected a cabin, and Benn and his wife came on the next day after the cabin was built. Mr. Bull, a young Englishman just arrived in an emigrant ship, came in soon after. Among the other early settlers who came previous to 1712 were John Everett, John Carpenter, John Gale, William Ludlum, James Jackson, Isaac Finch, Michael Dunning, Solomon Carpenter, William Jackson, Samuel Sedy, Samuel Webb, John Yelkerton, Samuel Clowes, John Bradner, and John

Aune, March 5, 1796. The first church Presb. was formed in 1721. R. J. B. is the first pastor.¹

GREENVILLE—was formed from Minisink, Dec. 2, 1871. It lies in the w. part of the co. w. of the center. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland. The Shawangunk Mts. along the w. border, are 400 to 600 ft. above the valleys and 1,400 ft. at their summits. The slopes of the mountains are generally gradual, and the hills are generally grassy summits. The principal stream is Shawangunk River, which takes its rise near the center of hills S. E. B. Water Pond is a small body of water in the S. part. The soil is a sandy loam and gravelly loam.

Greenville, Minisink p. v., in the w. part, contains 2 churches and 25 dwellings. **Smiths Corners**, S. of Greenville, contains 15 houses. **Center Point**, 1 mi. S. E. of Greenville is a p. v. **Woodsville** is a hamlet in the E. part. The first settlements were probably made from 1720 to 1730. There are 2 churches in town; Bap. and M. E.

HAMPTONBURGH—was formed from Goshen, Blaming Green, Monticello, New Winds, and Waukill, April 5, 1829. It is an interior town, lying a little S. of the center of the co. Its surface is rolling and moderately hilly. The principal streams are Wall Kill, in the S. W. boundary, and Otter Kill, flowing S. E. through near the center. The soil is a gravelly and slaty loam. **Otterville**, p. v., on Otter Kill, near the E. border, is a hamlet. **Otterkill**, S. of Otterville, contains 12 dwellings. **Campbell Hill**, near the center, and **Hamptonburgh**, 1 mi. S., are hamlets. The first settlement was made by Wm. Bull, in 1719. In 1722, he erected a stone house, which is still standing. There are 2 churches in town, Presb. and Ass. Reformed.

MINISINK—was formed March 7, 1788. A part of "Orange" town of Monticello was taken off in 1825, Wauyanan in 1840, and Greenville in 1871. It lies upon the N. side of the center of the co. Its surface is rolling and hilly. The slopes are generally gentle and the hills are arable to their summits. The principal streams are Wall Kill and Ringers Creek, each of which forms some portion of the S. and E. boundary. The Dutch L. is occupy a small portion of the E. angle. The soil is principally a gravelly loam. **Unionville**, (p. v.) in the S. part, contains 2 churches and 25 dwellings; and **West Town**, (p. v.) N. of Unionville, 2 churches and 15 dwellings. **Waterloo Mills**, p. v., is a station on the Erie R. R. and 1 church and 6 dwellings. No remains of the early settlement have been preserved. There are 5 churches in town.²

MONROE—was formed from Cornwall, March 27, 1796, as "Orange Hill." Its name was changed to "Southfield" April 3, 1841, and to Monroe, April 6, 1868. A part of Orange was taken off in 1845. It is the S. E. corner town in the co. It lies mostly among the Highlands, and its surface is a hilly and mountainous upland. The principal ranges are Shawangunk Mts. in the S., Black and Bear Mts. in the E. and the Southfield Mts. near the center—along the S. E. in I. S. W. Their declivities are steeped in many places precipitous, and their summits are rough, rocky, and broken. A large share of the whole town is unfit for cultivation. The S. W. part are several valleys, containing arable land. The principal streams are Ramapo River, flowing S. E. and Murderers Creek, flowing S. The Forest-of-Dean Creek drains the E. part. It discharges its waters into the Hudson. Among the mountains are a great number of fine small lakes. The soil in the valleys is a sandy and gravelly loam. The mountains are covered with a thin **Monroe**, (p. v.) in the S. W. part of the town, contains 2 churches and 25 dwellings. It is a station upon the Erie R. R. **Turners**, a station upon the same road, contains 2 churches and 15 dwellings. **Greenwood Works**, (p. v.) is a station upon the same road, and contains

1. See also an account of the early history of this town, and the birthplace of Wm. Bull, in the first volume of the "Orange County Gazetteer," published in 1841. It is also mentioned in the "History of Orange County," published in 1845. The first settlement was made by Wm. Bull, in 1719. In 1722, he erected a stone house, which is still standing. There are 2 churches in town, Presb. and Ass. Reformed. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam. The mountains are covered with a thin layer of soil. The principal streams are Wall Kill and Ringers Creek, each of which forms some portion of the S. and E. boundary. The Dutch L. is occupy a small portion of the E. angle. The soil is principally a gravelly loam. Unionville, (p. v.) in the S. part, contains 2 churches and 25 dwellings; and West Town, (p. v.) N. of Unionville, 2 churches and 15 dwellings. Waterloo Mills, p. v., is a station on the Erie R. R. and 1 church and 6 dwellings. No remains of the early settlement have been preserved. There are 5 churches in town.²

2. The first settlement was made by Wm. Bull, in 1719. In 1722, he erected a stone house, which is still standing. There are 2 churches in town, Presb. and Ass. Reformed. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam. The mountains are covered with a thin layer of soil. The principal streams are Wall Kill and Ringers Creek, each of which forms some portion of the S. and E. boundary. The Dutch L. is occupy a small portion of the E. angle. The soil is principally a gravelly loam. Unionville, (p. v.) in the S. part, contains 2 churches and 25 dwellings; and West Town, (p. v.) N. of Unionville, 2 churches and 15 dwellings. Waterloo Mills, p. v., is a station on the Erie R. R. and 1 church and 6 dwellings. No remains of the early settlement have been preserved. There are 5 churches in town.²

Station. A blast furnace is situated near the R. R., and another about 1 mi. E. There are about 15 houses in the vicinity. **Monroe Works**, (p. o.) 3 mi. S. of Greenwood Works, was the seat of extensive iron works, which have been abandoned. It is Southfield Station on the N. Y. & E. R. R. **Highland Mills**, (p. v.) in the S. part, contains 2 churches and 15 dwellings. **Lower Smith Clove**, 1 mi. S., and **Woodbury Clove**, 1 mi. N., of Highland Mills, are hamlets. The first settlements were probably made about 1742.¹ The Chesebrough Patent, granted in 1702, embraced a portion of the Ramapo Valley in this town. There are 5 churches in town.²

MONTGOMERY³—was formed March 7, 1788. Crawford was taken off in 1823, and a part of Hamptonburgh in 1830. It lies upon the N. border of the co., E. of the center. Its surface is generally a hilly upland. The Comfort Hills,⁴ 600 to 800 ft. above tide, extend along the W. border. Wall Kil flows N. E. through near the center; and its principal tributary, Tin Brook,⁵ flows through the E. part. Upon Wall Kil, in the N. part, is a fall of 40 ft., affording an excellent water-power. Along the same stream, in the S. part, is considerable swamp land. The soil is a fine quality of gravelly loam. **Montgomery**, (p. v.) upon Wall Kil, S. of the center, was incorp. Feb. 17, 1810. It contains 2 churches, the Montgomery Academy, 3 gristmills, and a sawmill. Pop. 760. **Walden**, (p. v.) on Wall Kil, $\frac{3}{4}$ mi. S. of Montgomery, was incorp. April 9, 1855. It contains 3 churches, a shawl factory, satinet factory, and a manufactory of cutlery. Pop. 641. **St. Andrews**, (p. o.) in the N. E. part, contains 10 dwellings. **Coldenham**,⁶ near the E. line, is a hamlet. The earliest patent comprising land in this town was granted in 1709, to Henry Hileman. It was located at the mouth of Tin Brook, below Walden. It was settled by the proprietor and divided into lots in 1712. Lieut. Gov. Cadwallader Colden, the owner of a patent in this town, located at Coldenham in 1728.⁷ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed at Montgomery Village in 1732.⁸

MOUNT HOPE—was formed from Wadkill, Minisink, and Deepark, as "*Calhoun*," Feb. 15, 1825. Its name was changed March 14, 1833. It lies upon the N. border of the co., S. W. of the center. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland. The Shawangunk Mts. extend through the W. part; the highest summits are 1,400 to 1,800 ft. above tide. Shawangunk River flows N. E. through the center, and the Little Shawangunk along the E. border. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam. **Otisville**, (p. v.) near the W. border, contains 2 churches and 300 inhabitants. It is a station upon the Erie R. R. **Mount Hope**, (p. v.) 2 mi. S. E. of Otisville, contains 2 churches and 120 inhabitants; **New Vernon**, in the N. part, a church and 20 dwellings. **Finchville** is a hamlet, in the S. W. part. The precise date of the settlement of this town is unknown. James Finch settled some time previous to the Revolution.⁹ There are 6 churches in town.¹⁰

NEWBURGH¹¹—was formed March 7, 1788. It lies upon the Hudson, and is the N. E. corner town in the co. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland, the highest summits being 600 to 900 ft.

¹ A family of Smiths settled very early in the town, and from them the town was called "*Smiths Clove*." Among the early settlers were families of Millers, Galloways, Carpenters, Bulls, Dibbans, Wygants, Wards, Coltons, Nobles, Cunninghams, Shaghters, and Lamoreaux,—mostly English families from the Eastern States. The first iron works was that of Ward & Colton, erected in 1751 for the manufacture of anchors. It was situated in Warwick, just over the line from Monroe. In 1752 Abel Noble, from Penn., erected a forge in this town, near the Ward & Colton furnace. Here the first anchor was made, in 1753. Steel was made in 1755; and during the Revolution one of the chains thrown across the Hudson was manufactured here. It weighed 18c tons. During the Revolution, Claudius Smith, a merchant here, resided in this town. He was hung at Goshen, Jan. 22, 1779.

² 2 M. E. Presby., and Friends.

³ Named in honor of Gen. Richard Montgomery. In 1767 the town was called the "*Wallkill Precinct*," and in 1772 it was known as the "*Banner Precinct*." In 1782 its name was changed to the Montgomery Precinct.

⁴ Named from a family of Comforts who were early settlers in that region.

⁵ Name derived from Tinn and Broe, meaning small river.

⁶ Named from the family of Cadwallader Colden, who was an early proprietor.

⁷ J. James Miller settled on Wall Kil, 2 mi. S. of Montgomery, in 1725. Among the other early settlers were John Neely, Charles Booth, Wm. Eager, Fred. Sinsbaugh, and J. James Youngblood,—all of whom settled between 1730 and 1741. The E. part of the town was originally settled by Irish, and the valley of Wall Kil by Hollanders. The first store was kept by Alexander Colden, in 1742, and the first gristmill was built at Walden, by James Kuhl. In the fall of 1775 the people of Bos-

ton, by reason of the great scarcity of supplies and provisions, applied to this State for aid; and accordingly a public meeting was called, which convened in the town of "*Haver*," (now Montgomery.) In the mean time the friends of the mother country, always on the alert, had procured the services of a talented orator for the purpose of defeating the objects of the meeting. As no one could be found among the adherents of the cause of liberty who was able to speak in public, recourse was had to the Rev. Mr. Annan, of Newtown, who at first declined, but at length consented. A multitude were assembled on the occasion to hear a discussion upon a subject which was then the absorbing topic of the day. The discussion was continued for some time with firmness and ability on either side, until at length, to check a strife of angry words and to test the disposition of the assembly, Mr. Annan suddenly said, "As many as are in favor of assisting the people of Boston and the cause of liberty, follow me." The effect was electric. Immediately upon his leaving the house he beheld, to his utter astonishment, the whole multitude at his heels.—*Eger's Hist. Orange Co.*, p. 636.

⁸ There are 7 churches in town; 2 Ref. Prot. D., 2 M. E., Prot. E., Presby., and Covenanters. The Ref. Prot. D. church, near Montgomery, has connected with it a farm of 75 acres, valued at \$7,000, and a parsonage.

⁹ Mr. Finch was a soldier in the French War, and a minute-man during the Revolution.

¹⁰ 2 Presby., 2 M. E., Cong., and Bap.

¹¹ Until 1763, the present towns of Newburgh and New Windsor were included in the "*Precinct of the Highlands*." During that year this precinct was divided into the precincts of Newburgh and New Windsor, and continued as such until they were organized as towns in 1788.

above the river. A series of bluffs 100 to 300 ft. in height extends along the river. The greater part of the hilly region is arable. The principal stream is Quassaie Creek,¹ forming a part of the boundary of New Windsor. It receives from the s. E. Fostertown and Glencys Creeks and Orange-Lake Outlet. Orange Lake,² in the w. part, covers an area of about 100 acres. Along its inlet is considerable marshy land. The soil is principally a clay and sandy loam. **Newburgh**, (p.v.) on the Hudson, near the s. e. corner of the town, was incorp. March 25, 1800. It lies upon a steep slope which rises from the river to the height of about 150 ft., and thence spreads out into a rolling region. Besides the co. buildings, it contains 14 churches,³ 5 banks, and several private schools and academies.⁴ It is largely engaged in the manufacture of printed cotton cloths, castings, beer, and a variety of other articles.⁵ The commercial interests of the place are also large and important.⁶ The village is supplied with water brought from Little Pond, 3 mi. s. w., by the Newburgh Waterworks Co. These works were erected in 1853, at a cost of \$96,000. In the lower part of the village the water has a head of 250 ft. A steam ferry connects this place with Fishkill Landing. Pop. 9,256. Overlooking the Hudson, in the s. part of the village, stands an old stone mansion known as "Washington's Head Quarters."⁷ It is surrounded by a fine lawn of several acres; and the whole premises are owned and kept in order by the State.⁸ **Savil** is a p. o. about 5 mi. s. w. of Newburgh. **Middle Hope**, (p.v.) in the s. e. part of the town, contains 1 church and 12 houses; **Fostertown**, 4 mi. s. w. of Newburgh, a church and 10 houses; and **Gardnertown**, e. of Orange Lake, a church and 14 houses. **Coldentam** is a p. o. in the w. part. **Balmville**, 2 mi. n. of Newburgh, is a hamlet. The first settlement was made on the present site of the village of Newburgh, by Palatinates, in 1708.⁹ The first church (St. George's, P. E.) was formed about 1728; and the first minister was Rev. Mr. Charlton, sent out by the "London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel."¹⁰ An almshouse, for the support of the town poor, is situated upon a farm of 75 acres on the s. w. line of the village corporation of Newburgh. The buildings are of brick; and the cost of the whole establishment was about \$30,000.¹¹

NEW WINDSOR¹²—was formed March 7, 1788. A part of Hamptonburgh was taken off in 1830. It lies upon the Hudson, n. of the center of the co. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland. The slopes and the summits of the hills are usually smooth and arable. Snake Hill is a rough, rocky eminence in the n. e. part, 500 to 600 ft. above tide. The principal stream is Murderers Creek, flowing through the s. e. corner. Tin Brook flows s. along the w. border. Little Pond, in the n. e. part, supplies the Newburgh Waterworks. It is 250 ft. above tide. The soil is a gravelly and slaty loam. **New Windsor**, upon the Hudson, 2 mi. s. of Newburgh, contains 2 churches and about 75 dwellings. It is a steamboat landing, and the center of a large brick

¹ Named from a tribe of Indians who formerly lived in this vicinity. Sometimes called "Chambers Creek."

² Formerly called "Moose Pond." It was afterward called "Machens Pond," from Capt. Machin, who erected upon its outlet a manufactory of copper coin.

³ 4 P. E., 3 M. E., 2 Bap., 2 Assn., Ref., Ref. Prot., D., Prot., E., and R. C.

⁴ The Highland Academy, a private boarding school, was commenced Sept. 1, 1808. The Newburgh Collegiate Institute was commenced May 1, 1867. There are several other select schools in the village.

⁵ Among the manufaturing establishments are 3 foundries, giving employment to 117 men, and turning out work to the amount of \$145,000 annually; the Newburgh St. Ann Printing Cloth Manufactory, employing 325 hands, and producing \$2,000,000 worth of goods per annum; a brewery, employing 50 men, and producing 35,000 bbls. of beer, and an agricultural implement factory, a car factory, a ear wheel factory, a piano forte factory, a soap factory, a machine shop, boiler works, and a barrel manufactory. In the aggregate giving employment to 209 hands, and producing annually goods to the amount of \$2,400,000.

⁶ Shipping to the amount of about 4,000 tons burd-n is owned at this place. The receipts of lumber brought by the n. r. to this place in 1858, amounted to about 21,000,000 ft., and 20,000 burds of shingles.

⁷ The main body of this house was erected by Jonathan Hasbrouck in 1750, and from this circumstance it was formerly known as "The Old Hasbrouck House." The kitchen on the s. was added in 1760, making it a long, narrow building. In 1770 an addition was made upon the whole length of the w. side, and a new roof was thrown over the whole. There are 8 rooms on the first floor, and from the principal room 8 doors opening to every part of the house, including the chambers and cellar. This building was used by Washington for his headquarters while the American army occupied this position upon the Hudson. It was purchased by the State in 1850, and is kept as nearly as possible in its original condition. The rooms and the grounds are filled with relics of the Revolution and

monuments of the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. The walls of the bedroom occupied by Washington are covered with the letters of Washington, T. M. L. F. Vevins, and other dignitaries of the War of the Revolution, framed and gilded. Among the curiosities are the tables used by Washington and Lafayette in the campaign, which were stretched across the Hall, and the great variety of warlike implements. Near the w. end of the house is the grave of Joel Knapp, the last of Washington's Hessian guards; he died in Jan. 1806.

⁸ The "Newburgh Patent" was granted to the State by Michael Wagard, Heintz, John May, Charles May, John C. Corlett, Benjamin Mayhew, Jacob Wehr, John Wehr, John and Andrew Vail, John Palatin, and the Palatin Heintz, who a settlement, designated a site for a village, and named it Newburgh. How long they remained is not known, but it is supposed to have been a short time, as the settlement was removed by Gov. Clinton to Alexander's College, near Cortlandt. Edmund Conklin, Jr., William Ward, Philip Ward, John Truman, Jacob Ward, J. Johannes Ward, John Ward, John James Denton, Charles F. York, Michael D. D. W. Ward, Henry Smith, Burton A. and John and William M. D. It is supposed that these last named were from England. Some of the early settlers were of Dutch descent, and had names which denote originally from France. Of these last named are Hasbroucks, De motts, Shirts, De vissers, Foxells, De gey, De geyers, Hadenburghs, Seylers, T. W. L. and J. G. De geyers. The Hasbrouck name is certainly of Dutch origin. The first house was erected in 1742. Jonathan Hasbrouck, the first settler, died in 1757. A tract of 300 acres, called the "Old Dutch" on the s. line of Newburgh Village, was originally granted to the support of the gospel and a school.

⁹ Outside of Newburgh Village, there are 3 Dutch settlements; all M. E.

¹⁰ This building will accommodate 200 inmates. It is simply supplied with bath, closets, and water, and is used by the town trustees and a number of dissenting sects kept in the academy. A school is maintained on the site at the year.

¹¹ The Project of New Windsor was formed in the "Proceedings of the Highland Co. in 1770."

manufacture. **Moodna** (p. o.) contains a cotton factory, paper mill, and 10 dwellings. **Mortonville**, (p. o.,) in the s. e. part contains 1 church, a gristmill, and 6 dwellings. **Little Britain**, near the center, is a p. o. The first settlements were made in 1731, by several emigrants from Ireland, prominent among whom was Col. Charles Clinton, grandfather of De Witt Clinton.² The first church (Asso. Ref.) was formed at Little Britain, in 1760; Rev. Robert Annan was the first pastor.³

WALKILL—was formed March 7, 1788. A part of "Cathoon," now Mount Hope, was taken off in 1825, and a part of Hamptonburgh in 1830. It lies upon the s. w. border of the co., s. e. of the center. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland. The principal streams are Shawangunk River, forming the s. w. boundary, and Wall Kil, forming a part of the s. e. boundary. Monhagan Creek and several other streams are tributaries of these two. The soil is a clayey and gravelly loam. **Middletown**, (p. v.,) in the s. part, was incorp. Feb. 10, 1848. Next to Newburgh, it is the largest village in the co. It contains 7 churches, the Walkill Academy, several private seminaries, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and several manufacturing establishments.⁴ It is an important freight and milk station upon the Erie R. R.⁵ Pop. 1,873. **Circleville**, (p. v.,) 5 mi. s. of Middletown, contains 2 churches and 16 dwellings. **Scotch Town**, (p. v.,) 4 mi. s. e. of Middletown, contains 1 church and 20 dwellings. **Howells Depot**, (p. v.,) a station upon the r. r., 4 mi. s. w. of Middletown, contains a church and 15 dwellings. **Mechanic Town**, 2 mi. e. of Middletown, contains a woolen factory and 20 dwellings. **Phillipsburgh** and **Rockville** are hamlets. The first settlement was made by Wm. and Thomas Bull, sons of Wm. Bull, of Goshen, who located upon Wall Kil in 1767.⁶ There are 12 churches in town.⁷

WARWICK—was formed March 7, 1788. A part of Chester was taken off in 1845. It lies upon the line of N. J., in the extreme s. angle of the co. Its surface is mountainous in the s. and e. and broken and hilly in the s. and w. The principal mountain ranges are the Sterling, Rough, and Warwick Mts. in the s. e., and the Bellvale Mts. in the e.⁸ They are high, steep, and rocky, and have all the characteristics peculiar to a wild, mountain region. In the extreme w. part is a nearly level region, occupied by the Drowned Lands.⁹ Several eminences in the midst of these lands are denominational islands.¹⁰ The principal streams are Wall Kil, forming the w. boundary, Quaker Creek, forming the s. w. boundary, and the Wawayanda, or Warwick, and Pochuck Creeks. Greenwood Lake, upon the s. line, extends about 4 mi. into this town. The other principal bodies of water are Sterling, Wicklams, and Thompsons Ponds, near the e. border. The soil is light and unproductive upon the hills, and a gravelly and sandy loam in the valleys. **Warwick**, (p. v.,) on Wawayanda Creek, near the center of the town, contains 3 churches, the Warwick Institute, and 358 inhabitants. **Florida**, (p. v.,) in the s. part, contains 3 churches, the S. S. Seward Seminary,¹¹ and 45 dwellings; **Amity**, (p. v.,) in the w. part, 1 church and 30 dwellings; **Edenville**, (p. v.,) 2 mi. n. e. of Amity, a church and 24 dwellings; **New Milford**, (p. v.,) in the s. part, a church and 26 dwellings; **Bellvale**, (p. v.,) in the e., a church and 192 inhabitants; and **Dutch Hollow**, 2 mi. s. e. of Bellvale, a church and 15 dwellings. **Sterling Works**, in the extreme s. part, is a hamlet.¹² The precise date of the first settlement is unknown. Daniel Burt, from Conn., came into town in 1746.¹³ The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1764, and the second (Bap.) in 1766.¹⁴ Hon. Wm. H. Seward was born at the village of Florida.

¹ Name derived from Murderers Creek, and bestowed by N. P. Willis. Formerly known as Orangeville.

² In 1732 or '33, families named Alsop, Ellison, Chambers, and Lawrence settled upon the present site of New Windsor Village. The headquarters of the American army were at this place at one time during the Revolution.

³ There are 6 churches in town; 3 M. E. Presb., Prot. E., and Asso. Ref.

⁴ The principal establishments are a carpet loom factory, file factory, grain cradle factory, hat factory, 2 sash and blind factories, and a foundry and machine shop. In the aggregate these factories employ about 300 hands, and in manufacture goods to the amount of \$400,000 annually.

⁵ 2,500 gall. of milk are sent daily to N. Y. from the r. r. stations in this town.

⁶ Among the other early settlers were families named McCord, McNeal, Board, Rogers, Butterfield, Wisner, Murray, McCarter, McVey, McWhorter, McDennis, McLaughlin, Campbell, Watkins, and Faulner, the most of whom were Scotch emigrants.

⁷ 4 Presb., 3 Bap., 2 Cong., 2 M. E., and R. C.

⁸ The principal elevations in town are Hogback, Decker, One Pine, and Bulls Hills, in the e.; Bill and Coxecomb Hills, in the center; Long, Cedar, Pond, and Bill Whites Hills, in the s. e.;

Round, Rocky, and Chucks Hills, in the s.; Ponchuck Mt. and Green and Adneys Hills, in the w.; and Mts. Adam and Eve, and Round Hill, in the s. w.

⁹ These lands have mostly been drained and converted into the most valuable meadows.

¹⁰ Among these eminences are Pine, Merritt, Gardner, Black Walnut, Cranberry, and Fox Islands.

¹¹ This seminary was founded about 1845, by Judge S. S. Seward, father of Wm. H. Seward, who endowed it with a fund of \$20,000.

¹² Sterling Works receives its name from the iron works located upon the outlet of Sterling Pond. The manufacture of iron has been carried on at this place for 100 years or more. Gen. Wm. Alexander Lord Sterling is said to have been interested in them at one time; and hence their name. Anchors and steel were manufactured here during the Revolution. 12 to 15 tons of pig iron are now made here per day.

¹³ Among the other early settlers were Thos. Willing, Daniel Whitney, Benj. Burt, John Vance, and David McCauley. The first mill was built by David Burt at Bellvale, in 1760. Many of the early settlers were Dutch, and others English, from Mass. and Conn.

¹⁴ There are 11 churches in town; 6 M. E., 3 Presb., Bap., and Ref. Prot. D.

WAWAYANDA¹—was formed from Minisink, Nov. 15, 1849. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is rolling and hilly. The highest summit is **Joe Gro Hill**,² in the s. w. part. The Drowned Lands occupy a portion of the s. e. corner. The principal streams are Wall Kil, forming the s. e. boundary, Rutgers Creek, forming the s. w. boundary, Wawayanda Creek, in the w. part, and Monhagan Creek, in the s. e. corner. The soil is chiefly a clay and sandy loam, and is best adapted to pasturage.³ **New Hampton**, (p. v.) on Wall Kil, in the s. e. corner, contains a gristmill, sawmill, and 25 dwellings; **Denton**, 1 mi. s. w. of New Hampton, 1 church and 25 dwellings; **Ridgebury**, (p. v.) near the center, 2 churches and 30 dwellings; **Slate Hill**, (p. v.) 1 mi. w. of Ridgebury, 1 church and 25 dwellings; **Centerville**, in the w. part, 1 church and 15 dwellings; **Millsburgh**, (Wells Corner p. o.) 1 mi. s. of Centerville, on the line of Minisink, a grist and saw mill and 15 dwellings; and **Gardnersville**, in the s. part, on the line of Minisink, a gristmill, sawmill, and 15 dwellings. The first settlements are supposed to have been made previous to 1700.⁴ There are 5 churches in town; 3 Presb., M. E., and Bap.

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Orange County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF LANDS.				POPULATION.		No. of Dwelling.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Pupils.				Children capable.	
Blooming Grove.....	15,494	5,549	9,989,924	5,296,199	15,306,630	1,094	1,990	394	389	211	11	781	
Chester.....	32,524	2,968	689,452	511,850	1,000,982	841	855	377	349	186	5	493	
Cornwall.....	10,874	15,584	636,729	107,550	794,379	2,420	2,158	648	808	404	9	1,418	
Crawford.....	19,575	4,688	692,445	125,975	818,420	3,559	1,041	368	556	221	10	751	
Deerpark.....	8,998	22,473	1,312,945	210,000	1,533,635	2,946	2,558	831	972	449	9	1,657	
Goshen.....	20,835	3,576	1,288,475	498,430	1,726,925	1,599	1,947	432	629	226	10	1,640	
Greenville.....	12,673	4,739	414,705	41,100	455,805	606	602	217	253	110	7	574	
Hamptonburgh.....	14,519	2,184	663,287	331,607	824,894	662	641	212	253	141	6	434	
Minisink.....	11,399	2,497	521,865	97,450	619,333	626	660	232	244	141	9	436	
Monte.....	19,699	17,666	1,044,800	144,662	1,184,462	2,280	2,171	637	642	320	16	1,576	
Montgomery.....	23,186	5,769	1,451,841	406,155	1,894,376	1,201	1,372	642	715	390	15	1,576	
Mount Hope.....	12,670	3,890	590,196	57,650	647,845	847	87	318	343	220	4	492	
Newburgh.....	22,244	4,078	3,030,875	2,283,716	6,314,591	6,122	6,451	1,729	2,443	630	13	3,045	
New Windsor.....	17,500	3,271	974,225	291,687	1,279,512	1,278	1,273	356	411	216	9	513	
Walkill.....	22,394	4,378	1,816,860	598,800	2,386,660	2,636	2,779	915	1,040	622	18	2,114	
Warwick.....	20,529	2,347	1,704,901	268,475	1,973,376	2,488	2,499	876	930	477	24	1,888	
Wawayanda.....	17,445	2,855	724,354	139,394	864,828	1,007	1,062	390	374	172	10	667	
Total.....	308,599	189,615	19,483,431	6,115,960	25,599,331	30,347	30,551	9,582	11,156	5,146	184	27,475	

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.				
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Bush of Grain.	Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	DAILY PRODUCTS.
Blooming Grove.....	386	8,818	2,335	2,467	1,644	10,054	26,398	5,812	4,364	95,000
Chester.....	379	499	1,920	364	726	8,045	24,719	5,990	14,582	47
Cornwall.....	473	755	1,274	846	1,445	6,361	13,820	3,251	26,492	177,841
Crawford.....	570	798	2,265	1,000	3,500	13,826	44,723	5,481	6,647	118,326
Deerpark.....	378	738	726	270	779	19,548	21,818	2,149	12,394	5,305
Goshen.....	670	1,127	3,213	2,474	2,928	10,625	49,895	8,194	10,188	921
Greenville.....	374	922	1,918	499	1,505	6,908	21,576	4,076	2,715	2,470
Hamptonburgh.....	497	692	1,079	2,403	2,200	11,819	31,781	3,332	1,965	2,862
Minisink.....	382	894	1,867	331	1,774	7,062	28,899	3,915	2,828	3,182
Monte.....	511	1,340	2,409	810	1,572	10,768	33,673	660	8,162	11,711
Montgomery.....	782	1,625	2,879	2,856	5,997	34,928	70,597	7,481	13,242	11,071
Mount Hope.....	377	539	1,681	415	986	7,533	19,217	3,344	3,779	1,090
Newburgh.....	1,183	1,113	2,456	973	3,091	32,521	71,014	6,792	10,787	3,691
New Windsor.....	374	951	2,199	1,199	3,000	17,046	45,997	6,603	6,467	5,333
Walkill.....	921	1,475	3,085	1,589	3,778	26,533	65,616	11,232	10,397	17,449
Warwick.....	1,125	2,036	5,119	4,447	5,180	36,475	73,525	12,097	8,392	3,884
Wawayanda.....	451	823	2,789	2,133	1,779	6,668	26,575	5,840	4,699	6,641
Total.....	9,956	17,415	40,187	21,377	40,984	245,964	672,414	162,211	123,611	801,899

¹ The name is said by some to be an Indian corruption of the English phrase "away over yonder."—*Exp'r's Hist. Orange Co.*, pp. 432, 433.
² Named from the last Indian who had his cabin on the hill.
³ 1,500 gallons of milk are sent daily from Hart's to the N. A. market.
⁴ Among the early settlers were John Denton, Richard Carpenter, Isaac Dabson, and David and Peter Dabson. Isaac Dabson built a blockhouse as a protection against the Indians in 1759.

ORLEANS COUNTY.



This county was formed from Genesee, Nov. 11, 1824; Shelby was annexed from Genesee April 5, 1825. It lies on Lake Ontario, between Monroe and Niagara cos., centrally distant 232 mi. from Albany, and contains 405 sq. mi. Its surface is level or undulating, and, except in the extreme s. part, it has a gradual inclination toward the lake. It is divided into three distinct plateaus by the lake and mountain ridges,¹ which extend e. and w. through the co. nearly parallel to the lake shore. The lower plateau slopes slightly and uniformly upward from the lake shore to the lake ridge, a distance of 6 to 8 mi., where it attains an elevation of about 165 feet. This ridge is composed of sand and gravel, and its seaward side is covered with coarse gravel and water-worn pebbles,

resembling the present lake beach.² It is elevated 20 to 30 feet above the lower plateau, to which it descends with a gentle inclination uniform in its whole extent. There is generally a similar slope upon its inland side; but in many places the level of the country is nearly and sometimes quite as high as that of the ridge. The ridge is 100 to 300 feet wide at the top, and nearly level. From the earliest settlement of the co. its summit has been used for a road. The second plateau is gently undulating, and 4 to 6 mi. wide, attaining an altitude of about 300 feet at the base of the mountain ridge. This ridge, entering from Niagara co., runs nearly e. through the towns of Shelby and Barre, and s. and e. through Clarendon. It preserves the character of a steep declivity in Clarendon and Shelby, but in Barre its ascent is gradual. The upper plateau is undulating, and from the mountain ridge southerly it gently rises for about 2 mi. to the culminating ridge, which is the highest land in the co. and nearly 450 feet above the lake. For about 2 mi. further the surface is quite level; and thence it gradually descends to the Tonawanda Swamp, on the s. border of the co. The principal streams are Oak Orchard,³ Johnsons,⁴ and Sandy Creeks, which take their rise in or near the Tonawanda Swamp and flow s. and e. to the lake. Their channels are deeply excavated; and upon them are numerous waterfalls and rapids.

The underlying rock of the s. part is the Medina sandstone; while the upper plateau rests upon a base of Niagara limestone. Along the ridge in Clarendon and on the banks of Oak Orchard Creek in Shelby are outcrops of this limestone. Hydraulic limestone has been obtained from both these localities, and quicklime is burned at various places along the ridge. The upper layers of the Medina sandstone afford an excellent material for building and flagging purposes, and several quarries have been opened at Medina and other places on the line of the canal. Elsewhere in the co. this rock is friable, and readily disintegrates upon exposure to the atmosphere. It separates at first into small, angular fragments, and then decomposes into a dark red, loamy clay. Numerous salt springs originate in this formation, from which salt was manufactured until, by the completion of the Erie Canal, they were brought into competition with the salines of Onondaga.⁵ The soil in the s. part of the co. is generally sandy; but it is everywhere modified by the underlying formation; and near the lake are several tracts in which clay predominates. In the s. it is a mixture of clay, sand, and lime, and the whole is well adapted to grain raising. The various branches of agriculture form the leading pursuits. Barley, oats, corn, beans, and potatoes are the principal crops,⁶ and considerable quantities of apples and other fruits are raised. A limited amount of manufactures is carried on within the co.

The county seat is located at Albion,⁷ on the Erie Canal, in the central part of the co. The

¹ The lake ridge has been at some time the lake shore; the mountain ridge is a continuation of the mountain ridge of Niagara co., and is formed by the outcropping of the Niagara limestone.

² The primitive character of this slope has become somewhat obliterated by cultivation.

³ So named from a fine grove of oaks formerly at its mouth.

⁴ Named after Sir Wm. Johnson, who, with his forces, encamped at its mouth one night when on his way to Fort Niagara in 1759.

⁵ Salt works were erected at a spring near Oak Orchard Creek, about 14 mi. s. of Medina, at Holley, and at Oak Orchard; and salt was made by the early settlers in nearly every town s. of the canal. A boring of 140 feet at Oak Orchard resulted in slightly increasing the strength of the brine, but not its quantity; and at other places, by blasting and boring, the springs were destroyed.

⁶ Wheat was formerly the principal crop of this co.; but of late the ravages of the midge have been so extensive that its cultivation has been nearly abandoned.

⁷ Previous to the erection of the co. buildings at Albion, the courts were held at the house of Seth Bronson, in the village of Gaines. The commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the county seat were Philetus Swift, of Phelps, Ontario co., Vetry Bixbey, of Onondaga co., and J. Hathaway, of Cortland co. The site of the co. buildings was deeded to the supervisors by Nehemiah Ingersoll; and the courthouse was built in 1827. Gilbert Howell, of Edgeway, Elnu Mather, of Gaines, and Calvin Smith, of Barre, were the commissioners

church, use is a fine building, situated in the midst of a park, near the center of the village. It is built of brick, and is surmounted by a tall metal spire to the ground. It contains three pulpits, superintended by three pastors, &c. The hall, situated just in front of the church, use is a common house, built of Medina sandstone. The county clerk's office is a small, one-story brick building, adjoining the church use. The parish use is located on a farm of 107 acres in the town of Barre, 3 miles from Albion. Its average number of inmates is 70, supported at a weekly cost of \$1,000, each. The farm produces a revenue of about \$700.

The works of internal improvement in the county are the Erie Canal, extending through the north near the center of the Town of the Swamp, Feeder, carrying the waters of the Spring, the Oak Orchard Creek and the canal, and the Railroad from Niagara Falls to the branch of the N. Y. Central.

Three weekly newspapers are now published in the county.

Long before the advent of the white settlers, was the hunting ground and probable residence of the Indians, and their centers of an extensive and long anterior to them, and by an entirely distinct race. The eastern part of the county, called the Chippewa tract and the Paleney Estate, and the remaining part of the county to the Hudson Purchase. There is a tradition that a Canadian, with his family, settled at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek as early as 1712. His stay was of short duration, and his name has now been regarded as legendary. The first emigrant settlers were James and Wm. Walker, and others, who came from Canada by the way of the lake, and who located respectively at the mouths of Oak Orchard and James creeks, in the present town of Chippewa. A few others came in each year until 1812, when the government then utilized the ridge road was opened, in forming a road from the ridge road, and the grants continued to pour in rapidly and settle near the ridge road, until settlement was begun by the War of 1812. Upon the capture of Fort Niagara by the British in 1812, many of the settlers fled from their homes, but soon returned. After the return of peace, the settlers returned to their settlements, and continued to do so steadily and undisturbedly for several years. The settlers generally chose their sites in the immediate vicinity of the ridge road, and continued to do so until the completion of the Erie Canal, when the region farther east began rapidly to build up. Since that time steady progress has been made in every element of material prosperity, still the county has taken front rank among the best agricultural regions of the State.

BARRE—was formed from Galves, Mar. 10, 1818. It is the nucleus, wholly of the northern tier of towns, and is the largest town in the county. Its surface is unbroken, and lies on a high, underlaid by the Niagara limestone. The Town and the Swamp, carries the square **Albion**.

71. **Albion**—The first settlement was made in 1818, by the Rev. J. P. F. ...

72. **Albion**—The first settlement was made in 1818, by the Rev. J. P. F. ...

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104. **Albion**—The first settlement was made in 1818, by the Rev. J. P. F. ...

105. **Albion**—The first settlement was made in 1818, by the Rev. J. P. F. ...

106. **Albion**—The first settlement was made in 1818, by the Rev. J. P. F. ...

107. **Albion**—The first settlement was made in 1818, by the Rev. J. P. F. ...

(p. v.) the county seat, was incorp. April 21, 1828. It is situated on the Erie Canal, in the n. part of the town, and is the principal station upon the N. Y. C. R. R. between Rochester and Lockport. It contains 5 churches, the Phipps Union Female Seminary,¹ the Albion Academy, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and several manufactories.² Pop. 3,776. **Barre Center**, (p. o.) 4 mi. s. of Albion, contains 30 dwellings. **Eagle Harbor** lies partly in this town. **South Barre** (p. o.) and **Jacksons Corners** (West Barre p. o.) are hamlets. **Rich's Corners** is in the n. e. part. Settlement was commenced by Wm. McAllister, in 1811.³ The first church (Cong.) was organized Nov. 5, 1816, by Revs. Eleazar Fairbanks and Comfort Williams.⁴

CARLTON—was formed from Gaines and Ridgeway, April 13, 1822, as "*Oak Orchard*." Its name was changed in 1825. It lies on the lake shore, between Kendall and Yates, and is crossed in a s. e. direction by Oak Orchard and Johnsons Creeks. The surface is level, and the soil generally sandy. Salt water has been discovered near West Carlton.⁵ **Carlton**,⁶ (p. o.) **East Carlton**, (p. o.) **West Carlton**, (p. o.), **Waterport**, (p. o.) **Keenyonville**, **Carlton Center**, and **Manilla** are hamlets. Settlement was commenced in 1803, by two brothers, James and William Walsworth,—the former at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek, the latter on Johnsons Creek. Matthew Dunham and his sons Matthew, James, and Charles, from N. Y. City, settled near Johnsons Creek in the fall of 1803.⁷ The first church (M. E.) was organized at West Carlton, about 1816.⁸

CLARENDON—was formed from Sweden, Monroe co., Feb. 23, 1821. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. The e. branch of Sandy Creek rises in the Tonawanda Swamp and flows s. Upon this stream are two waterfalls,—one at the village of Clarendon and the other in the n. part of the town. Along the line of the mountain ridge the surface is broken, and elsewhere it is gently rolling or level. The soil is a sandy loam; in the n. stony. Limestone for building purposes and hydraulic limestone have been obtained at Clarendon. **Clarendon**⁹ (p. v.) contains 2 churches, a limited number of manufactories,¹⁰ and about 30 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1811, at the village of Clarendon, by Eldridge Farwell.¹¹ There are now 3 churches in town.¹²

GAINES¹³—was formed from Ridgeway, Feb. 14, 1816. Barre was taken off in 1818, and a part of Carlton in 1822. It is the central town in the co. It is crossed by Otter and Marsh Creeks, branches of the Oak Orchard, and by the w. branch of Sandy Creek. The lake ridge extends e. and w. through the center. The surface is level and the soil sandy. **Eagle Harbor**, (p. v.) on the Erie Canal, contains 2 churches, 2 flouring mills, and a large stove factory and cooperage. Pop. 639.—509 in Gaines and 130 in Barre. **Gaines**¹⁴ (p. v.) contains 2 churches and 342 inhabitants. **East Gaines** and **West Gaines** are p. offices; and **Fairhaven** and **Gaines Basin**, on the canal, are hamlets. The first settlement was made prior to 1809, by — Gilbert, Noah Burgess, Samuel Crippen, — Elliott, and Elijah Downer came in 1809.¹⁵ The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1816.¹⁶

¹ The Phipps Union Female Seminary was established in 1833. The main building was erected in 1836, and additions have been since made, until the whole outlays have reached \$20,000. The average number of pupils is about 250.

² Flouring mills, furnaces, a woolen factory, a tannery, a cabinet ware manufactory, and a planing mill.

³ McAllister settled on the present site of the Phipps Female Seminary, near the courthouse. Among the earliest settlers were Joseph Stoddard, Reuben Clark, Joseph Hart, and Elijah Barrow, who located in the s. part of the town in 1812. The first death, that of Mrs. McAllister, occurred in Sept. 1811. The first sawmill was built by Wm. White in 1816, on Sandy Creek, a little e. of Albion; the first gristmill, in 1819, by Wm. Bradner, near the same place; and the first tavern was kept by Abraham Mattison, in 1815, at Botans Corners, about 2 mi. s. of Albion. The first school was taught by Mrs. Cyrus Benton.

⁴ There are 7 churches in town; Presb., Bap., Prot. E., M. E., and B. C. at Albion, Cong. at Barre Center, and M. E. at Jacksons Corners.

⁵ Lyman Fuller, in digging a well, bored through a stratum of rock, and obtained salt water of such strength that 2 galls. yielded a pint of salt. The hole through the rock was plugged up, and fresh water came in from above.

⁶ Locally known as "Two Bridges."

⁷ In 1804, Elijah Hunt, Henry Lovell, Moses Root, Elijah Brown, and Job Shapman settled in this town. The first death in town, unless it was that of a member of the Canadian family mentioned on page —, was that of a deserter from Fort Niagara, who was drowned in attempting to cross Johnsons Creek, about 1807. The first death of an actual settler was that of Elijah Brown, May 7, 1805. The first births were those of a pair of twins, children of James Walsworth, in 1806; and the first marriage, that of Wm. Carter and Amy Hunt, in 1804. The first gristmill was built on Johnsons Creek, by Matthew Dunham, in 1806; and the first store was opened in 1816, at West Carlton,

by Geo. Kueck. The first school was taught by Peleg Helms, in the winter of 1810-11.

⁸ There are now 5 churches in town; Bap. and Presb. at Carlton, M. E. at West Carlton, Bap. at East Carlton, and M. E. at Keenyonville. The first religious services in town were conducted by "Old Mr. Steele," a M. E. preacher from Canada, some time prior to 1810. ⁹ Formerly known as "*Farwells Mills*."

¹⁰ 2 sawmills, a gristmill, and a birch.

¹¹ Beng. Thomas, Benajah Wordon, Elisha Huntly, John Cook, John Stephens, David Church, and Chauncey Robinson were among the earliest settlers. Eldridge Farwell built the first sawmill, on Sandy Creek, in 1811, and the first gristmill, in 1813. The first store was kept by Hiram Frisbee, in 1821; and the first school was taught by Mrs. Amanda Bille.

¹² M. E. and Unit. at Clarendon, and a Christian church about 13 mi. w. of Clarendon.

¹³ Named in honor of Gen. E. P. Gaines, through the instrumentality of Wm. J. Babbitt.

¹⁴ Incorp. by the Legislature in 1832, but never organized under the act.

¹⁵ Among the early settlers were Reuben Rowley, Harry Wilcox, Joseph and Aaron Adams, Robert and Cotton Leach, Newbury Chafey, Davy Sprague, Samuel Rosier, Wm. Burlingame, Walter Fairfield, Eversing Bailey, John Proctor, and James Mather. The first death was that of — Gilbert, who died in or before 1809. His wife and niece, Amy Scott, remained, and wintered a yoke of oxen and several cows upon browse cut by themselves. The first birth was that of Samuel Crippen, jr., in 1810; and the first marriage, that of Cyrus Daniels and Elizabeth Freeman, July 1, 1812. The first inn was kept by Wm. Sibley, in 1811; and the first store, by Wm. Perry, in 1815. Orio Gleason taught the first school, in the winter of 1813-14. H. M. Drake built the first sawmill, in 1813; and the first gristmill was built by Jonathan Gates, in 1822.

¹⁶ There are 6 churches in town; M. E. and Wes. Meth. at

KENDALL¹—was taken from Murray, April 7, 1837. It lies on the lake shore, in the e. part of the co., and is crossed by Bald Eagle Creek near the center, and Sandy Creek in the s. part. Its surface is level; and the soil, with the exception of a belt of clay across the s. part, is a sandy loam. There are several small salt springs in the town. **Kendall** (p.v.) contains 4 churches and about 25 dwellings. **West Kendall** (p.o.) and **Kendall Mills** (p.o.) are hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1812, by Samuel Bates, from Chittenden co., Vt.² The first religious service, conducted by Elder Stephen Randall, was held in the spring of 1816.³

MURRAY—was formed from "Northampton," (now Gates, Monroe co.,) April 8, 1808. Sweden was taken off in 1813, Clarkson in 1819, and Kendall in 1837. It lies on the e. border of the co., between Clarendon and Kendall, and is crossed by Sandy Creek, the two branches of which unite at Murray, in the n. part of the town. This stream has worn a deep channel; at Holley it is about 75 feet below the level of the land. The embankment over which the N. Y. C. R. R. crosses the gulf is one of the largest on the line of that road. The surface is generally level, except in the s. w. part, where it is rolling. The soil is mostly a sandy loam; in some parts, however, it is clayey. Near Holley are two sulphur and several salt springs, at the latter of which salt was manufactured previous to the opening of the canal. The Medina sandstone approaches near the surface; and quarries have been opened in the neighborhood of Hulberton.⁴ **Holley**,⁵ (p.v.) incorp. Sept. 3, 1850, a station on the N. Y. C. R. R., is situated in the s. part of the town, on the Erie Canal. It contains 2 churches, the Holley Academy, and several manufacturing establishments.⁷ Pop. 614. **Hulberton** (p.v.) contains 278 inhabitants; and **Hindsburgh** (p.v.) 197. **Murray**⁸ (p.o.) and **Brockville** are hamlets. **Murray Depot** is a r. r. station. The first settlement was made by Epaphras Mattison, prior to 1809.⁹ The first church (Cong.) was formed Jan. 5, 1819, by Rev. John F. Bliss.¹⁰

RIDGEWAY¹¹—was formed from Batavia, (Genesee co.,) June 8, 1812. Gaines was taken off in 1816, Shelby in 1818, and Yates and a part of Carlton in 1822. It lies on the w. border of the co., between Shelby and Yates, and is crossed by Johnsons and Oak Orchard Creeks. Upon the latter, at Medina, is a waterfall about 30 feet high; and at Jeddo and Oak Orchard, where the streams cross the lake ridge, are low waterfalls. The surface is generally level, and the soil a sandy loam. Some of the most important of the salt springs of this co. are in this town.¹² Within and near the village of Medina are extensive quarries; and large quantities of building, flagging, and paving stone are sent to Rochester, Buffalo, and other places on the canal.¹³ **Medina**, (p.v.) incorp. March 30, 1832, lies on the Erie Canal, mostly within this town. It is an important station on the N. Y. C. R. R., and is connected with Ridgeway on the n. and Shelby Center on the s. by the Medina & Alabama Plank Road. It contains 5 churches, an academy,¹⁴ a newspaper office, and several manufactories.¹⁵ Pop. in 1855, 2,104,—in Ridgeway 1,915, in Shelby 189. **Knowlesville**,¹⁶ (p.v.), a station on the N. Y. C. R. R., situated in the n. part of the town, on the Erie Canal, contains 3 churches and several manufactories.¹⁷ Pop. 490. **Oak Orchard**¹⁸ (p.v.) has a pop. of 136; **Jeddo** (p.v.) of 124; and **Ridgeway** (p.v.) of 61. **North Ridgeway** is a p.o. The first settlement was made by Ezra D. Barnes, from De Ruyter,

Eagle Harbor, Cong. and Presb. at Gaines, Univ. at Fairhaven, and Free Will Bapt. at East Gaines.

¹ Named in honor of Amos Kendall, P. M. Gen.

² Near the mouth of Bald Eagle Creek, the Lake makes rapid encroachments upon the land, and whole fields have been swept away.

³ Among the early settlers were Amos Randall, David Jones, Benj. Morse, and Nathaniel Brown, who came in 1815. The first birth was that of Bartlett Morse, in 1816; the first marriage, that of James Alken and Esther A. Bates, March 2, 1817; and the first death, that of a son of Gen. Balsom, in 1815. The first store was kept by Hiram Thompson, in 1823; the first inn, by Ivanan Spicer, in 1823; and the first sawmill was built by Anson Auger & Ebenezer Boyd, in 1819. The first school was taught by Gordon Balsom, in 1819.

⁴ There are 5 churches in town; Emv., Ep., Presb., and M. E. at Kendall, and M. E. at West Kendall.

⁵ St. Paul's Church in Buffalo is built of material obtained at one of these quarries.

⁶ Named in honor of Myron Holley, one of the first canal commissioners.

⁷ A grist-mill, a tannery, a furnace and plow factory, and a cabinet ware manufactory.

⁸ Locally known as "Sandy Creek."

⁹ Among the early settlers were Daniel Wait, Joshua Rockwood, and Peleg Sisson. The first birth in town was that of Jesse Mattison, in 1811; the first marriage, that of Zimri Perrigo and Lucetta Spafford, Jan. 17, 1814; and the first death, that of Mrs. Daniel Reed, in 1814. The first inn was kept by Epaphras Mattison, in 1809; the first store, by Isaac Leach, in

1814; and the first grist-mill was built by Perry & Leno, in 1816. Fanny Ferguson taught the first school, in the summer of 1814.

¹⁰ There are 4 churches in town; Ep. and Presb. at Holley, M. E. at Hulberton, and Bap. in w. part of town.

¹¹ So named from the ridge way or road formed by the Lake ridge running e. and w. through the town.

¹² Salt works were erected at a spring near Medina by the H. & L. and C. as early as 1805, and thrown open for the use of the settlers. Two roads opened by the Co. at the same time—one from the works s. to the 20th Bull. d. R. rd., and the other e. to the Oak Orchard Road—were widely known as the "Salt Works Roads."

¹³ The principal quarries are owned by Isaac Hathaway and John Ryan. The upper layers derive all in size, the beds from 2 to 5 inches thick. The succeeding layers are thicker, some of the lower ones several feet. Besides what has been sent to the larger places for building flagging and paving stone, quantities have been quarried for building abutments and canal walls.

¹⁴ The Medina Academy was incorp. in 1849, and is both an academy and a common school, partly sitting in both the literature and common school building. The average number of pupils is 400.

¹⁵ 5 flouring and grist-mills, with an aggregate of 22 run of stone, 2 oil-mills, 2 iron foundries, 2 ash and lime factories, a tannery, and a machine shop.

¹⁶ Named after Gen. A. Knowles, one of the earliest settlers.

¹⁷ A steam sawmill, steam grist-mill, tannery, and plaster mill.

¹⁸ At Oak Orchard is a distillery.

...formed from Ridgeway, March 6, 1816. It is the s. w. corner co. Johnsons Creek and a branch of the Oak Orchard take their rise in this town, an Orchard crosses it through the center. Upon the latter stream, at Shelby Center, is a valuable water-power. The surface is undulating; and the soil a mixture of sand, clay. The Tonawanda Swamp occupies the s. part. **Shelby**⁴ (Shelby Center p. o.) contains several manufactories;⁵ **Millville** (p. v.) contains 3 churches, the Millville Academy about 45 dwellings. **East Shelby** (p. o.) and **Shelby Basin** (p. o.) are hamlets; **Shelby** is a p. office. **Medina** is partly in this town. The remains of Indian fort have been discovered in this town. The first settlement was made by Alex. Coon, from co., in 1810.⁶ The first church (Bap.) was formed July 25, 1818.⁷

YATES⁸—was formed from Ridgeway, April 17, 1822, as “Northton;” its name was the following year. It is the most westerly town upon the lake shore. It is crossed by Creek and two smaller streams. Marsh Creek and Four Mile Creek have their whole course in this town. The surface is level, except along Johnsons Creek, where it is undulating; the s. is a sandy loam, and along the lake clayey. **Lyndonville** (p. v.) contains 3 churches and several manufactories. Pop. 242. **Yates Center** (Yates p. o.) contains 1 church and an Academy. Pop. 191. **County Line** (p. o.) is on the w. line of the town. George from Adams, Jefferson co., settled in this town in 1809, and John Eaton, from Pennsylvania, in 1810. There are now 6 churches in town.¹⁰

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Orleans County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1850.			POPULATION.			No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.				
Barre.....	34,760	13,893	\$2,417,118	\$310,693	\$2,727,811	3,428	3,369	1,223	1,142	888	
Carlton.....	21,330	5,623	888,673	27,720	916,393	1,233	1,096	460	466	364	
Clarendon.....	15,080	11,350	711,951	97,569	809,520	918	831	336	350	258	
Games.....	14,082	3,845	741,834	77,300	819,134	1,339	1,193	461	493	342	
Kendall.....	16,297	4,940	551,917	70,287	622,204	975	909	375	381	306	
Murray.....	16,387	4,786	740,509	180,791	920,300	1,470	1,406	519	552	391	
Ridgeway.....	24,346	6,798	1,641,397	201,540	1,842,937	2,793	2,433	933	977	779	
Shelby.....	20,573	6,913	1,043,067	171,900	1,214,967	1,693	1,453	593	205	379	
Yates.....	19,052	4,177	729,387	79,000	808,387	1,023	973	390	427	322	
Total.....	181,948	62,326	9,465,823	1,126,400	10,592,223	14,772	13,666	5,299	4,993	3,425	

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.					
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Calves.	Oxen.	Sheep.	Swine.	BUSHEL OF GRAIN.		Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	Pounds of Butter.
Barre.....	1,937	2,655	1,845	16,379	3,615	90,573	161,055	6,190	37,415	66,000	184,996
Carlton.....	1,063	1,673	907	12,452	1,470	44,954	76,574	3,532	14,332	31,062	93,261
Clarendon.....	870	1,172	872	4,965	1,378	36,782	58,037	2,926	10,822	25,906	85,231
Games.....	639	1,119	628	6,842	952	21,817	56,214	3,270	12,295	29,372	90,317
Kendall.....	798	1,633	871	10,577	1,459	8,868	56,234	3,391	19,507	16,216	77,663
Murray.....	807	1,318	751	6,763	1,079	26,863	56,145	3,170	9,587	19,695	66,851
Ridgeway.....	1,538	1,923	1,246	11,402	2,144	53,822	93,784	4,879	28,181	32,417	115,124
Shelby.....	1,058	1,483	965	10,648	2,092	59,293	106,871	3,798	23,955	40,824	112,570
Yates.....	930	1,515	844	12,277	1,003	34,750	56,590	3,019	15,483	20,197	87,008
Total.....	9,646	14,491	9,921	91,285	15,692	379,726	763,542	34,624	171,867	281,781	912,011

¹ Eli More, Israel Douglas, Dyer Sprague, Otis Turner, Dr. Wm. White, David Hooker, and S. B. Murdock were among the first settlers. The first sawmill was built by the Holland Land Co., as early as 1805, to encourage settlement. The first gristmill was built by Otis Turner and Dr. White, in 1812; and the first tavern was opened in 1810, by Eli More. Lucy Judson taught the first school.

² There are now 9 churches in town; Presb. E. Bap., M. E., Presb., and R. C. at Medina, Presb., M. E., and Bap. at Knowlesville, and Univ. at Ridgeway. ³ Named in honor of Gov. Shelby.

⁴ Generally known as “Shelby Center,” and at an early day called “Barn-quit.”

⁵ 2 Flouring and grist mills, 1 paper mill, 1 tannery, 1 carding mill, and 2 sawmills.

⁶ Eleazar Frary, Henry and Robert Garter, David Demaria, Joseph Elliott, and Wm. Bennett were among the earliest settlers. The first birth was that of Asa Coon, Feb. 14, 1811; and

the first death, that of Wm. Bennett, Oct. 4, 1811. A sawmill was built by Joseph Elliott, on Oak Creek, in 1812, and the first gristmill, in 1813. The first school was taught by David Timmerman, in 1816; and the first store by Groff, in 1818. Cornelius Ashton taught the first winter of 1815-16.

⁷ There are 9 churches in town; 4 M. E., 1 P. Christian, 1 Bap., and 1 F. W. Bap.

⁸ Named in honor of Gov. Yates.

⁹ The first marriage in town was that of Geo. and Sally Covert, in 1817; and the first death, that of Heuseman, sc., in Dec. 1813. The first iron was tapped, at Yates Center, in 1825; and the first school at High, in 1824. The first school was taught by Wm. Bennett, in 1819.

¹⁰ Presb., M. E., and Christian at Lyndonville Center, Wes. Meth. on E. town line, and M. E. on

OSWEGO COUNTY.



This county was formed from Oneida and Ontario, Mar. 1, 1816.¹ It is situated upon the s. e. extremity of Lake Ontario, centrally distant 135 mi. from Albany, and contains an area of 1,938 sq. mi. Its surface is generally level or gently undulating. A series of bluffs 20 to 40 feet high border immediately upon the lake; and from their tops the land stretches out in long and gradual slopes, occasionally broken by the valleys of the river courses. The general inclination is northerly, as indicated by the drainage, though the summits of the ridges within half a mi. of the lake have about the same altitude as those upon the s. border of the co. A low ridge extending in an easterly and westerly direction from 3 to 5 mi. s. of Oneida Lake, forms the watershed between Lakes

Ontario and Oneida. In the e. part of the co. this ridge turns northward and unites with the system of highlands which separates Lake Ontario and the valley of Black River. The highest point of this range, in the town of Redfield, is 1,200 to 1,500 feet above tide.

The rocks of this co. consist of the Lorraine shales, in the extreme s. part, on the lake; the gray sandstone,² extending from the s. e. corner to near the center, its southern limits being marked by a line drawn due e. from Oswego River about 1 mi. from its mouth; the Medina or red sandstone, bordering on the last, and comprising more than one-third of the area of the co.; and the Clinton group of shales, slate, and sandstone, occupying the extreme s. border. These rocks are exposed only in the s. e. part and along the river courses, being generally covered with a thick mass of drift and alluvial deposits, consisting of sand, gravel, and clay. The gray sandstone is hard and compact, and is little affected by the action of the elements; hence the disintegration is slight, and the soil upon it is thin and poor. The Lorraine shales are easily disintegrated, and form the basis of the strongest and richest soils in the co. The red sandstone crops out on the banks of all the streams which flow through the region which it occupies. It is extensively quarried for building stone, though it is more easily acted upon by the elements than the gray sandstone. Weak brine springs are found associated with this red sandstone throughout the co. The Clinton group, occupying the entire s. border, consists of parallel layers or beds of shale and red and gray sandstone. This is the same geological formation in which is found the principal iron ore beds of Penn. and Oneida co.; and throughout the formation in this co. iron ore is found.

The drainage of the w. and s. parts of the co. is principally through Oswego River, and of the s. and e. portions through Salmon River and a great number of smaller streams that flow directly into the lake. Oswego River is formed by the junction of Seneca and Oneida Rivers at Three River Point. It is 23 mi. in length, and falls 128 feet in its course, in several distinct falls, one of which furnishes an excellent water-power. Oneida River, forming the outlet of Oneida Lake, is 18 mi. in length, and falls about 12½ feet in its course. Salmon River and other streams flowing into the e. extremity of the lake all have successions of rapids and cascades, which furnish to that part of the co. an abundance of water-power. The principal bodies of water are Lakes Ontario and Oneida. The former, constituting the s. w. boundary, presents an almost unbroken coast line for a distance of 40 mi. within the limits of the co. Little Sandy Pond, in the town of Sandy Creek, is the only considerable indentation. The mouth of Oswego River furnishes a valuable harbor, the only one of importance in the co. Oneida Lake, constituting a portion of the s. boundary, is 14½ feet above Lake Ontario.³ It is one link in the chain of the internal water communication of the State. A considerable portion of the land in its immediate vicinity is marshy. Iron ore beds and a fine quartz sand, used in the manufacture of glass, are found upon its s. shores. The s. l. sand in the shale and sandstone region has already been noticed. The drift and alluvial deposits which cover the greater portion of the co. furnish a great variety of soil. The sandy portions are light and weak, while the clayey portions are hard, tough, and unyielding in many places. Where these are mixed, a rich, deep soil is the result. Along the e. border of the co. are great quantities of limestone and lime, which essen-

¹ This name was given to the Indians by the first Europeans. The early French explorers called it *St. Jean*. The portion lying between Oswego and the mouth of the Oswego was then named *St. Jean*. The original report, on which the township of Oneida and parts of Lyons were belonging to the Military Tract.

² This gray sandstone is also known as *St. Lawrence* sandstone.

³ This height is the same as that of the *St. Lawrence* Lake, which is 14½ feet above Lake Ontario.

tially modify the soil of that region. The marshes are generally composed of beds of black muck and other vegetable matter, and form the richest kind of natural meadow when drained and cultivated.

Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce about equally engage the attention of the people. Stock raising and dairying are the principal branches of agriculture; spring grains and wool are also extensively produced.¹ The commerce is mostly concentrated at Oswego City, and is carried on by means of the lake, the Oswego Canal, and the R. R. The manufactures consist of flour, lumber, barrels,² starch, and a variety of other articles. The amount of flour annually manufactured is greater than in any other co. in the State. The principal mills are at Oswego City, Fulton, and vicinity.

The Oswego Canal, connecting Lake Ontario with the Erie Canal at Syracuse, is 38 mi. long, and for most of the distance is formed by the slackwater navigation of Oswego River. Oneida Lake and River also form a part of the internal navigable waters of the State, connecting with the Oswego Canal at Three River Point and with the Erie Canal at Higginsville. The Oswego & Syracuse R. R. connects with the New York Central R. R. at Syracuse. The Watertown & Rome R. R. enters the co. in the N. E. corner, and passes through Williamstown, Albion, Richland, and Sandy Creek.

This co. is divided into two jury districts,³ the courts being held respectively at Pulaski Village and Oswego City.⁴ At the former place a brick building, including a courthouse and jail, was erected in 1820, and at the latter a wood courthouse about the same time.⁵ A stone jail was erected in the city in 1850, and a fireproof co. clerk's office in 1851.⁶ The co. poorhouse is located upon a farm of 60 acres in the town of Mexico. It is an old building, and is poorly adapted to its purpose. The average number of inmates is about 50. An asylum for insane paupers is in process of erection adjacent to the poorhouse. The Oswego Orphan Asylum, located at Oswego City, is in part a co. institution. All the children of the inmates of the poorhouse between the ages of 4 and 6 years are supported at the Orphan Asylum at the co. expense.⁷

Two daily and 6 weekly papers are published in the co.⁸

¹ The first settlers of the co. were principally engaged in the manufacture of lumber and potash. Wheat was once a staple production; but since the commencement of the ravages of the miller it has given place to the coarser grains.

² Barrels to the amount of 1,500,000 are annually manufactured for the Oswego flour mills and the Syracuse salt works.

³ The eastern district comprises the towns of Albion, Andoy, Constancia, Hastings, Mexico, New Haven, Orwell, Parish, Redfield, Richland, Sandy Creek, West Monroe, and Williamstown; and the western, the towns of Granby, Hamlet, Oswego, Palermo, Schuettep, Scriba, Volney, and the city of Oswego.

⁴ Parley Ketchum and Ethel Robinson, of Jefferson co., and Stephen Bates, of Ontario, were appointed commissioners to locate the county seats and select the sites for the county buildings. The first co. officers, appointed by the Governor and council, were: Barnet Meany, *First Judge*; Henry Williams, *Smith*; Dunlap, Peter D. Huzzum, *David Easton*; and Daniel Hawks, *jr.*, *Juries and Justices*; Edmund Hawks, *Judge*; Elias Brewster, *Sheriff*; James Adams, *Co. Clerk*; and John S. Davis, *Scriff*. The first courts were held in schoolhouses from the first organization of the co. in 1816, to the completion of the courthouses, in 1820-21.

⁵ The city soon outgrew the first courthouse, and the courts for many years were held in the city hall. They are now held in Mead's Hall, on E. Bridge St. The old courthouse for several years was used as a schoolhouse; but recently it has been removed, and converted into a Sunday school chapel for the Church of the Evangelists, where 500 children receive religious instruction. At their last annual meeting the Board of Supervisors authorized the raising and appropriation \$20,000 for the erection of a new courthouse in the city, on the E. public square; and the building is now being constructed of Onondaga limestone.

⁶ Previous to this time the clerk's office was kept alternately in private houses at each of the three towns for periods of 3 years, the books being carried back and forth at the end of each period.

⁷ See page 521.

⁸ *The American Farmer*, the first newspaper of the co., was issued at Oswego some time before 1807.

The Oswego Gazette was started at Oswego in 1817 by A. Beckham, and continued 2 years.

The Oswego Palladium was commenced by John H. Lord and Theophilus Abbey in 1819. It subsequently passed into the hands of Mr. Lord, and was continued by him until 1830. John Carpenter then became the proprietor, and changed its name to

The Oswego Palladium and Republican Chronicle, and continued it until 1845, when it was sold to B. Brockway, who again changed it to

The Oswego Palladium. In 1851 he transferred it to a company, by whom it was sold in 1853 to Dudley Furling, the present editor, who sold his interest, in July, 1854 to T. P. Ottaway, the present publisher.

The Oswego Daily Palladium has been issued in connection with the weekly since 1850.

The Oswego Republican was established March 22, 1825, by Wm. W. Abney. In 1827 it passed into the hands of Samuel Osgood, and was issued a short time as

The Oswego Gazette and Advertiser. In 1828 it was sold to Wm. C. Slope, who published it as

The Oswego Advertiser until 1829. It then passed into the hands of the late Dr. Burdell, of Cunningham, notoriety, who changed its name to

The Freeman's Herald, and continued it 1 year. It was then suspended for 2 years, and revived in 1832 by John Q. Adams, by whom it was published as

The National Republican 1 year, and was then discontinued. *The Oswego Democratic Growth* was published a short time in

1830 by James Cochran.

The Oswego Free Press was published by Richard Oliphant from 1830 until 1834, and by Geo. G. Foster as

The Oswego Democrat until 1835, when it was discontinued.

The Oswego Observer was started in Feb. 1835, by Bailey & Hawks, and continued until the latter part of 1836.

The Commercial Herald was published at Oswego by Hull & Henry from 1837 to 1843.

The Oswego Patriot was published at Oswego during the Patriot War of 1838-39 by John Fanner and John Cochran, member of the 25th and 30th Congress from the 6th district, (City of New York).

The Oswego County Whig was founded in 1838 by Richard Oliphant, and sold to Daniel Ayer in 1844. In 1847 C. D. Brigham became proprietor, and changed its name to

The Oswego Commercial Times. In Nov. 1848, James N. Brown became the publisher; and in Feb. 1854, he was succeeded by Winchester & Ferguson, by whom the Oswego Journal was purchased and united with it, and the combined paper was issued as

The Weekly Times and Journal. In 1857 it was changed to **The Oswego Times**, under which name it is still published by J. Tarbell.

The Oswego Daily Advertiser, the first daily in the co., was issued in 1845 in connection with *The Whig*, and was continued until 1847, when its name was changed to

The Oswego Daily Commercial Times. It was published in connection with *The Commercial Times* until 1854, when it was changed to

The Oswego Times and Journal. In 1857 it was changed again to

The Oswego Daily Times, and is still issued by J. Tarbell.

The People's Journal was started at Oswego in March, 1849, by O'Leary & Dean, and the next year it was sold to L. A. Winchester. In 1851 it passed into the hands of Sumner & Poncher, who started

The Oswego Daily News in connection with it. The following year L. A. Winchester again became proprietor, and changed the name of the daily to

The Oswego Daily Journal. In 1854 the two papers were united with the *Daily* and *Weekly Times*.

The Pulaski Banner was commenced in April, 1850, at Pulaski, and published by Nathan Randall until 1832; by A. A. Mathewson and G. G. Foster until 1837; and by James Godd until 1831, when it was suspended. In 1836 it again appeared, as

The portion of the co. of Oswego lying near the mouth of the river was discovered by the French Jesuits, who established missions here for the conversion of the Iroquois.¹ The French had previously explored the St. Lawrence; and in 1615 Champlain, in an expedition against the Onondagas, passed through the e. part of the co. In 1700 the English explored the country occupied by the Five Nations as far w. as Oswego; and in 1722 a trading house was built here under the direction of the N. Y. colonial government. From that period considerable trade was carried on by the English between Oswego and Albany through Oswego River, Oneida River and Lake Wood Creek, and the Mohawk.² In 1727 the English built a fort on the w. bank of the river, near its mouth.³ The French, claiming this whole territory, remonstrated against the action of the English, and several times planned expeditions to destroy the fortifications, but did not carry them into effect. Upon the commencement of the "Old French War" of 1756, Fort Ontario was posted on the e. bank of the river; and another fort was built upon the summit of the w. ridge in 1755. In the summer of 1756, 5,000 French under Montcalm, with a heavy train of artillery, consisting of 30 guns of large caliber, crossed the lake from Fort Frontenac, now Kingston, and appeared before this place. The forts were invested Aug. 11, and, after 3 days' hard fighting, they were surrendered on the 14th.⁴ The victors demolished the forts, burned the English vessels, and retired. In 1758, Col. Bradstreet, with 3,350 men, crossed the lake from this place and reduced Fort Frontenac. After destroying the fortifications and securing the military stores and vessels, he returned to Oswego and rebuilt the forts there. Fort Ontario was greatly enlarged, and built in the most substantial manner. In the summer of 1760, the powerful army of Lord Amherst embarked here on an expedition down the St. Lawrence. From this time Oswego became the most important military station upon the western frontier. During the Revolution it was strongly garrisoned, and formed the headquarters of many of the marauding parties that desolated the frontier settlements. It remained in possession of the British until 1796, when it was surrendered under the provisions of Jay's treaty.

In 1790, George Seriba, a merchant of N. Y. City, and a German by birth, purchased 500,000 acres of land lying between Lakes Oneida and Ontario, for the sum of \$80,000.⁵ This purchase, known as "Seriba's Patent," was bounded on the e. by Fish Creek and on the w. by Oswego River, and embraced 14 towns in Oswego co. and 4 in Oneida. In 1794, Mr. Seriba caused a settlement to be made and a sawmill built on the shore of Oneida Lake, to which he gave the name of "*Rosenthal*,"—now Constantia. In 1795 he built a gristmill—the first in the co.—and several other buildings at the same place. During the same year his patent was surveyed and divided into townships and subdivided into lots.⁶ About the same time he commenced a settlement at the mouth of Little Salmon Creek, on the shore of Lake Ontario, 12 mi. S. E. of Oswego, which he called

The Patriot's Advocate, and was published by Daniel Ayer until 1838. It was then sold to ——— DeKunson and united with the *Port Ontario Aurora*, the united papers taking the name of

The Advocate and Aurora. The name, *Aurora*, was dropped in 1840, when the *Advocate* again passed into the hands of Daniel Ayer, and was discontinued in 1842.

The Patriot's Observer was started in 1843 by W. W. Adams. In 1847 it passed into the hands of A. A. Matthews, and was changed to

The Biblical Observer. In 1850 it was sold to Joseph Hatch, who changed its title to

The Pulaski Democrat. In 1856 it passed into the hands of ——— Miller, its present publisher.

The Falls Observer was started in Nov. 1857, by Thomas Johnson. In 1849 it was sold to Isaac S. Clark and John Thompson, who gave it the name of the

Den Feller. It was discontinued the following year, and succeeded by

The Weekly Dispatch, published by R. C. Horton about 1 year.

The Falls Sentinel was started in 1841, by N. B. Northrop. In 1842 it was united with the *Mirror*.

The Falls Mirror was established Aug. 29, 1842, by Daniel Ayer. It was soon afterwards united with the Sun and ceased to exist.

The Falls Sun and Mirror. In Sept. 1844, it was sold to Samuel Munroe, and soon afterwards discontinued. It was succeeded by

The Fulton Patriot. M. C. Hough, John A. Place, and T. S. Brigham were successively interested in its publication. The latter was succeeded by R. K. Suddard, its present publisher.

The Oswego County Gazette, commenced at Fulton in 1843 by G. E. Williams, was merged in *The Fulton Patriot* in 1858.

The Port Ontario Aurora was published by ——— Van Cleave and subsequently by ——— DeKunson from 1847 to 1850, when it was united with *The Pulaski Advocate*.

The Oswego County Democrat was started at Mexico in 1828 by Thomas Messenger. It was afterwards styled

The Messenger, and was discontinued in 1839.

The Phoenix Gazette, started at Phoenix in 1855, was published by Jerome Duke, and afterwards by G. E. Williams until 1872, when it was merged with *The Falls Observer*.

The Phoenix Reporter was established in 1824, and in 1841 it was sold to James H. Fish, and the next year he gave it the name of

The Phoenix Banner. In 1852 it was published last by ———. *The Aurora in Oswego and Oneida Counties* was suspended in 1855, and in 1857 was revived by Mary Frances Tucker, and called

The American Banner and Reporter. In 1861 it changed its name, and it was sold to Levi Merrill, by whom it was published as

The American Banner until 1867. After being suspended by Merrill, it was revived in 1868, and published by

The Phank Reporter, by John W. Jones, by whom it is still published.

1 There is a tradition that the first vessel of any kind to pass here at a very early period, was a canoe, the pilots of that period being ignorant of the nature of the falls.

2 There were several parties of Indians, and in the fall of the streams, and across them, were the Mohawks.

3 Not a single trace of this fort remains at present.

4 This fort stood at the junction of West and Van Buren Streets.

5 The French built 5000 acres of land near the falls, and during the late summer and early fall of 1756, they garrisoned the place with 2000 soldiers, 2000 men of the English army.

6 This grant was 4000 acres, and the 23 lots of 100 acres each, in this grant, the State made no claim, and the territory at the mouth of the river, within the limits of the State, and also at the falls in the State of Pennsylvania.

7 This territory was 1000 acres, and in 1827, at an earlier date, one British trader, Sir James Patton, on the w. River, was jointly purchased by George Alexander Hamilton, John Laurin, and John Ballou. Sixty-four grants were also made along the river, and the 1000 acres for the 100 grants were purchased by 83 proprietors, British and others.

8 This survey and subdivision was made by Benjamin Wright, whom 17000 acres of the 100000 in Berne Co. of Ontario, on which the town of Seneca's Fall, is now built, and

"*Vera Cruz*,"¹ (now Texas.) He here built a saw and grist mill, store, and other buildings, and commenced an active trade on the lake; and for some years the place bid fair to become a formidable rival of Oswego, and the most important commercial station upon the lake. A few other settlements were made at other points in the co., principally under the auspices of Mr. Scriba, previous to 1800; but immigration did not begin to flow in rapidly until a few years later. The lands of Mr. Scriba were divided and sold to a great number of different parties; and while his exertions and expenditures were of great service to the first settlers, they proved extremely unprofitable to himself.² In common with all the frontier settlements, the growth of this region was seriously retarded by the War of 1812. Oswego Village became the theater of stirring military events; and on the 5th of May, 1814, it was taken by the British.³ At the return of peace, immigration again flowed in, and the subsequent history has been one of steady and continuous progress. The opening of the Erie and Oswego Canals, in this State, and of the Welland Canal, in Canada, greatly increased the commercial importance of the city and stimulated the manufacturing interests throughout the co.

ALBION—was taken from Richland, March 24, 1825. It is an interior town, lying e. of the center of the co. Its surface is level or gently undulating. The summits of the ridges are 50 to 100 feet above the valleys, and the highest point in town is 392 feet above Lake Ontario. The lowlands are wet and in some places marshy. Salmon River flows through the s. part.⁴ In the s. e. part are 2 or 3 small ponds. The soil consists of deposits of sand and gravel, and is of medium quality. Drift deposits cover the whole surface, except along the river courses, where the underlying rocks crop out. Much of the s. part of the town is yet unsettled. Considerable manufacturing is carried on.⁵ **Sand Bank**, (p. v.) on Salmon River, is a station on the Watertown & Rome R. R., midway between the two places. It contains 1 church, a hotel, 4 stores, 2 tanneries, 5 sawmills, and a flouring mill. Pop. 313. **Pineville**, (Salmon River p. o.,) a station on the W. & R. R. R., situated on Salmon River, contains 1 church, an inn, a store, a sawmill, and a large tannery. Pop. 144. **New Centerville**, (p. o.,) a station on the W. & R. R. R. **Dug Way**, (p. o.,) and **South Albion** (p. o.) are hamlets. Settlement was commenced in 1812, by Cary Burdick, of Williamstown, on Lot 29, and Peter Henderson, at Sand Bank.⁶ There are 4 churches in town.⁷

AMBOY—was formed from Williamstown, March 25, 1830. It lies upon the e. border of the co., s. of the center. The surface is rolling and has a general southerly inclination. Its highest point is about 450 feet above Lake Ontario. It is drained principally by Fish Creek and other small tributaries of Oneida Lake. In the s. and w. parts are numerous small lakes and ponds, the principal of which are Painter Lake, North and South Ponds. The s. half of the town is in the region of the gray sandstone, and the s. half in that of the red or Medina sandstone. The soil is principally a sandy or gravelly loam. **Amboy Center** (p. v.) contains 13 houses; **West**

ships of Scriba's Patent, like those of Macomb's Purchase, received names from the proprietors that are known only in deeds; viz.—

1. Fulla Ava, Lee, and Annsville.
2. Munden Lee and Rome.
3. Solingen Annsville.
4. Florence Florence.
5. Franklin Williamstown.
6. Middleburgh Amboy.
7. Lanley Camden.
8. Blomfield Lee and Annsville.
9. Emblem Vienna.
10. Edin Vienna.
11. Rotterdam Constantia.
12. Delt West Amboye.
13. Breda Hastings.
14. Brugen Palermo.
15. Menz Volney.
16. Georgia Schreppel.
17. Fredericksburgh Scriba and Oswego City.
18. Oswego Scriba and Oswego.
19. Vera Cruz New Haven.
20. Mexico Mexico.
21. Richland Richland.
22. Mikmer Albion.
23. Strasburgh Parish.
24. Erlang Schreppel.

The townships of the Boylston Tract in this co. are,—

1. Campania Boylston.
2. Arcadia Redfield, (once Greenleaf.)
3. Ireland Sandy Creek and Richland.
4. Longfarms Orwell.
5. Redfield Redfield.

Richland appears to be uncertain, or this name has been applied to two surveys.

¹ Vera Cruz was laid out into city lots by Mr. Wright, who was an agent of Scriba, and considerable improvements were made. A 4 rod highway was cut from Rotterdam to Vera Cruz, a distance of 20 mi., from lake to lake. In 1798 a schooner was built there by Mr. Scriba's agent, which was engaged in the trade between Vera Cruz and the Canadian port of Kingston. It is said that in 1804 more merchandise was sold there than at Oswego or Utica; and in the imagination of many persons Vera Cruz was destined to command the trade of Canada and the West. But, by a series of disasters on the lake, a large portion of the male residents were lost to the infant settlement; and the restrictive policy of Mr. Jefferson's administration, followed by the War of 1812, extinguished the flattering prospects of Vera Cruz. The events and the action of half a century have nearly obliterated all traces of the once promising city.

² At the time of the purchase Mr. Scriba's fortune was estimated at \$1,500,000; but the whole of it became swallowed up in his efforts to promote the interests of the infant settlements; and he died Aug. 14, 1830, at the age of 84, a poor man.

³ See page 525.

⁴ Before the dams were built upon this river, great numbers of salmon were annually taken.

⁵ Large quantities of lumber, leather, and barrels are manufactured, the latter for the Oneida salt and Oswego flour markets. There are 38 sawmills, 3 tanneries, and 2 gristmills in town.

⁶ In 1813 David, Luther, and Benj. Lilly and Allen McClarn settled in the town. The first birth was that of a son of Luther Lilly, in 1813; the first marriage that of Henry Baker and Lucy Burdick, in 1819; and the first death that of a son of Luther Lilly, in 1813. The first inn was kept by Dr. Bruce, at Sand Bank, in 1811; and the first store, by Animi Hinkley, in 1828. The Lilly brothers built the first sawmill, in 1813 and Ezekiel Smith the first gristmill, in 1818. The first school was taught by Sylvia Bred, in the summer of 1817. ⁷ 2 Union, Pop. M. E.

Amboy (p.v.) 20; and **Carterville** (p.v.) 12. Joseph Perkins, from Conn., was the first settler, in 1805.¹ There are 2 churches in town; M. E. and Bap., both located at Amboy Center.

BOYLSTON²—was formed from Orwell, Feb. 7, 1828. It lies upon the s. border of the co., e. of the center. Its surface is rolling in the center and e., and moderately hilly in the w. It has a westerly inclination, and its highest points are 700 to 800 feet above tide. The soil in the s. and w. parts is a productive, gravelly loam, the underlying rock being the Lorraine shale. The s. e. corner of the town extends into the gray limestone region, and the soil is light and thin. **Boylston** (p.o.) is in the s. w. part. The first settlement was made in 1810, on Lots 2 and 3, by John Wort and Michael Sweetman, both from Canajoharie.³ Meetings for religious worship are held in the town by the Episcopal Methodists and the Wesleyan Methodists.

CONSTANTIA⁴—was formed from Mexico, April 8, 1808. Hastings was taken off in 1825, and West Monroe in 1839. It lies upon the s. shore of Oneida Lake, in the s. e. corner of the co. The surface is nearly level, and is slightly inclined toward the s. The principal streams are Scriba and Black Creeks, flowing into Oneida Lake. Iron ore is found in the Clinton group of rocks, which extend through the s. part. The soil consists of clay, gravel, sand, and vegetable mold, and in general is fertile. Most of the interior is yet unsettled. Frenchmans Island, in Oneida Lake, about 4 mi. from Constantia, belongs to this town; it contains about 28 acres.⁵ Lumber, leather, glass, and iron are extensively manufactured.⁶ **Cleveland**,⁷ (p.v.) incorp. April 15, 1857, is located on Oneida Lake, in the e. part of the town. It contains 2 churches, 2 glass factories, and several other manufactories. Pop. 1,005. **Constantia**, (p.v.) in the w. part, on Oneida Lake, contains 2 churches and has a pop. of 600. **Bernhards Bay**, (p.v.) on the lake, contains 2 churches, a glass factory, and 360 inhabitants. **Constantia Center** is a p.o. Soon after the purchase of Scriba's Patent, in 1790, Mr. Scriba commenced the first settlement of his lands at Constantia, and established agents and laborers there in 1793.⁸ There are 7 churches in town.⁹

GRANBY—was formed from Hamblin, April 20, 1818. A part of Oswego was taken off in 1836. It lies on the w. bank of Oswego River, in the s. w. part of the co. The surface is gently rolling, with a slight inclination to the s. e. Oswego River flows through a valley from 30 to 60 feet below the general level of the town; within this town it has a fall of 40 feet. Lake Nea-tah-wan-ta, near the center of the e. part, is about 1 mi. in diameter. It lies about 25 feet above the river at the head of the falls. The streams are Ox Creek, Six Mile Creek, and the outlet of Nea-tah-wan-ta Lake. The soil is generally a sandy or gravelly loam. Bradstreets¹⁰ or Battle Island is in Oswego River, about 4 mi. below the Oswego Falls. Starch, leather, lumber, and the products of wool are extensively manufactured.¹¹ **Oswego Falls**, (p.v.) incorp. Oct. 12, 1853, a station on the S. & O. R. R., is situated on Oswego River, opposite the village of Fulton. Pop. 703. **Granby Center** and **South Granby** are p. offices. The first settlement was made at the falls in 1792, by Laurence Van Valkin, from Rensselaer co., N. Y.¹² There are now 2 churches in town.¹³

¹ Among the early settlers were David Smith, in 1815; Wm and Isaac Claxton and John Drought, in 1818; and Sage Park, in 1821. The first inn was kept by Joseph Perkins, in 1806; the first sawmill was built by Joseph Murphy, in 1822, and the first gristmill by Sage Park, in 1828. The first school was taught by Cynthia Stoddard, in the summer of 1823.

² Named from Thos. Boylston, who held for a few hours, the title of a tract since known as the Boylston Purchase. He never owned the tract; the conveyance was simply a trust, and quickly passed into other hands.

³ Among the first settlers were David Webb, in 1810; R. Stroeter, in 1814; and Peter and Samuel Wells, in 1815. The first birth was that of Ebebe Ann Wood; the first marriage, that of Samuel Wells and Elizabeth Gordon; and the first death, that of an infant child of Mr. Ward. Reuben Snyder built the first sawmill, in 1822. The first school was taught by Polly Allport, in 1817.

⁴ Named by the proprietor, Geo. Scriba.

⁵ During the French Revolution of 1793, when the French nobility were compelled to seek safety in flight, and the trains of exiles to this country were crowded with dukes and princes of the blood, the Count St. Hilary, a young Frenchman, and his beautiful and accomplished wife, a daughter of the noble house of Clemont, landed upon our shores. Following the trail of emigration westward, they reached Oneida Lake, then on the great then-oughter of travel; and attracted by the beautiful island and its primitive forests, they landed upon it, and concluded to make it their future home. Here, in the deep solitude of nature, they enjoyed for many months perfect peace and quietude. Their place of residence was at length discovered by Chamblin Livingston, who had formerly enjoyed the elegant hospitality of the lady's family at Paris. He visited them in their rural home, and after spending some time with them, he prevailed upon them to return with him to his mansion upon the Hudson. There they continued to reside until Bonaparte

had put an end to the reign of terror and restored much of the confiscated property to the exiles of the Revolution, when they returned to France. Several years after, as Livingston stood upon the bank of the Seine, amidst a crowd of distinguished Parisians, to witness the first experiment of Robert Fulton in steam navigation, he was recognized by the Count, who at once took him to his residence, and treated him during his stay at Paris as a generous benefactor and an honored guest. Livingston's mansion upon the Hudson and the first sawmill at Fulton and Livingston were both named in honor of the lady's family, "Clemont."

⁶ There are 24 sawmills, 2 flouring mills, 3 glass factories, 2 tanneries, an iron foundry, and other manufactures, and establishments in town.

⁷ Named from James Cleveland, who settled here in 1828.

⁸ Solomon Waring, Joshua Larch, and Dr. Van der Camp settled in town in 1793; and John Richardson in 1795. The first birth was that of George Waring, April 14, 1797. The first store was opened in 1793, by Mr. Scriba, and the first inn the same year, by Major Solomon Waring. In 1794-95, Mr. Scriba erected in this town the first sawmill and gristmill built in the co. The first school was opened in 1797, at Constantia.

⁹ Presb., Prot. E., M. E., A. S. Presb., Friends, Ref. Prot. E., R. C.

¹⁰ So named from the circumstances of a duel fought upon it between the English and Col. Bradstreet, and the French, with their Indian allies, in 1759.

¹¹ There are 15 sawmills, 1 gristmill, 2 tanneries, and a starch factory in town.

¹² Henry Bush settled in town in 1793; ——— Powers in 1794; Peter Huggins in 1803; Barnet Murray in 1804; and John Hutchinson in 1808. The first store was opened in 1792, by an Indian trader by the name of Fowler, and the first inn was kept by John J. Wallack in 1805. The first sawmill was built by S. Beck & Wilson, in 1814, and the first gristmill in 1822. G. W. Robinson taught the first school, in 1812.

¹³ Prot. Episc. and M. E.

HANNIBAL—was formed from Lysander, as a part of Onondaga co., Feb. 28, 1806, and embraced all that part of Oswego co. lying w. of the river. Oswego and Granby were taken off in 1818. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is gently undulating, the ridges being 30 to 50 feet above the valleys. In the e. part are several swamps, one of which covers 500 acres. The soil is a rich, sandy and gravelly loam. A salt spring, from which salt has been manufactured, is found in the s. w. corner. Springs of brine, characteristic of the Medina sandstone strata, have been discovered in several other localities, but none of sufficient strength to render their working profitable. The principal manufacturing establishments are those of leather, lumber, and the products of wool.¹ **Hannibal**, (p. v.) on Nine Mile Creek, a little w. of the center of the town, contains 3 churches and about 60 houses; **Hannibal Center** (p. v.) contains 20 houses; and **Hulls Corners** (South Hannibal p. o.) 18. **Wheeler's Corners** is a hamlet in the s. part, and **Kinneys Four Corners** is a p. o. Settlement was commenced in 1802, by Thomas Sprague and his sons, from Milton, Saratoga co.² The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1815.³

HASTINGS—was formed from Constantia, April 20, 1825. It lies upon the s. shore of Oneida River, in the s. part of the co. Its surface is level or gently undulating, its northern boundary being about 75 feet above Oneida Lake. The soil is clay, sand, and gravelly loam. In some parts of the town it is difficult to find fresh water by digging. Brine springs are found in several parts in the red Medina sandstone formation. In the n. e. part is a tamarack swamp, of about 5 acres, in the center of which is an immense spring 40 feet in diameter. This spring is on a level with the surrounding summit; and it is surrounded by a deep, loose muck which extends downward to an unknown depth. There are 18 sawmills, several gristmills, and 2 tanneries in town. **Central Square** (p. v.) contains about 50 houses; **Hastings**, (p. v.) in the n. part, 30; **Caughdenoy**, (Coe-e-noy,) (p. v.) on Oneida River, in the s. w. part, 30; and **Hastings Center** (p. v.) 15. **Smiths Mills** and **Fort Brewerton** are villages of about 20 houses each. The latter is situated at the foot of Oneida Lake, on the site of old Fort Brewerton.⁴ The first settlement was made at Fort Brewerton, by Oliver Stevens, in 1789.⁵ There are 4 churches in town.

MEXICO—was formed from Whitestown, April 10, 1792, as part of Herkimer co. Parts of Richland and New Haven were annexed May 9, 1836. It included the northerly towns of Oneida co., nearly all of Lewis and Jefferson cos. w. of Black River, and all of Oswego co. e. of Oswego River. Camden was taken off in 1799, Champion, Redfield, Turin, Watertown, and Lowville in 1800, Adams in 1802, Lorraine and Williamstown in 1804, Volney in 1806, Constantia in 1808, New Haven in 1813, and Parish in 1828. Its surface is gently rolling. It is well watered by numerous small streams, the principal of which are Little Salmon and Sage Creeks. There is scarcely a foot of waste or broken land in the town. The underlying rock is gray sandstone, covered deep with alluvial deposits. The soil consists of clay, sand, and gravelly loam, and is very productive. Considerable attention is given to stock raising and dairying; the manufacture of lumber, barrels, and leather is carried on to some extent.⁶ **Mexico**, (p. v.) near the center, was incorp. Jan. 15, 1851, and contains 3 churches, an academy,⁷ 12 stores, 2 banks, 3 hotels, 3 flouring and grist mills, a sawmill, a furnace and machine shop, 3 coach factories, 4 carriage shops, and 3 cabinet shops. Pop. 948. **Colosse**, (p. v.) in the s. e. part, contains 1 church, 2 inns, a store, 2 sawmills, and 2 gristmills; Pop. 119. **Texas**,⁸ (p. v.) located near the mouth of Little Salmon Creek, contains 30 houses; **Union Square**, (p. o.) in the e., is a hamlet. The names of the earliest settlers within the present limits of this town are lost. There were about 25 who had already located in 1798: Jonathan Parkhurst and Nathaniel Rodd, from Oneida co., came that year.⁹ By the upsetting of a boat upon the lake, in 1799, Capt. Geerman and 6 others were lost, and in 1801, by a similar disaster, 9 others,

¹ There are 18 sawmills, a stove factory, 2 gristmills, and 2 tanneries in town.

² Watson Park, Samuel Baron, Joseph Wood, Sterling Moore, David Wilson, and Israel Messenger settled at Hannibal Center in 1805. The first birth was that of Carr Sprague, in 1805; the first marriage, that of Daniel Thomas and Prudence Sprague, in 1807; and the first death, that of a daughter of Thomas Sprague, in 1806. The first gristmill was built by Earl & Colton, in 1805; and the first sawmill, by Siles Crandell, in 1811. The first inn was kept by Henry Jennings, in 1808; the first store, by Benj Phelps, in 1815; and the first school was taught in 1810.

³ The census reports 4 churches; 2 Bap. Cong. and M. E.

⁴ A little e. of the fort ground is a sandbank, in which bones are found belonging to men over 7 feet high. A mound at the e. extremity of the bank is full of human bones, indicating the place's population for thousands.—*Harle's Annals*, vol. 2, p. 182.

⁵ Among the early settlers were Timothy Vickery, Chester Lewis, Solomon Allen, and Jacob Rice. The first birth was that of John L. Stevens, in 1802; the first marriage, that of Siles

Bellows and Betsey Vickery, in 1808; and the first death, that of Horatio Stevens, in 1792. Chester Lewis kept the first inn, in 1815; and Hastings Curtis, the first store, in 1820. The first school was taught by Patrick Vickery, at Caughdenoy.

⁶ There are 19 sawmills, 5 gristmills, a fulling and cloth dressing mill, a woolen factory, and 3 tanneries.

⁷ The Mexico Academy was organized in 1826, as the "*Russell's Oswego Academy*." Its name was changed May 19, 1845.

⁸ Formerly called "*Texas Creek*." See p. 520.

⁹ Phineas Davis and Calvin Tiffany, from Conn., settled in 1799; John Morton and Asa Davis in 1801; Peleg Brown, Daniel Eaton, and Leonard Ames in 1804; and Solomon Peck in 1805. The first birth was that of Truman Rodd, Aug. 10, 1799; and the first marriage, that of Richard Galland and Mrs. Rodd, widow of N. Rodd. The first grist and saw mill were built by Mr. Scriba's agent; and the first store was kept by Benj. Wright. The first school was taught by Sanford Douglas, at Colosse, in 1806.

leaving but 1 male adult inhabitant in the settlement.¹ There are 10 religious societies and 9 church edifices in town.²

NEW HAVEN—was formed from Mexico, April 2, 1813. A part was annexed to Mexico May 9, 1836. It lies upon the shore of Lake Ontario, w. of the center of the co. The surface is rolling and generally smooth. It is watered by Spring Brook, Catfish and Butterfly Creeks, 3 small streams flowing into Lake Ontario. There is quite an extensive marsh near the mouth of Butterfly Creek, in the s. e. part of the town, and another in the s. w. part. The underlying rock is gray sandstone, and the soil is principally a sandy and gravelly loam. Stock raising receives more attention in this than in the other towns of the co., and a limited amount of manufacturing is done.³

New Haven, (p. v.), situated near the center of the town, on Catfish Creek, contains 2 churches, 2 inns, a store, a sawmill, a gristmill, and about 50 houses. **Butterfly** is a p. o. near the e. line of the town. The first settlement was made by — Rood and — Doolittle, at New Haven, in 1798.⁴ The first church (Cong.) was organized at New Haven Village, in 1817; and Rev. William Williams was the first minister. There are now 2 churches in town; Cong. and M. E.

ORWELL—was formed from Richland, Feb. 28, 1817, and Boylston was taken off in 1828. A part of Richland was annexed March 27, 1844. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the center of the co. The surface has a s. w. inclination, its e. border being elevated 300 to 500 feet above its w. and 700 to 1,000 feet above Lake Ontario. It is moderately hilly, and is considerably broken in places by the deep ravines of the streams. Upon Salmon River is a fall worthy of note. The stream flows over a rocky bed in a series of rapids for 2 mi., and then falls over a precipice 110 feet perpendicular. The banks of the stream below the fall are 200 feet high. The soil is generally a gravelly loam. The e. half of the town is yet uncultivated. Lumber and other products of wood form the leading articles manufactured; and considerable attention is given to stock raising and dairying.⁵ **Orwell Corners**, (Orwell p. o.) in the w. part, contains 1 church, 3 stores, an inn, a sawmill, a gristmill, a tannery, a steam cabinet factory, and about 40 houses. **Maline** is a hamlet in the s. part. The first settlers were Nathaniel Bennett and his son Nathaniel, from Rensselaer co., N. Y., on Lots 82 and 83, and Capt. Noyes, on Lot 29, in 1806.⁶ There are 3 religious societies in town.⁷



OSWEGO CITY—formed from Oswego and Serbia, was incorp. as a village March 14, 1828, and was enlarged and organized as a city March 24, 1818.⁸ It is situated on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Oswego River,⁹ that stream dividing the city into two nearly equal parts. The river is bordered upon each side by a ridge, which rises in gradual slopes to a height of about 100 feet, and ends in bluffs on the lake shore 10 to 60 feet high. The summits of these ridges are about 1 mi. apart, and descend from the river in the same gradual slopes as toward it. One mi. w. is a valley opening through the ridge into the river above the falls, through which the Oswego must have once flowed into the lake. The s. border of the city is skirted by a

bluff or escarpment about 160 feet above the lake, indicating an ancient lake or sea beach. Here commences the deep ravine excavated by the river through strata of red sandstone of the Medina group and underlying shale. From this the geological induction is made that, at the last great physical change which elevated the country from the bed of an ancient ocean and brought the river into existence, it fell directly into Lake Ontario, at the escarpment, by a fall of moderate

¹ Capt. Goerman, Nathaniel Rood, — Spencer and son, — Whitton, — Clark, and — Doolittle were those who were lost by the first accident. Tenj. Welch was the male survivor.

² 2 M. E., Cong., Presb., Free and Union B. I. S., R. C., Prot. Fran. and Union. The Union Society holds its meetings in the Town Hall at Mexico.

³ There are 2 sawmills, 2 gristmills, and other manufacturing establishments in town.

⁴ Mr. Wright settled in the town in 1798; Solomon Smith in 1800; C. Drake and Capt. Gardner in 1801; David Fines, Joseph Balch, and James Deport in 1805; and Warner Drake in 1808. The first birth was that of John D. Smith, in Feb. 1805. The first school was erected by Ira Frost, in 1805, and the first gristmill by Walden Brown, in 1809. Harriet Eason taught the first school, in the summer of 1809.

⁵ There are 16 sawmills, 16 shingle mills, a gristmill, and a tannery in town.

⁶ Among the early settlers were Benj. Reynolds, Joshua Hollis, Alden Gilbert, and Timothy Balch. The first marriage was that of Robert Wooley and a daughter of Nathaniel Bennett,

son, in 1807; and the first death, that of the mother of Timothy Balch, in 1810. The first school was taught by Jesse A. Cook, in 1810. Joseph Watson built the first sawmill, in 1810, and Jonah Tompson the first gristmill, in 1810.

⁷ M. E., Presb., and Bapt. A Union church at Orwell Corners is occupied by the Presb. and Bapt. societies.

⁸ At the first village meeting, held May 12, 1828, H. M. Alvon Bronson was elected President, and Donald Hume, Jr., Treasurer. The presb. S. Morgan, Joseph Turner, and Orel. St. J. Truesdell, the presb. city collectors, elected in April, 1848, were Asa Dows, Mayor, James Platt, Alderman, Hunter Tenney, Gilbert Melton, Stephen H. Lathrop, Robert Olcott, G. S. Alford, John B. Reed, Samuel S. Taylor, and William S. Maline. The council appointed J. M. Lacey Mayor.

⁹ By the river and canal of 8 mi., by R. R. from S. S. w. of Syracuse, by the Oswego and Erie Canals 28 mi., by the Oswego and Central Can. of 4 mi., 187 mi., and by the direct route of the Oswego & Troy R. R. 170 mi. w. s. w. of Albany.

height, the upward movement being gradual and intermittent. The pauses by which it was interrupted are marked by ancient beach lines, ridges, and terraces found at different heights above the lakes. The Oswego Falls are now 11 feet high; and, as they have receded s. 12 mi., to the village of Fulton, with an ascending average grade of about 9 feet per mi. in the excavated bed of the river, they must have diminished in height and grandeur from age to age during the whole period of recession. This hypothesis is sustained by geographical and geological analogy with the Falls of the Genesee and the Niagara. The aggregate fall of the river within the 12 mi. is 110 feet, of which 34 feet are within the limits of the city; and the whole fall is so distributed by 6 successive dams, built by the State for canal and slackwater navigation, that the water of the river may be used by raceways nearly the whole distance, affording one of the finest water-powers in the world. The river forms the outlet to the 11 lakes which cluster in the basin of Central New York, and drains a wide extent of territory. These lakes form natural reservoirs which prevent floods or undue exhaustion, the extreme elevation and depression of the river not exceeding 3 feet, so that destructive freshets, so common to great water-power rivers, never occur. The mouth of the river admits vessels of the largest class navigating the lakes; and the erection of piers and a lighthouse by the U. S. Government renders it one of the safest and most accessible harbors on the lakes, susceptible of indefinite enlargement, and combining canal and R. R. transportation with the advantages of position as the nearest lake port to tidewater. A hydraulic canal extending along both sides of the river is studded with mills, elevating warehouses, and other manufacturing establishments.

The city is handsomely laid out, with streets 100 feet wide, intersecting each other at right angles. The e. and w. banks of the river are connected by two bridges, built by the city,—the lower one, an iron bridge with a draw for the passage of vessels, on Bridge St., the upper on Utica St., at the terminus of the Oswego & Syracuse R. R. The principal public buildings are an edifice recently erected by the U. S. Government, containing a custom house, post-office, and U. S. courtroom,¹ a city hall,² jail, orphan asylum, city hospital, city library, and 12 churches.³

The *Orphan Asylum* is situated upon the elevated ground in the southern part of the city, commanding a fine view of the city, harbor, and lake. It was founded in 1853, mainly through the influence of the ladies of Oswego, and continues to be principally supported by them. Orphans and children of destitute parents, from earliest infancy to 8 years of age, are admitted and cared for and afterward placed out in respectable families. A primary and Sabbath school are connected with the institution. The number of inmates ranges from 50 to 100.

The *City Library* was founded by a donation of \$25,000 from Hon. Gerrett Smith. The edifice is finely located upon the e. side of the river; and the library at present contains 9,000 volumes.⁴

The *Public Schools* are graded and free; they are under the care of a Board of Education and Superintendent. The system embraces the primary, junior, senior, and high school departments; and pupils can receive instruction from the primary branches to an extended academic course. In 1857 there were in the city 23 school districts, in which were employed 47 teachers,—8 males and 39 females. The number of children between 4 and 21 was 5,516, of which 4,175, or 75 per cent., attended school during some portion of the year. The total receipts and expenses during the year was \$26,341 14; the number of volumes in the district libraries, about 3,000.

The commerce of Oswego is very extensive, and is increasing much more rapidly than the population.⁵ Being situated near the foot of lake navigation, and nearer to N. Y. than any other lake port, it has commercial facilities superior to those of most of the Western cities. A considerable share of the produce of the West flows through this port on its way to the seaboard markets; and it is the principal entrepôt of the agricultural products of Canada West. The salt of Onondaga is mostly distributed through the Great West from this place; and vast quantities of the manufactured goods of the East are sent through the same channel. The official report of the value of the lake and canal trade, derived from the Custom House and Canal Collector's Office, for 1845, was \$7,951,409, and for 1856 was \$50,612,603, showing an annual average increase of nearly 20 per cent. The amount of registered tonnage in 1846 was 15,513 tons, and in 1856 it was 46,467 tons.⁶

The manufacturing interests of the city have attained to considerable magnitude, although the vast water-power of Oswego River is occupied but to a limited extent. Flour made from the wheat

¹ This edifice is constructed of Cleveland sand-stone and iron, and is entirely fire-proof. Its cost was about \$120,000.

² This building contains the rooms of the Common Council and Board of Education, and the offices of the City Clerk, Recorder, and other city officers.

³ 2 Prot. E., 2 Presb., 2 M. E., 2 R. C., Univ., and Af. Meth.

⁴ This edifice, erected in 1856, is built of brick, and is 92 by 52 feet, with a vestibule 15 by 16 feet, a basement 9 feet high,

with 2 stories above, having an aggregate height of wall of 36 feet above the basement.

⁵ Pop. in 1855, 13,816. Estimated in 1858, 18,000.

⁶ The operation of the late Reciprocity Treaty with England has proved, as was anticipated, most favorable to Oswego. The importation of grain at the port in 1856 was 13,594,071 bushels; and the peculiar manufacturing and commercial advantages of the place have made it the great flour and grain market of Central New York and Northern New England.

of Canada and the Western States forms the leading article manufactured. The Oswego mills, 18 in number, with an aggregate of 100 run of stone, are capable of grinding and packing 10,000 barrels of flour per day,—a greater amount than is manufactured at any other place on the continent.¹

Shipyards and 2 marine railways rank among the important manufacturing establishments of the city, and give large employment to labor. The Oswego Starch Factory, erected in 1848, up on the hydraulic canal, on the w. bank of the river, is one of the most prosperous and extensive establishments of the kind in the world.² Lumber is extensively dressed in the city for the Western markets, from Canadian sawed lumber entered free under the Reciprocity Treaty. The Oswego Cotton Mills is a well managed and productive establishment, operating 87,144, or 2,664 spindles, and giving employment to 65 operators. A little above, on the same canal, is an extensive tannery. The Ontario Foundry, Steam Engine and Machine Works, is one of the most extensive and prosperous establishments of the kind in the State. Many other branches of manufactures are carried on in the city.

The early history of Oswego has already been noticed in the general history of the co.³ Its distinctive and modern history dates from its surrender by the British in 1796. The withdrawal of the British garrison took away from the place all that had ever been established of civilized society, and left it as new as though man had never resided there. During the year following the evacuation, Neil McMullin, a merchant of Kingston, moved thither, bringing with him a house framed at Kingston.⁴ In 1802 but 2 or 3 vessels were owned on the American side of the lake, trade being principally carried on by vessels belonging to the Northwest Fur Company. During this year Benajah Boyington built a warehouse on the w. side of the river, and Arch. Fairfield became a forwarding merchant. Salt from the Onondaga Springs was at that time the most important item in the commerce of Oswego. In 1803, Matthew McNair engaged in the forwarding business and purchased a schooner. In 1804 he built another, and, in connection with other gentlemen, purchased a number of Canadian vessels.⁵ From this period shipbuilding was carried on briskly, and it formed a leading interest until the breaking out of the War of 1812.

The war put an end to commercial transactions; but the place became the scene of stirring military events. The fort was garrisoned and commanded by Col. Mitchell. On the 5th of May, 1814, the British fleet under Sir James Yeo appeared off the harbor and opened a heavy fire upon the place. The fire was returned by the 4 small guns which constituted the only armament of Fort Ontario, and by a small battery on the w. side of the river. The next morning the British took position still nearer the shore, and under the cover of a heavy fire 2 columns of the enemy effected a landing. After a gallant but vain defense, Col. Mitchell retreated, leaving the fort and town in possession of the enemy.⁶ The principal object of the attack was to secure the naval stores destined for the new vessels building at Sackets Harbor; but a large share of these were at Oswego Falls, 12 mi. above, and were not taken. Several cannon and other heavy articles lying upon the wharf were sunk in the river, at the command of Col. Mitchell; these were afterward recovered. On the morning of the 7th the British retired, and the fleet proceeded s. to blockade Sackets Harbor. Lieut. Woolsey, who had charge of the stores, immediately dropped down the river, and, with 40 boats laden with stores, set out on the lake under cover of night, and supported by a body of riflemen and Indians, under Maj. Appling, on shore. The boats were pursued, and took refuge in Sandy Creek, where an action took place, resulting in the capture of the entire attacking party.⁷

Oswego recovered slowly from the effects of the war, and its commercial transactions were comparatively unimportant until the opening of the Oswego and Welland Canals.⁸ In the mean time

¹ Five of these mills are located on the harbor, and elevate their grain from lake vessels and discharge flour and grain into canal boats. Six grain warehouses on the harbor elevate and discharge in the same way. The other mills, located above, elevate flour and discharge into canal boats. The elevating capacity on the harbor is 37,500 bushels per hour, and the storage room cover 2,000,000 bushels of grain,—making Oswego the best port along part on the lakes.

² This factory was founded by a stock company, with a capital of \$50,000; and, under the supervision of Thos. Kingsfor & Sons, its capital has been increased to \$450,000, and its main block of buildings have grown to the enormous dimensions of 510 feet front by 200 feet deep, with numerous detached buildings and an extensive box factory. The main establishment works up 500,000 bushels of grain (mostly corn) and makes 12,000,000 pounds of starch per annum. Large quantities of the article are sold and used in London, Liverpool, and the principal cities on the continent of Europe. It gives employment to 200 men.

³ See page 519.

⁴ When Mr. McMullin and his family landed at Oswego they found two American residents,—John Love and Ziba Phillips. They were traders, and left soon after. Capt. Edward O'Connor, of the Revolutionary Army, came in during the same year.

Matthew McNair and Rachel Butt (now called McNair) in 1802; Henry Eagle in 1803; Alvin Bronson in 1806; and Wm. D. Conway in 1811. In 1810 the population numbered 1,000. John McMullin, son of Neil M. Mullin, born in 1765, was the first child born within the present limits of the city.

⁵ In 1804 all commercial transactions were carried on with unrestricted freedom. No ship papers, tonnage receipts, or other were required, the licenses on dutouch houses, &c., still being yet small out to the commerce of the lakes.

⁶ The British loss in the action was about 200 killed, American 60. The British carried off several of the private property of citizens, and kept them prisoners until they were duly ransomed. Among the prisoners were Alvin Bronson, Abraham Bronson, and Eli Stevens.

⁷ See page 358.

⁸ In 1818, 10 years before the Oswego Canal was completed, 36,000 barrels of Onondaga salt were received at Oswego, of which 25,000 barrels went to Western States by the portage around Niagara Falls. At that period the price of salt at Oswego was \$2.50 per barrel, and the cost of transportation to Lima, by Oswego, to Black Rock \$1.40 per barrel. In 1819, 60,000 were received at Oswego, 700,000 barrels of salt were received at upper lake ports through the Welland Canal, at a cost of

shipbuilding became a leading pursuit of the people. In 1816, steam navigation was first introduced on Lake Ontario, and its great progress since has been of immense importance to Oswego. In 1820-30, Alvin Bronson and T. S. Morgan erected the first flouring mill. In 1828 the Oswego Canal was finished, and in 1830 the Welland Canal was opened, giving a new impulse to trade and opening to the place an almost boundless commerce in the future. With the advantages of natural position and the stimulus of the lines of internal improvement, both the commerce and manufactures of Oswego have increased in an almost unprecedented manner; and there is every reason to believe that this increase is to continue for many years to come.

OSWEGO (town)—was formed from Hannibal, April 20, 1818. A part of Granby was annexed May 20, 1836. It lies upon the shore of Lake Ontario, on the w. side of the river. Its surface is generally rolling, ending in a bluff shore upon the lake. The streams are the Eight Mile, Rice, Snake, and Minetto Creeks. A fall in Oswego River within the limits of this town affords an abundance of water-power. The underlying rock is principally red sandstone, and the soil a gravelly loam. Boulders and water-worn pebbles are scattered over the surface, making it very stony in places. **Minetto**,¹ (p. v.) situated on Oswego River, 4 mi. from the city, contains 150 inhabitants. **South West Oswego** is a p. o. The first settlement was made in 1797, by Asa Rice, from Conn. Reuben Pixley came in 1800, and Daniel Burt in 1802.² There are now in the town 2 churches; M. E. and Bap.

PALERMO—was formed from Volney, April 4, 1832. It is an interior town, lying just s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is undulating. The large swamp in the e. part of the town is 57 feet above Oneida Lake, and the ridges are about 25 feet above the swamp. The streams are Secuts and Fish Creeks. The soil is generally a sandy loam. Lumber and the products of wood are the principal manufactured products of the town.³ **Palermo**, (p. v.) situated near the center of the town, and **Vermillion** (p. v.) each contains 1 church and about 15 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1806, by David Jennings, Simeon Crandall, and Sylvanus Hopkins.⁴ The first settled preacher was Rev. Asaph Graves. There are now 4 churches in town.⁵

PARISH⁶—was formed from Mexico, March 20, 1828. It is an interior town, a little s. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is undulating, but considerably broken by ravines, and in some parts rough and stony. The streams are Salmon Creek and its branches. The valley in the w. part is 246 feet above Lake Ontario, and the e. summits are 25 to 50 feet higher. The soil consists of clay, sand, and gravel, and is moderately fertile. Less than half of the town is under cultivation. There are 12 sawmills, 4 shingle factories, and other manufacturing establishments in town. **Parishville**, (Parish p. o.) on Salmon Creek, in the w. part, contains 1 church and 34 houses. The first settlement was made in 1804, by Thomas Nutting, Eliada Orton, Jonathan Bedell, Amos Williams, and Rev. Gamaliel Barnes.⁷ There are 2 churches in town; M. E. and Bap.

REDFIELD—was taken from Mexico, as part of Oneida co., March 14, 1800.⁸ It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is hilly in the s., but in the n. it spreads out into a high, rolling plateau 800 to 1,000 feet above tide. A wide intervalle extends along the course of Salmon River, which stream drains nearly the whole town. The underlying rock is gray limestone, and the soil upon it is generally a thin and moderately fertile gravelly loam. The soil of the intervalle is a deep, sandy loam of good quality. The greater part of the town is still unsettled, and the uplands are frosty and forbidding regions. **Center Square**, (Redfield p. o.) situated on Salmon River, in the s. part of the town, contains 2 churches and about 30 houses. **Greenborough** is a p. o. in the s. w. part. The settlement of the town was commenced in 1798, by immigrants mostly from Conn.⁹ The first church (Cong.) was organized with 19 members in 1802, by Rev. Joshua Johnson. There are now 2 churches in the town; Cong. and M. E.

¹ Proportion ranging from 10 to 20 cents per barrel from Salamanca, Chicago. This price for freight is much less than it is from St. Clair River to Chicago, less than half the distance, illustrating the fact that the demand for up-freights is at the rate of the average rate of down freights.

² A sawmill at this place is one of the largest in the State, and is kept about sawing 2,000 feet per 24 hours.

³ Among the early settlers were Nathan Nelson and ——— Beekwith, in 1804; Eleazer Perry, in 1805; Jonathan Bond and Jacob Thorne, in 1807, and Daniel Robinson, in 1809. The first birth was that of Thomas Jefferson Rice, in 1811; the first marriage, that of Augustus Ford and Miss Rice, in 1810; and the first death, that of an infant child of Asa Rice, in 1798.

⁴ There are in the town 8 sawmills, 3 shingle and stove factories, 2 grist-mills, and 2 tanneries.

⁵ Among the first settlers were Alvin Walker, Stephen Blake, and Zaddock Hopkins. The first birth was that of Alvin Walker, jr.; the first marriage, that of Joseph Jennings and Sally Chapman; and the first death, that of Zaddock Hopkins,—all in 1811.

The first inn was opened in 1816, by Stephen Blake; and the first sawmill was built by Phineas Chapin, in 1812. The first school was taught by Harriet Eason, in the summer of 1812.

⁶ M. E. and 2 Bap.

⁷ Named from David Parish, who purchased the town before its settlement.

⁸ Paul Allen settled in town in 1805. The first birth was that of Ransom Orton in 1805; the first death, that of Jonathan Bedell, killed by the fall of a tree; and the first marriage, that of Nathan Parkhurst and the widow Bedell. John Miller kept the first inn, in 1807; and Martin Way and Paul Allen built the first sawmill, in 1808. The first school was taught at Parishville, in the summer of 1807.

⁹ The town of "Greenburgh," so called, was annexed Feb. 20, 1807. The town of "Greenburgh" was erected Feb. 21, 1843, and re-annexed March 1, 1848, in consequence of fraudulent practices with regard to assessments upon the lands of non-residents.

¹⁰ Among those who settled in the town in 1798 were Amos Keut, Josiah Tryon, Nathan Sage, Jonathan Harmon, James

(p. v.) near the center, 15. Settlement was commenced by Abram Paddock, in 1800.¹ The first church (M. E.) was organized in 1826. There are now 5 churches in town.²

SCRIBA³—was taken from "*Fredericksburgh*" (now Volney) as part of Oneida co., April 5, 1811. It lies upon the shore of Lake Ontario and the e. bank of Oswego River. Its surface is rolling, the ridges extending s. and s., and elevated 100 to 180 feet above the lake. It is drained by Black Creek, flowing s., and Nine Mile, Four Mile, and Wine Creeks, flowing n. Upon several of these streams are valuable mill privileges. The soil is a gravelly and sandy loam, stony in places, and only moderately fertile. **Scriba Corners**, (Scriba p. o.) near the center of the town, contains 1 church and about 40 houses. **North Scriba** is a p. o. The first settlement was made by Henry Everts, in 1798.⁴ There are 3 churches in town.⁵

VOLNEY⁶—was formed—by the name of "*Fredericksburgh*"—from Mexico as part of Oneida co., March 21, 1806. Its name was changed April 5, 1811. Scriba was taken off in 1811, and Schroepfel and Palermo in 1832. It lies upon the e. bank of Oswego River, s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is undulating, with high, steep banks bordering upon the river. The ridges are 50 to 100 feet above the valleys and 100 to 200 feet above Oswego River. The red sandstone crops out on the bank of the river and is extensively quarried for building stone. The falls upon the river furnish an immense water-power.⁷ The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam. **Fulton**,⁸ (p. v.) on Oswego River, at the Oswego Falls,⁹ was incorp. April 29, 1835. It contains 6 churches, the Falley Seminary,¹⁰ 2 newspaper offices, and a large number of manufacturing establishments. Pop. 3,192. **Seneca Hill**, (p. v.) on Oswego River, in the s. w. corner of the town, contains 50 dwellings and the largest flouring establishment in the State.¹¹ **Volney Corners**, (Volney p. o.) near the center, contains 18 houses. The present village of Fulton became the seat of a floating population in the early part of the eighteenth century; but permanent settlement was not commenced until 1793.¹² The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1814; and the Rev. Mr. Leavitt was the first settled minister. There are 9 churches in town.¹³

WEST MONROE—was formed from Constantia, March 21, 1839. It lies upon the s. shore of Oneida Lake, s. e. of the center of the co. The surface is level and marshy in the s., and rolling, broken, and stony in the n. A marsh on the bank of the lake covers an area of more than 1,000 acres, and a considerable portion of it produces cranberries. In the valleys between the ridges, in the n. part of the town, are several smaller marshes. Red sandstone, the underlying rock, crops out in this town and furnishes a plentiful supply of valuable building stone. Bog iron ore is found in the n. part; and it is said that traces of lead and silver have also been found. The soil is a medium quality of clay, sandy and gravelly loam. **West Monroe** and **Union Settlement** are p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1806, by Martin Owens, Abel and Joseph B. Ames, Ebenezer Loomis, and Sylvanus Allen.¹⁴ The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1843.¹⁵

WILLIAMSTOWN—was formed from Mexico, as part of Oneida co., March 24, 1804. Richland was taken off in 1807, and Amboy in 1830. It lies near the center of the e. border of the co. The surface is undulating in the s., but broken and stony in the w., and moderately hilly in the e. It is drained by Fish Creek, flowing into Oneida Lake, and the head branches of Salmon

¹ Thomas Vickery and — La Hommedieu settled in 1807; and Wm. Miles in 1808. The first birth was that of Joseph Vickery, Sept. 11, 1807; and the first marriage, that of John Lemaner and Sally Winter. The first sawmill was erected by H. W. Schroepfel, in 1819; and the first gristmill, by A. & H. Gilbert, the same year. The first store was kept by Andrus Gilbert, in 1821; and the first inn, by Alex. Phoenix, in 1828. Horatio Sweet taught the first school, at Three River Point, in 1813.

² 2 M. E. Cong., Bap., and F. W. Bap.

³ Named in honor of George Scriba, the original proprietor of this and several of the adjoining towns.

⁴ Asabel Bush and Samuel Tibbany settled in town in 1801; Wm. Bart and He1 Stone in 1805; and Dr. Doobius Clark in 1807. The first birth was that of Henry Everts, in the first marriage, that of John Masters and Eliza Tallman, in 1806; and the first death, that of a child of Hiram Warner. The first inn was kept by He1 Stone, in 1806; and the first store, by Orrin Stone and Aaron Parkhurst, in 1819. Beng. Robinson, from Malibus, taught the first school, in 1801.

⁵ Bap., M. E., and a Bethel Free and Un.

⁶ Named in honor of Volney, the French author, who visited the town in 1808, while on a tour through the U. S.

⁷ There are 7 flouring mills in town, having an aggregate of 42 ran of stone; also a large number of sawmills and other manufacturing establishments.

⁸ Named in honor of Robert Fulton. It was originally called "*George's Falls*."

⁹ The portage at this place was the only interruption in the

internal water communication between Schenectady and the ports upon Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River, after the construction of the canal connecting Wood Creek with the Mohawk River, by the Western Navigation Co., in 1796.

¹⁰ The Fulton Female Seminary was incorp. in 1836, and in 1842 it was changed to the Fulton Academy. In 1849 it received a donation of \$3,000 from Mrs. M. E. Falley and assumed the name of the Falley Seminary. At the same time it came under the charge of the Black River Conference of the M. L. Church. It is now a private institution.

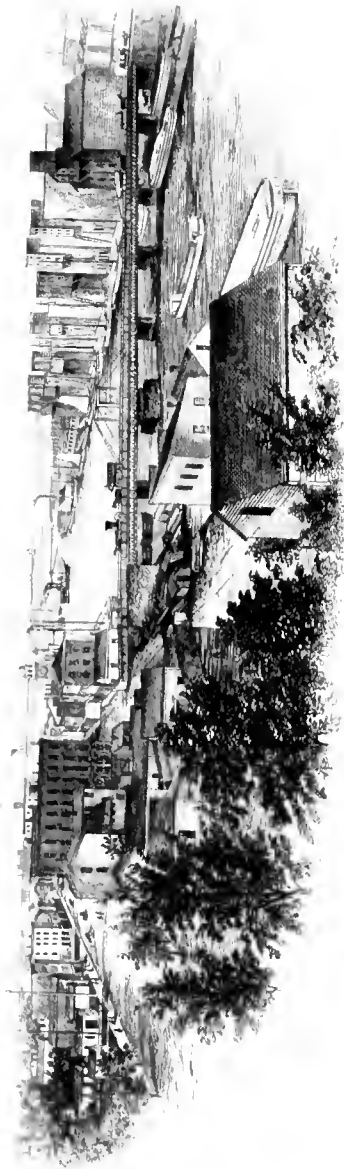
¹¹ This flouring mill has 15 ran of stone, with a separate wheel to each ran, and a capacity of grinding and packing 1,200 barrels of flour per day.

¹² Daniel Masters settled at Oswego Falls in 1793; Lawrence Van Valkenburgh, below the falls, in 1795; and John Van Buren in 1796. John Waterhouse settled in the town in 1797; and Ebenezer Wright in 1800. The first birth after the permanent settlement was in 1795; and the first death, that of John Waterhouse, in Aug. 1799. Daniel Masters kept the first inn, at the falls, in 1794; and he and J. — Goodell erected the first sawmill, in 1796. Miss A. Waterhouse taught the first school, in 1800.

¹³ 2 M. E., Presb., Prot. E. Cong., Bap., Prot. Meth., Wes. Meth., and Union.

¹⁴ Deacon Smith, from Mass., settled in the town in 1808, and Hiram Nickerson in 1810. The first birth was that of Azariah Ames. The first inn was kept by Deacon Smith, in 1812; and the first school was taught by Car-line Barnes, in 1810.

¹⁵ The census reports 2 churches; Presb. and F. W. Bap.



OSWEGO HARBOR

River. The surface of Fish Creek at Williamstown Mills, in the s. e. part, is 354 feet above Lake Ontario, and the hills in the n. w. are 200 to 300 feet higher. The greater part of the town is yet unsettled. The soil is a moderately fertile sandy or gravelly loam. Lumber and leather are the principal manufactured products. **Williamstown**, (p. v.) on Fish Creek, in the s. part, is a station on the W. & R. R. R. Pop. 249. **Kassong**, (p. v.) a little w. of the center, is a station on the W. & R. R. R. and contains about 25 houses. The first settlement was made in 1801, by Gilbert Taylor, Solomon Goodwin, Ichabod Comstock, Dennis Orton, Henry Williams, and Henry Filkins.¹ The first church (Cong.) was founded in 1805, by Rev. Wm. Stone.²

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Frocholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Oswego County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.		No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Frocholders.	SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.					
Albion.....	9,394	16,109	\$262,430	\$1,570	\$270,999	1,147	1,095	415	435	375	14	620
Amboy.....	6,927	18,070	103,600	5,550	110,150	696	556	215	222	190	7	445
Boylston.....	5,486	17,379	70,117	1,300	71,417	424	394	144	116	115	0	278
Constantia.....	6,191	28,660	324,299	15,100	379,399	1,591	1,504	592	632	412	12	1,195
Granby.....	16,458	13,574	608,963	20,270	629,233	1,993	1,473	694	767	458	18	1,326
Hamburg.....	15,993	12,055	419,170	13,500	423,820	1,553	1,351	599	659	511	17	1,117
Hestoness.....	12,252	14,010	649,900	44,500	696,200	1,616	1,439	581	698	565	17	1,399
Mexico.....	202,203	8,091	750,000	95,400	828,500	2,915	2,915	782	871	743	19	1,751
New Haven.....	11,410	7,093	283,880	41,100	323,075	1,011	1,091	336	443	344	11	730
Oswell.....	8,557	17,315	170,881	7,000	177,881	609	589	241	240	242	9	517
Oswego City.....	2,042	7,893	4,392,372	1,101,410	5,003,782	8,022	7,794	2,638	2,962	1,771	22	1,887
Oswego Town.....	12,242	7,464	4,392,372	95,000	3,806,600	1,428	1,352	535	535	525	15	1,144
Palmyra.....	12,275	12,775	249,050	18,100	267,150	1,048	975	424	457	277	11	754
Parish.....	9,010	15,941	249,014	16,775	265,789	875	800	324	337	296	12	732
Rodfield.....	5,088	5,185	181,447	7,475	190,622	452	433	144	155	129	6	335
Richmond.....	10,092	11,829	709,161	881,600	791,111	2,059	1,933	735	657	520	23	1,000
Sandy Creek.....	16,728	6,609	410,096	14,000	445,200	1,175	1,018	418	488	357	16	1,110
Schroepfel.....	13,052	11,619	402,240	24,100	427,590	1,337	1,210	686	756	443	16	1,142
Scrub.....	14,293	8,836	1,417,375	208,800	1,148,475	1,299	1,419	578	687	522	16	1,266
Volney.....	16,141	12,211	574,993	44,200	619,213	1,365	1,311	1,106	1,345	804	29	1,310
West Monroe.....	5,237	14,043	129,090	5,700	129,090	631	586	224	241	204	9	514
Williamstown.....	5,251	20,213	149,161	3,100	143,261	490	463	182	187	170	7	512
Total.....	244,126	328,047	12,983,113	1,916,555	14,298,919	59,092	53,706	12,041	13,711	11,781	7	27,240

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.									
	Horses.	Wooling Animals and Calves.	Cows.	Sheeps.	Swine.	Bush of Grass.	Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	Barrels of Butter.	Barrels of Cheese.	Do. of Eggs.	Do. of Cider.	Do. of Wine.	
Albion.....	429	813	769	12,961	765	4,349	42,716	17,751	26,434	8,029	2,890	19,757	18,141	1,432	
Amboy.....	229	622	461	854	404	1,251	22,360	12,731	7,184	6,218	4,822	1,714	1,432		
Boylston.....	169	314	570	460	398	881	19,196	1,093	5,871	2,731	26,860	70,922	1,264		
Constantia.....	202	549	437	996	634	2,797	27,922	1,208	9,000	7,000	45,880	1,000	8,747		
Granby.....	965	1,381	1,120	3,025	1,600	2,900	108,261	3,409	30,795	25,932	10,219	1,000	18,950		
Hamburg.....	1,037	1,430	1,337	2,265	1,887	3,229	161,995	3,750	31,225	37,034	157,845	1,757	1,220		
Hestoness.....	669	1,180	956	2,692	1,243	628	70,766	2,272	18,011	20,016	57,034	6,019	2,430		
Mexico.....	1,097	1,636	2,290	3,170	1,994	4,714	109,669	5,556	31,244	40,004	201,924	1,000	1,070		
New Haven.....	531	1,139	1,048	1,858	886	1,268	47,493	2,653	18,716	33,111	1,100	1,850	1,377		
Oswell.....	278	589	999	182	479	3,572	23,714	1,706	9,631	4,244	16,321	12,775	1,042		
Oswego City.....	706	3,704	3,944	193	1,204	4,000	1,200	492	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200		
Oswego Town.....	748	884	936	1,934	1,000	17,200	48,183	4,074	19,028	1,000	97,000	1,000	1,000		
Palmyra.....	591	1,139	1,063	2,331	1,074	5,037	64,211	2,874	23,649	25,888	11,710	1,000	1,000		
Parish.....	463	835	822	1,293	590	2,244	40,613	1,892	11,300	16,909	81,000	1,000	1,000		
Rodfield.....	162	426	757	451	476	1,800	15,218	2,352	5,786	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Richmond.....	866	1,578	2,214	3,042	1,513	2,250	97,099	5,977	30,922	47,800	114,077	1,000	1,000		
Sandy Creek.....	557	1,139	1,583	2,126	1,139	5,780	64,297	3,343	14,750	25,800	133,117	1,000	1,000		
Schroepfel.....	760	1,275	1,074	2,578	1,135	2,145	83,548	3,313	14,800	14,000	81,434	1,000	1,000		
Scrub.....	691	931	1,174	1,792	1,080	2,227	26,245	3,510	21,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Volney.....	994	1,099	1,124	2,188	1,069	1,686	79,333	4,267	22,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
West Monroe.....	249	519	465	997	465	1,182	23,244	1,000	7,742	7,000	47,000	1,000	1,000		
Williamstown.....	176	342	325	477	334	1,234	17,510	604	1,000	1,000	28,800	1,000	1,000		
Total.....	14,308	20,192	21,958	60,888	21,830	281,633	1,168,047	68,198	1,912,142	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000		

¹The first marriage was that of Jed Rathbun and Miss P. (first name) in 1801. The first school was opened in 1802, by Prof. Allen, on S. p. 1802, and the first death, that of Mrs. Sarah Alden, on the spring of 1804. Isaac Alden opened the first inn in 1803. The first sawmill was built in 1803, and the first mill in 1805. The first church was built in 1805, and the first school in 1806. The first sawmill, the same year, and the first mill in 1807.

OTSEGO COUNTY.



This county was erected from Montgomery, Feb. 16, 1791, and embraced the 2 original towns of Otsego and Cherry Valley. A part of Schoharie was taken off in 1795, and a part of Delaware in 1797. It lies upon the highlands at the head of Susquehanna River, s. e. of the center of the State. It is centrally distant 66 miles from Albany, and contains 1,038 sq. mi. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into several ridges separated by deep, broad valleys. The declivities are generally gradual; and the highest summits are 400 to 700 ft. above the valleys and 1,700 to 2,000 ft. above tide. The ridges have a general s. e. and s. w. direction. A high and rocky upland extends into the s. e. corner from Delaware, terminating upon Schenevas Creek in an abrupt and wall-like declivity 300 to

500 ft. high. The other ridges of the co. have a nearly uniform elevation, and generally terminate in steep declivities upon the valleys of the streams. The principal streams are Unadilla River, forming the w. boundary, Wharton and Butternut Creeks, Otego Creek, Susquehanna River, Cherry Valley and Schenevas Creeks. Charlotte River forms a small portion of the s. boundary. Besides these, there are a large number of smaller creeks and brooks, tributaries to the above. A few small streams rise in the n. e. corner and flow into the Mohawk. Otsego Lake, in the n. e. part, is a fine sheet of water 8 mi. long and about 1 mi. broad. It is 1,133 ft. above tide, and is surrounded by hills 400 to 500 ft. high. Its outlet forms the principal head branch of the Susquehanna. Schuyler Lake, n. w. of Otsego, is a similar sheet of water, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mi. long. The other bodies of water in the co. are small ponds. The rocks in the n. e. corner consist of the limestones of the Helderbergh division. The hills in the s. part are composed of the shales of the Hamilton group and the shales and sandstones of the Portage and Chemung groups. The summits in the extreme s. part and s. e. corner are crowned by the red sandstone and shales of the Catskill group. Almost all the valuable quarries of the co. are found in the limestone region of the n. e. The soil in the n. e. is a good quality of gravelly and calcareous loam; but further south it is a clay and shaly loam upon the hills, and a gravelly loam and alluvium in the valleys. The uplands are best adapted to grazing; and the river intervals are well adapted to the cultivation of grain. The people are principally engaged in stock raising and dairying. More hops are raised in this co. than in any other in the State. The manufacturing interests are limited, though the available water-power is very great.

The county seat is located at Cooperstown, in the town of Otsego, at the foot of Otsego Lake.¹ The courthouse is a brick edifice in the w. part of the village.² The jail, near by, is built of stone, but has few of the modern improvements or conveniences. The average number of inmates is 8, supported at a weekly cost of \$3.00 each. The clerk's office is a fireproof brick building, contiguous to the courthouse. The co. poorhouse is situated upon a farm of 153 acres in Middlefield, 4 mi. s. of Cooperstown. Its average number of inmates is 90. The children attend the district school. The farm yields a revenue of \$1,400. The general arrangement and management of this institution are far better than the average. The only work of internal improvement in the co. is the Albany & Susquehanna R. R., now in process of construction. It extends along Susquehanna River and Schenevas Creek, through Unadilla Otego, Oneonta, Milford, Maryland, and Worcester.

Three weekly newspapers are published in the co.³

¹ Thomas Carrington, of Toga, Alvin Bronson, of Oswego, and Archibald Campbell, of Dutchess, were the commissioners appointed to locate the co. seat.

² The first county officers were Wm. Cooper, *First Judge*; Jacob Morris, *County Clerk*; Richard B. Smith, *Sheriff*; and James Cannon, *Surrogate*.

³ *The Otsego Herald and Western Advertiser*, the first paper published in the co., and the second in the State s. of Albany, was commenced at Cooperstown, April 3, 1795, by Thos. Phinney, a native of Conn. Mr. Phinney continued its publication until 1803, when he died. It was then published by his sons, E. & H. Phinney, until 1821, when it was discontinued.

The Impartial Observer was established at Cooperstown in 1808

by William Andrews. It soon after passed to John H. Prentiss, who changed its name to

The Cooperstown Federalist, under which title it was published until 1825, when the name was again changed to

The Freeman's Journal. In 1830 it passed into the hands of Samuel M. Shaw, by whom it is now published.

The Otsego Republican was published at Cherry Valley in 1812 by Clark & Cramdal.

The Watchtower was established at Cherry Valley in 1813. In 1814 it was removed to Cooperstown, where it was published by Israel W. Clark until May, 1817, when Edward B. Cramdal became proprietor, and continued the publication until 1831.

The first settlement in this co. was made at Cherry Valley, in 1749, by John Lindsay, who, with 3 others, held a patent for a tract of 8,000 acres, lying in that town. Mr. Lindsay was a Scotch gentleman of some fortune and distinction, and, by his influence, induced a settlement on his lands of several families, comprising about 30 persons, originally from Scotland and Ireland. A few years later, small settlements were made in the present towns of Springfield, Middlefield, Laurens, Otego, and at other points in the valley of the Susquehanna. These settlements then formed the extreme outposts in the advance of civilization west. They increased very slowly, in consequence of the fear of Indian hostilities. In 1765, 25 years after the first settlement, but 40 families had located at Cherry Valley. At the commencement of the Revolution it was still a frontier settlement. On the 11th of Oct. 1778, it was attacked by the Tories and Indians, under the lead of Butler and Brant, and a horrible massacre ensued. The family of Robert Wells, father of the late John Wells of New York, consisting of 12 persons, were brutally murdered; and one of the Tories boasted that he killed Mr. Wells while at prayer. John Wells, the only member of the family who escaped, was at school in Schenectady at the time. The wife and daughter of Mr. Dunlop were murdered in cold blood, as were also the wife and 4 children of Mr. Mitchell. Thirty-two of the inhabitants, mostly women and children, and 16 Continental officers and soldiers, were killed; the residue of the inhabitants were taken prisoners and carried off, and all the buildings in the place were burned. All the frontier settlements were ravaged, and nearly every building, except those belonging to Tories, was burned. These horrible outrages aroused the whole country, and in 1779 Gen. Sullivan, at the head of a large body of troops, was sent against the Western tribes. In Feb. Gen. Clinton, with a force of 1,200 men, marched up the Mohawk, and thence opened a road to Otsego Lake, a distance of 20 mi. At the foot of the lake he halted and built a dam across the outlet, and prepared boats to descend the stream. When the lake was sufficiently high, the boats were launched, the dam was broken down, and the army descended the river on the flood thus produced. The Indians upon the banks, witnessing the extraordinary rise of the river at mid-summer without any apparent cause, were struck with superstitious dread, and in the very outset were disheartened at the apparent interposition of the Great Spirit in favor of their foes. Gen. Clinton's forces joined Sullivan on the Chemung. At the close of the war, settlements progressed with great rapidity; and much of the best land in the co. was taken up before the fertile lands in the western part of the State were opened to immigration. In late years the progress of the co. has not been so rapid as that of other sections of the State, from the fact that no great work of public improvement has yet been constructed within its limits, and hence it is comparatively isolated and difficult of access.

BURLINGTON—was formed from Otsego, April 19, 1792. Pittsfield was taken off in 1797, and Edmeston in 1808. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into 3 general ridges, extending s. and s. e. These ridges are about 400 ft. above the valleys, and are arable to their summits. The streams are Butternut Creek, flowing s. through the center, and Wharton Creek, flowing s. w. through the w. part. The soil upon the hills is a slaty loam, in many places underlaid by hardpan, and in the valleys a gravelly loam.

The Tocsin was established at Cooperstown in June, 1829, by Dutton & Bows, and was published by them until 1831, when it took the name of

The Otsego Republican. It was issued by Dutton & Hopkins for about 1 year; by Hopkins alone, 1 year; Hopkins & Clark, 3 years; by A. W. Clark, about 1 year; and by Andrew W. Barber, 4 or 5 years. In 1845 it was issued by J. K. Williams & Co. Soon after it again came into the possession of A. W. Barber, and was continued by him until his death, in Aug. 1855. In Oct. 1855, the paper was united with *The Otsego Democrat*, and issued as

The Republican and Democrat, under which title it is now published by James J. Hendrix.

The Otsego Democrat was commenced at Cooperstown in 1846 by James J. Hendrix, and was published by him until it was merged with the *Republican* in 1855.

The Otsego Freeman was commenced at Cooperstown in 1851 by Robert Shankland, who soon after withdrew, and the publication was continued by B. W. Burditt until 1857.

The Cherry Valley Gazette was started in Oct. 1818, by Wm. McLean, who continued its publication until 1822. It then passed into the hands of Charles McLean, who continued it until Jan. 1, 1847, when A. S. Botsford became proprietor and continued it until 1851. It then reverted to Charles McLean; and in 1853 it was

sold to John B. Kimz, who published it 1 year under the name of

The American Banner, when he sold it to A. S. Botsford, who changed the name back to

The Cherry Valley Gazette, under which title it is still published.

The Otsego Traveller was published at Cherry Valley in 1841.

The Otsego County Courier was commenced at the Village of Lonsville, in the town of Morris, by Wm. H. S. Wyoms in 1845. This paper was merged in

The Villian Advertiser, commenced at the same place in 1851. It was a quarterly publication, conducted, in 1853, by H. S. Avery.

The Ontario Herald was commenced Feb. 9, 1853, at Onondaga Village, and was published by E. P. Carpenter in 1853.

The Onondaga Advertiser was published at the village of Lonsville for a series of years; but its history is wanting.

During the first winter the snow fell to so great a depth that it was impossible for Mr. Lindsay to go to the nearest settlement, which was 7 or 8 miles distant. His provisions gave out, and his family were in danger of perishing by starvation. In this extremity they were visited by an Indian, who came on snow-shoes, and who, on learning their situation, undertook to supply them with food. He went to the Mohawk, and returned with a load of provisions, and continued his visits of mercy until the close of the winter. Mr. Lindsay afterward left the settlement, joined the army, and served 14 or 15 years.

Burlington Green, (Burlington p. o.) on Butternut Creek, near the center, contains 3 churches and 118 inhabitants; **Burlington Flats**, (p. v.) on Wharton Creek, n. w. of the center, 2 churches, a cotton factory, gristmill, sawmill, and about 30 dwellings; and **West Burlington**, (p. v.) on Wharton Creek, 2 churches and 143 inhabitants. The first settlement was commenced near West Burlington, in 1790, by Robert Garrat, and Eber and Benj. Harrington.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed at Burlington Green, in 1793; Rev. James Southworth was the first minister.²

BUTTERNUTS—was formed from Unadilla, Feb. 5, 1796. Morris was taken off in 1849, and a part of Unadilla was annexed in 1857. It lies upon the w. border of the co., s. w. of the center. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into several ridges extending n. and s. Unadilla River, forming its w. boundary, is bordered by a narrow intervalle, from which the highlands rise in a series of steep bluffs to a height of 500 to 600 ft. Butternut Creek flows s. w. in a deep valley through near the center of the town. A large number of smaller streams, tributaries to these, flow in deep valleys among the hills, dividing the ridges and giving to the region a peculiar broken character. The hills are arable to their summits, and the soil is a good quality of red shale and gravelly loam. **Gilbertsville**, (Butternuts p. o.) near the center, contains 4 churches, the Gilbertsville Academy and Collegiate Institute, an oil mill, tannery, and various other manufacturing establishments. Pop. 442. Settlements were commenced about 1790, at Gilbertsville, by Gordon and Wyatt Chamberlin and Abijah Gilbert.³ The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1795-96; Rev. John Stone was the first preacher.⁴

CHERRY VALLEY—was formed from Canajoharie, (Montgomery co.) Feb. 16, 1791. Middlefield, Springfield, and Worcester were taken off in 1797, and Roseboom in 1854. It is the n. e. corner town in the co. Its surface is a hilly and mountainous upland; and much of it is too rough and rocky for cultivation. Mount Independence, s. e. of the center, is a rocky eminence 1,000 ft. above the valleys and 2,000 ft. above tide. It is the highest summit in the co. A range of highlands extends along the n. w. boundary. The central and s. parts of the town are drained by the head branches of the Susquehanna, and the n. part by tributaries of the Mohawk. The soil upon the uplands is a slaty and gravelly loam, and in the valleys a fine quality of calcareous loam. Upon a small creek in the n. part is the Te-ka-ha-ra-nea Falls, 160 feet in height. In the vicinity are several sulphur springs and quarries of limestone. In the n. e. corner are several springs of weak brine, from which salt was formerly manufactured. **Cherry Valley**,⁵ (p. v.) at the head of the valley of Cherry Valley Creek, was incorp. June 8, 1812. It contains 3 churches, the Cherry Valley Academy,⁶ a bank, newspaper office, and gristmill. Pop. 933. **Salt Springsville**⁷ (p. o.) is a hamlet in the n. e. corner. The first settlement was made on the present site of the village in 1739, by John Lindsay, an emigrant from the Londonderry Colony of Scotch-Irish in N. H.⁸ The first religious services were held in 1743, by Rev. Samuel Dunlap, a native of Ireland.⁹

DECATUR¹⁰—was formed from Worcester, March 25, 1808. It lies upon the e. line of the co., s. of the center. The surface is hilly, and broken by the narrow valleys of several small

¹ Paul Gardner settled in 1792, and Benj. Card, Miles Potter, Caleb Gardner, Alexander Parker, Ira Johnson, John Johnson, Lemuel Hubbard, and Sam'l Hubbard, about the same time or soon after, in the vicinity of Burlington Flats. The first school was taught by Jos. Wright, at Burlington Green. Paris Briggs and Willard Church kept the first inn, and Wadbridge & Co. the first store, at Burlington Flats. Augustus and Adolphus Wadbridge erected the first mill, at the same place.

² The census reports 3 churches; 3 Bap., Presb., Cong., Prot. E., Friends, and F. W. Bap.

³ John Marsh, Joseph Cox, John and Daniel Eastwood were among the first settlers in the w. part of the town, and Wm. Masson and Dr. John Burgess in the s. part. The first child born was Wm. Shaw, and he is supposed to have been the first one that died; the first marriage was that of Jos. Cox and Betsey Gilbert. The first school was taught by Levi DeLibert, at the house of Jos. Cox. Abijah Gilbert kept the first inn, and Wm. Masson the first store, near Gilbertsville. The first mill was erected by Jos. Shaw and Abijah Gilbert.

⁴ The census reports 5 churches; Cong., Presb., Prot. E., Bap., and M. E.

⁵ This place has been the residence of several of the distinguished political and professional men in the State, among whom were John Mills, Esq., the distinguished lawyer of N. Y. City; Hon. Wm. W. Campbell, author of the "Annals of Tryon Co.;" Rev. Eliphalet Nott; Jabez D. Hammond, Esq., author of "Political History of New York;" Hon. Levi Boardley, author of "Reminiscences of Otsego;" Alvin Stewart, Esq.; and James C. Morse, Esq.

⁶ This institution was incorp. Feb. 8, 1796, and is the oldest academy w. of Schenectady. Its first principal was Rev. Solomon Spaulding, the reputed author of the Book of Mormon; his successor was Rev. Eliphalet Nott, the venerable President of Union College. The institution has maintained a high reputation for more than half a century, and is still in a flourishing condition.

⁷ Named from the brine springs in the vicinity.

⁸ Mr. Lindsay was one of the original proprietors of Cherry Valley, under a patent granted in 1738, by George Clarke, Gen. Lieut. Governor of New York, to John Lindsay, Jacob Roseboom, and others. David Barclay and James Campbell, from Londonderry, N. H., and Wm. Gall and Wm. Dickson, from Ireland, settled on the patent, in 1742, and near the village, John Wells, from Ireland, settled at the village, in 1744. From the fear of Indian hostilities, the settlement of Cherry Valley proceeded slowly, there being in 1752, 12 years after the first settlement, but 8 families in the town; and at the breaking out of the Revolution, in 1775, the number of families did not exceed 60. James Rittell kept the first store and inn, anterior to the war; and James Campbell erected the first gristmill, in 1743-44. John Wells erected the second gristmill. Rev. Samuel Dunlap taught a classical school at his own house, in 1743-44—the first probably, of the kind w. of the Hudson. The whole settlement was destroyed by the Indians, and the greater part of the inhabitants were murdered and taken prisoners, on the evening of Nov. 11, 1778. See page 531.

⁹ The census reports 4 churches; 2 M. E., Presb., and Prot. E.

¹⁰ Named in honor of Commodore Stephen Decatur.

streams. The hills generally have gradual slopes and rounded summits, and are elevated 250 to 300 ft. above the valleys. The town is drained s. by Oak and Parker Creeks, flowing into the Schenevas. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam. **Decatur**, (p. v.), near the s. w. corner, contains a church and 120 inhabitants. The first settlements were commenced in or about 1790, by Jacob Kinney, originally from New Milford, Conn., at or near the village of Decatur.¹ The first religious association (M. E.) was formed at an early period.²

EDMESTON—was formed from Burlington, April 1, 1808. It lies upon the w. border of the co., s. of the center. The surface is an elevated upland, broken by numerous irregular valleys. The highest elevations are 400 to 500 ft. above Unadilla River, which forms the w. boundary. Wharton Creek flows across the s. e. corner. Mill Creek and several other small streams take their rise in the town. Smiths Pond is a small sheet of water in the s. e. corner. The soil is a sandy and clayey loam. **Edmeston Center** (Edmeston p. o.) contains 3 churches, a grist and saw mill, and tannery. Pop. 275. **West Edmeston**, (p. v.), on Unadilla River, and partly in Brookfield, (Madison co.) contains a church and 35 houses. **South Edmeston** (p. v.) contains a church and 30 houses. **East Edmeston** is a p. o. Of the first settlement in town, authentic data of the precise date are wanting. It was made, however, on Unadilla River, during the interval between the close of the French War, in 1763, and the commencement of that of the Revolution, in 1775, by Col. Edmeston, an officer of the French War, and Pereifer Carr, a faithful soldier who had served under him.³ The first church (Bap.) was formed at Taylor Hill, March 8, 1791; Rev. Stephen Taylor was the first preacher.⁴

EXETER—was formed from Richfield, March 25, 1799. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the center of the co. The surface is hilly and broken, consisting mainly of elevated uplands. Angel Cliff and Town Cliff Hills, in the e. part of the town, are 400 to 500 ft. above the valleys. The town is drained e. by several small streams flowing into Schuyler Lake, and s. by Butternut and Wharton Creeks, both of which rise in this town. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam, well adapted to grazing. **Exeter Center** (Exeter p. o.) contains a church and 106 inhabitants. **Schuylers Lake**, (p. v.), at the outlet of Schuyler Lake, on the e. border of the town, contains 2 churches and 280 inhabitants. **West Exeter** (p. v.) contains 1 church and 100 inhabitants. The first settlements were made by John Tunnicliff, near Schuyler Lake, and William Angel, on Angel Hill, in 1789.⁵ The first religious association (Presb.) was formed at Exeter Center, in 1800; Rev. T. W. Duncan was the first regular preacher.⁶

HARTWICK⁷—was formed from Otsego, March 30, 1802. Its s. line was changed in 1803. It is the central town in the co. It is a hilly upland, the highest summits being 200 to 350 ft. above the valleys. Its e. part is drained by the Susquehanna, and its w. part by Otsego Creek. The soil is chiefly a sandy and gravelly loam, with an occasional mixture of clay. **Hartwick**, (p. v.) on Otsego Creek, in the w. part, contains 4 churches, 2 iron founderies, several mills, and other manufacturing establishments. Pop. about 400. **Hartwick Seminary**, (p. v.) in the valley of the Susquehanna, contains the "Hartwick Theological and Classical Seminary,"⁸ a church, and 20 dwellings. **South Hartwick** (p. v.) contains a church and 17 houses. **Toddsville**, (p. v.), upon the line of Otsego, in the s. e. corner of the town, contains the Union Cotton Factory⁹ and about a dozen dwellings. **Clintonville**, a hamlet in the s. e. corner, is the seat of the Clinton Cotton Factory.¹⁰ The Hartwick Patent, including the greater part of the area of this town, was granted April 22, 1761; and settlements were made in the town before the

¹ Jacob Brown, John and Calvin Sewald, and Oliver McIntyre settled soon after; and ——— Slem, from Columbia Co., settled near the village, in 1797. Mr. Slem opened the first tavern and the first store, S. of the village. John Champion erected the first gristmill, and James Stewart the first carding and fulling mill, about 1819. The first school was taught by Samuel Thayer, in 1798. The first death is supposed to have been that of Mr. King, about 1797.

² The census reports 2 churches; M. E. and Bap.

³ At the close of the war, Col. Edmeston, for his military services, received the grant of a tract of land covering a large portion of the town on which he made the first settlement. At his death the lands fell to boys and minor children residing in England from whom no title could be obtained for many years—which greatly retarded the settlement of the town. During the Revolution the hired men of Mr. Carr were killed while at work his land was burnt by his property destroyed and himself and family were taken prisoners by the British and Indians and detained to the close of the war. Abel De Forest and Gordon De Forest were among the early settlers on the Unadilla; Aden Deming and James Kenada at Edmeston; and Stephen Taylor, on Taylor Hill, where the first school was taught. Rufus

Graves kept the first mill; and James Kenada erected the first gristmill, both at Edmeston Cent. Co.

⁴ The census reports 5 churches; 2 Bap., 7th da. Bap., M. E., and Unit.

⁵ About the same time or soon after, Asa Williams settled in the s. part of the town; Joshua and Caleb Ang. Levi Ang. of Hill, Seth Tutts and Bethel Martin at West Exeter, and M. C. Lehman on the Rockledge. The hotel Rockledge kept the first inn, at Schuyler Lake; and C. Jones, the first store, in 1810. John Hartshome erected the first gristmill, on Helkammer Creek.

⁶ The census reports 6 churches; 2 M. E., Cong., Bap. Presb., and Unit.

⁷ Named from Christopher Hartwick, the patentee of the Hartwick Patent.

⁸ This institution, established in 1815, was originally endowed by John Christopher Hartwick with a fund of \$200,000.

⁹ The Union Cotton Factory was erected in 1800, and burned down and rebuilt in 1848. It gives employment to about 60 hands.

¹⁰ The Clinton Factory, erected in 1847, gives employment to 35 hands, and turns out 625,000 yards of printed cottons per annum.

Revolution.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed Aug. 19, 1795; Rev. John Bostwick was the first settled preacher.²

LAURENS—was formed from Otsego, April 2, 1810. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the center of the co. With the exception of the broad valley of Otsego Creek, the surface is high and hilly. It is drained s. by Otsego Creek and several tributaries, among which are Harrisons and Camps Creeks. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam, in some parts slaty, and generally productive. One and a half mi. w. of Laurens is a sulphur spring. **Laurens**, (p. v.), on Otsego Creek, in the e. part, was incorp. April 22, 1834. It contains 3 churches, 2 flouring mills, the Otsego Cotton Mills,³ an iron foundery, and a tannery. Pop. 726. **Jacksonville**, (Mount Vision p. o.) in the s. e. corner, contains 2 churches, a grist and saw mill, and about 30 houses. **West Laurens** (p. v.) contains about 15 houses. Settlements were made in this town prior to the Revolution, by Joseph Marshall and Richard Smith, a little s. of Laurens Village; by John Sleeper, at the village; and by Wm. Ferguson, a little s. of it.⁴ The first religious association was formed by the Friends, who erected a meetinghouse in 1800.⁵

MARYLAND—was formed from Worcester, March 25, 1808. It lies on the s. line of the co., e. of the center. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. Schenevas Creek flows s. w. through near the center and receives several tributaries from the s. South Hill, a steep, unbroken ridge 350 to 500 ft. above the valleys, extends along the s. bank of the creek through the town; and from its summit the surface spreads out into a rocky and broken upland, extending into the s. border. The soil is principally a sandy loam, and is best adapted to grazing. **Maryland**, (p. v.) near the center of the town, contains a church and 20 houses; **Schenevas**, (p. v.) near the e. border, a church, tannery, and 383 inhabitants. **Chaseville** is a p. o. The first settlement was made by Thomas Thompson and his son John, from Columbia co., in 1793.⁶ The first religious association (Presb.) was formed at an early period; Rev. Mr. Ralph was the first preacher.⁷

MIDDLEFIELD—was formed from Cherry Valley, March 3, 1797. It is an interior town, lying n. e. of the center of the co. The surface is a hilly upland, abruptly descending to Otsego Lake and Outlet, which form its w. boundary. The summits of the hills are 400 to 600 ft. above the valleys. Cherry Valley Creek flows s. w. through the e. part of the town. The soil is a gravelly and sandy loam. **Middlefield Center**, (p. v.) in the n. part of the town, contains 15 dwellings. **Clarksville**,⁸ (Middlefield p. o.) on Cherry Valley Creek, contains 2 churches, a tannery, and 260 inhabitants. The first settlement was made about 1755, by emigrants originally from Ireland and Scotland.⁹ The first religious association (Presb.) was formed by Rev. Andrew Oliver, in 1805; the first church edifice was erected in 1808.¹⁰

MILFORD—was formed from Unadilla, Feb. 5, 1796, as "*Suffrage*." Its name was changed April 8, 1800. It is an interior town, s. of the center of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into two distinct ridges by the Susquehanna, which flows s. w. through the town. The valley is deep and bordered by steep hill-sides. Cramhorn Mt., on the e. border, is 500 to 600 ft. above the valleys; and the w. hills are 300 to 400 ft. high. Cramhorn Lake, a body of water 3 mi. in circumference, lies upon the summit of Cramhorn Mt. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam. **Milford Center** (Milford p. o.) contains 1 church and 15 houses; **Collierville** and

¹ Lot Crosby and Stephen Skull were among the first settlers at Hartwick Village, and Elijah and Rufus Howkins and N. Lyon in the s. e. part of the town. James Butterfield kept the first inn, and Daniel Laurens the first store, at what is called White House. The first mill was erected by Samuel Mudge, at Hartwick Village.

² The census reports 6 churches; 2 Christian, Bap., Luth., Presb., and M. E.

³ This factory was erected in 1816, by an investment of \$10,000. It employs 10 persons, and makes sheetings exclusively, to the value of \$50,000 per annum.

⁴ Erasmus Craft kept the first inn, about 1812; and Erasmus and Ezra Dean, the first store. John Sleeper erected the first gristmill, and Daniel Johnson the first factory.

⁵ The census reports 6 churches; 2 M. E., Friends, Bap., Christian, and Presb.

⁶ In 1794, Josiah Chase, Col. J. Houghton, Ezekiel Rice, and Caleb Evington, from Vt., and Daniel Houghton and Wilder Rice, settled near Schenevas, Daniel Slaver, from Mass., settled at Schenevas, and Joseph Howe on Elk Creek. The first gristmill was built by Israel Spencer, and the first sawmill by Johann Houghton, in 1796, on Schenevas Creek. Josiah Chase kept the first inn, near Roseville; and Stephen G. Virgel the first tanning and cloth dressing mill. The first death was that of John Rice, killed by the fall of a tree.

⁷ The census reports 4 churches; 3 M. E., and Bap.

⁸ About 2 mi. s. of Clarksville is a rock called by the Indians Niskoyanna, (probably meaning Round Rock,) where various tribes from the s. were accustomed to meet the Mohawks in council. In former days the rock was covered with hieroglyphs, but from its shaly nature all are now obliterated.

⁹ Among those who settled prior to the Revolutionary War were Wm. Cook, Daniel, Benjamin, and Reuben McCallum, Samuel and Andrew Wilson, Andrew Cochran, Andrew Cameron, and ——— Hill, all in the s. part of the town. They came from the s. of Ireland, but were mostly of Scotch descent. Among those who settled near the close of and after the war were Benjamin Gilbert, in the s. part, in 1780; Reuben Beals, in the s. part, in 1786; Wm. Compton, Bernard Temple. ——— Rice, Stephen and Thomas Pratt, Whitney Juvell, and Moses Rich, all from Mass., and Wm. Cook, from Eng. land, in 1787; ——— Dunham, Wm. Temple, and Daniel Moore, from New England, in the s. part of the town, soon after. Hannah Hubbard taught the first school about 1790. Alexander McLean and Andrew Cameron kept the first inns, and Benjamin Johnson the first store, in 1760. Mr. McCallum also built the first sawmill, before the war; and Moses Rich the first gristmill, in 1795.

¹⁰ The census reports 4 churches in town; 2 Bap., Presb., and M. E.

Portlandville are p. offices. The first settlement was made on the Susquehanna, about 1770, by a squatter named Carr. As the settlements made at that period were broken up by the border wars which followed, little or no progress was made until the close of the Revolution.¹ The first religious services (Cong.) were held near Milford Village, in 1793, by Rev. — Reed, the first preacher. The census reports 6 churches.²

MORRIS—was formed from Butternuts, April 6, 1849. It lies upon the w. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into two principal ridges by Butternut Creek, which flows s. w. through near the center. The w. ridge terminates in a series of steep bluffs bordering upon Unadilla River, which forms the w. boundary of the town. The soil upon the uplands is composed of clay, gravel, and disintegrated slate, and in the valleys of gravelly loam. **Louisville**, (Morris p. o.) on Butternut Creek, contains 4 churches, 2 cotton factories, 3 tanneries, a gristmill, and several other manufacturing establishments.³ Pop. about 400. **Maple Grove** is a p. o. The first settlement was made about 1770, by Andre Renouard, at Elm Grove, and Louis and Paschal Franchot, at Louisville, emigrants originally from France.⁴ The first church (Bap.) was organized Aug. 28, 1793; Rev. John Lawton was the first preacher.

NEW LISBON—was formed from Pittsfield, April 7, 1806, as "*Lisbon*." Its name was changed April 6, 1808. It is an interior town, lying w. of the center of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into several ridges by the deep ravines of the streams. The highest summits are 300 to 500 ft. above the valleys. The principal streams are Butternut Creek, flowing s. through the w. part, and Otego Creek, in the e. Gillberts Lake is a small sheet of water on the s. border. The soil upon the uplands is a clay and slaty loam, and in the valleys a gravelly loam. **Garrattsville**, (p. v.) on Butternut Creek, contains a church, gristmill, sawmill, distillery, and fork factory. Pop. 192. **Noblesville** (New Lisbon p. o.) contains a church, gristmill, and 25 dwellings. **New Lisbon Center** and **Stitsonville** are hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1775, by William Lull and Increase Thurston.⁵ The first church (Bap.) was formed at New Lisbon Center, in 1804, by Elder S. Gregory. A Cong. church was formed the same year by Rev. Wm. Stone.⁶

ONEONTA—was formed from Unadilla, Feb. 5, 1796, as "*Otego*." Its name was changed April 17, 1830. It is the central town upon the s. border of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valley of the Susquehanna, which extends s. e. and s. w. through the s. part, Otego Creek and several small streams flow into the Susquehanna from the s. A range of hills 500 ft. high extends along the s. e. bank of the Susquehanna. The center and s. part are hilly, and broken by narrow and irregular valleys. The summits are 150 to 300 ft. above the valleys. The soil is gravel, slate, and clay on the uplands, and gravelly loam and alluvium upon the river bottoms. **Oneonta**, (p. v.) on the Susquehanna, in the s. part of the town, was incorp. Oct. 14, 1818. It contains 3 churches, a woolen factory, an iron foundry, tannery, gristmill, sawmill, and distillery. Pop. 678. **West Oneonta** (p. v.) contains 15 dwellings; **Oneonta Plains**, 2 churches and a dozen houses. Henry Scramlin and — Youngs settled in town previous to the Revolution.⁷ The first religious association (Presb.) was formed at Oneonta Village, in 1786; Rev. Alexander Conkey was the first settled preacher, when the church was built in 1816.⁸

¹ Matthew Oully, from Cherry Valley, and George Mumford settled near Milford Center in 1783, Abraham and Jacob Beads, and a family named Ford, all from Mass., settled at and near Milford Village in 1784. Henry Scott, from Ireland, settled a little s. of the village in 1785. The first child born was David Beads, in Sept. 1789; the first marriage, that of James Boyd and Rhoda Marvin, in 1788; and the first death, that of Mrs. Beads, about the same time. Increase Niles taught the first school in 1790. Matthew Oully and Isaac Collier kept the first inn, below Milford Village, and Isaac Eels on the first store at the village, in 1794. The first gristmill was erected by David Oully, in 1788, and the first sawmill by Matthew Oully, in 1792-93.

² 2 M. E., Presb., Bap., Christian, and Friends.

³ The Butternuts Cotton and Woollen Factory was erected at the village of Louisville in 1812. It employs 40 hands, and manufactures sheetings to the value of \$200,000 per annum.

⁴ Benjamin Joseph, Caleb Benjamin, jr., and Nathan Lull and Jonathan Moore, from Dutchess co., settled at Louisville in 1773. Andrew Cathcart, Jacob Morris, and Uenez R. Knapp were also among the early settlers. The first marriage was that of Joseph Lull and Martha Knapp, in 1776. The first inn was kept by Strages Bradley, and the first store by Louis and Paschal Franchot, at Louisville. Louis de Villier erected the first gristmill, on Aldrich Creek, and Paschal Franchot, John C. Morris, and A. G. Washburn the first factory.

⁵ The census reports 5 churches; 2 M. E., Bap., Presb., and Unit. M. E., and Unit.

⁶ Among the other early settlers were S. W. Park, Moses Thurston, Hugh Marks, O. Park, William Ferris, — Cook, John Johnson, William and John Carritt, all in the year 1773. Garrattsville, Unadilla Nobles was among the first settlers at Noblesville; from him the place deriving its name. Joseph Baldwin and John K. Stearns, among the first settlers at Stitsonville. In 1778 the first settlers were driven off by the Indians and Tories. Their belongings were burned and their crops destroyed. After the close of the war all the first settlers returned to their improvements. Sully Thurston was the first child born in town, James McMillan for the first store, E. Charles Eldridge kept the first inn, on the s. part of the town, and William Garratt the first store, at Garrattsville. Louis de Villier, a Frenchman, erected the first mill.

⁷ The census reports a church in a Unit. Bap., Cong., and M. E.

⁸ Aaron Bank, Fredrick Brown, and — M. Don III were among the early settlers at Oneonta Village. James V. Lewis settled at the mouth of Otego River, Baltus Thomas, s. of the village; Abraham H. Light and Jacob Elias Brown, and Peter Swartz, in the s. part of the town, in 1788, and Joseph Peck, on one river bank. The first church was that of Abraham Howland, in 1788. Baltus Thomas kept the first inn, and Peter Denny the first store. John Vanderwerker erected the first gristmill.

⁹ The census reports 5 churches; 2 M. E., Bap., Presb., and F. W. Bap.

OTSEGO—was formed from Franklin (Delaware co.) and Unadilla, April 12, 1822, as "*Huntsville*." A part of Milford was annexed and its name changed April 17, 1830. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the center. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided by the Susquehanna, which flows s. w. through the s. part. The n. part is separated into ridges 200 to 400 ft. high, all extending n. and s. The streams are Mill Creek, east and west branches of Otsdawa Creek, Flax Creek, and Center Brook. The soil is a clay and sandy loam. **Otego**, (p. v.), on the Susquehanna, contains 4 churches and 331 inhabitants; **Otsdawa**, (p. v.), on Otsdawa Creek, contains a church, tannery, mill, and 20 dwellings. **Center Brook** is a p. o. on the stream of the same name. Settlements were made in this town, along the Susquehanna, soon after the close of the Revolution; but the precise date of the first settlement is not known.¹ The first church (Presb.) was organized at Otego Village, Sept. 17, 1805; Rev. Abner Benedict was the first preacher.²

OTSEGO—was formed as a part of Montgomery co., March 7, 1788, and originally included the greater part of Otsego co. Burlington, Richfield, and Unadilla were taken off in 1792, Hartwick in 1802, and Laurens in 1810. It is an interior town, lying upon the w. bank of Otsego Lake, n. of the center of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, lying between Otsego and Schuyler Lakes and descending abruptly towards each. The summits are 300 to 500 ft. above the water, the uplands being divided into two ridges by Fly Creek, which flows s. through the center. Oak Creek, the outlet of Schuyler Lake, flows s. through the w. part. The soil is clay, gravel, and sandy loam. **Cooperstown**, (p. v.), at the foot of Otsego Lake, was incorp. April 3, 1807, by the name of "*Otsego*." Its name was changed to Cooperstown June 12, 1812. Besides the co. buildings, it contains 5 churches, a bank, 3 newspaper offices, an academy,³ the buildings of the Cooperstown Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute,⁴ a flouring mill, and various manufacturing establishments.⁵ The location of the village is pleasant and attractive from its many elegant private residences and historic associations. Pop. about 1,500.⁶ **Fly Creek**, (p. v.) upon the stream of the same name, contains 3 churches, several manufactories,⁷ and 30 houses. **Oakville**, (p. v.), s. of the center, contains a church, factory, and 15 houses. **Otsego Lake** is a p. o. **Toddsville** (p. v.) is on the line of Hartwick. Settlements were made at Cooperstown and Fly Creek, in 1784-85, by Judge Wm. Cooper, Wm. Jarvis, William Ellison, Israel Guild, John Howard, and Elisha Finney.⁸ The first religious association (Presb. and Cong.) was formed Dec. 29, 1798; Rev. Isaac Lewis was the first preacher.⁹

PITTSFIELD—was formed from Burlington, March 21, 1797. New Lisbon was taken off in 1806. It is centrally situated upon the w. line of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, terminating in abrupt declivities upon Unadilla River, which forms its w. boundary. Wharton Creek flows across the s. w. corner, and several small tributaries of Butternut Creek flow through the s. part. The soil is generally a slaty and gravelly loam. **Pittsfield**, (p. o.) on the Unadilla, contains 10 houses. The first settlements were made in the valley of the Unadilla, about 1793, by Jacob Lull, Aaron Nobles, Hubbard Goodrich, and Matthew Bennett.¹⁰ The first church (Bap.) was formed at an early period, in the s. e. part of the town. The only church (Union) now in town was organized in the e. part in 1849.

¹ Ransom Hunt, Abraham Blakesley, John Birdsall, Benjamin Cummings, Jacob Yates, Joseph Pierce, and Barnard Oveshayer, were among the first settlers at Otego Village and along the river. Thomas Cook settled on the e. branch of the Otsdawa in 1800, and built there the first cloth dressing mill, in 1801. Ransom Hunt kept the first inn, and erected the first gristmill in town. Thaddeus R. Austin opened the first store.

² The census reports 6 churches; Presb., Prot. E., Bap., F. W. Bap., Christian, and M. E.

³ The first academy was formed in 1795, and the building burned down March 31, 1809, and was subsequently rebuilt. It has been substituted, and has prospered for most of the time, for half a century.

⁴ This institution was established and opened in 1854, and extensive and commodious buildings were erected at a cost of \$500,000. It started with J. E. G. McKen as Principal, and with indications of permanent prosperity; but it suspended operations in 1857.

⁵ The Hope Cotton Factory, erected in 1813, with an aggregate capital of about \$100,000, has through a long series of years given employment to 80 persons. After undergoing various changes in construction, machinery, and proprietorship, the establishment is still continued, with reduced operations.

⁶ J. Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, resided here; and his mansion and grounds were among the finest in Central N. Y.

⁷ At this place is a tannery, with a capital of \$7,000, employing 50 men, a pulp factory; a manufactory of agricultural

implements and machinery, employing a capital of \$25,000; and a tannery and machine shop, employing 25 men.

⁸ John Miller, Widow Johnson, Wm. Abbott, and ——— Averell settled in 1786. The first deaths in town were those of two deserting soldiers, who were shot by order of Gen. Clinton, in 1779, before the settlements were commenced. The first school was taught at Cooperstown, by Joshua Dewey, in 1788. Wm. Ellison opened the first inn, in 1786; and Judge Wm. Cooper the first store, in 1789-90. The first mill was erected by Samuel Tubbs, at Toddsville, in 1790. In 1779, General Clinton, on his way to join Sullivan's expedition, built a dam across the outlet of the lake to raise the waters sufficiently to float down the Susquehanna the best, containing his men and military stores. The remains of this dam are still visible. In 1784, Gen. Washington, on a journey of observation, visited the foot of Otsego Lake. In 1780, John Miller felled a large tree across the outlet to serve as a bridge. Judge Cooper removed his family from N. J. in 1780.

⁹ The census reports 10 churches; 3 M. E., 2 Presb., 2 Univ., Prot. E., Ep., and R. C.

¹⁰ Seth Harrington and Benj. Eddy settled in the e. part of the town soon after the settlements on the Unadilla. The first school was taught by Benjamin Pendleton, at Pittsford P. O. Matthew Bennett kept the first inn, in 1797, and Henry Randall the first store in 1810, at the P. O. Benj. Atwell built the first mill, and the Arkwright Manufacturing Company the first cotton factory, both on the Unadilla.



THE HOUSE OF THE FUTURE

PLAINFIELD—was formed from Richfield, March 25, 1799. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is a broken and hilly upland. Unadilla River, forming the w. boundary, is bordered by steep bluffs rising to the height of 400 to 600 ft. The soil is a clay and sandy loam. **Unadilla Forks**, (p. v. v.) at the junction of the e. and w. branches of Unadilla River, contains 2 churches, a hoe factory, flouring mill, sawmill, and machine shop. Pop. 253. **Plainfield Center** contains a church and 15 houses; **Spooners Corners** is a p. o.; **Leonardsville**, (p. v. v.) on the Unadilla, in the s. part, is mostly in Madison co. The first settlement was made at and near Plainfield Center, in 1793, by Ruggles Spooner, Elias Wright, and John Kilbourne.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed and the church erected in 1800; Rev. John Wait the first preacher.²

RICHFIELD—was formed from Otsego, April 10, 1792. Exeter and Plainfield were taken off in 1799. It is the extreme northern town of the co. Its surface is rolling and moderately hilly, with a mean elevation of 150 to 200 ft. above Schuyler Lake,—Pray and Nine Hills, on either side of the head of the lake, rising about 200 ft. higher. Schuyler Lake, in the s. e. corner, occupies a deep valley; and into it flow several small streams from the e. and w. The soil is of diversified character, consisting of gravel, slate, clay, and sandy loam, well cultivated and productive. About 500,000 pounds of cheese are made in the town annually,—being more than double that made in any other town in the co. **Richfield Springs**, (p. v. v.) near the head of Schuyler Lake, in the s. e. corner of the town, contains 3 churches, a flouring mill, and 168 inhabitants.³ **Monticello**, (Richfield p. o.) near the center, contains a church and 139 inhabitants. **Mayflower** is a p. o.; **Brighton** contains about 15 houses. Settlements were made prior to the Revolution; but they were broken up during the war. The first settlers after the war were John Kimball, Richard and Wm. Pray, John Beardsey, Joseph Coats, and Seth Allen, in 1787.⁴ The first church (Prot. E.) was formed at Monticello, May 20, 1799; Rev. Daniel Nash was the first pastor.⁵

ROSEBOOM⁶—was formed from Cherry Valley, Nov. 23, 1854. It lies on the e. border of the co., s. of the center. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valleys of several streams. The hills are generally rounded, and their summits elevated 300 to 350 ft. above Schoharie Kil. The soil is a gravelly loam. **Roseboom**, (p. v. v.) in the s. w. part, on the line of Middlefield, contains a church and 111 inhabitants; and **South Valley**, (p. v. v.) in the s. e. part, 2 churches and 175 inhabitants. **Pleasant Brook** (p. o.) is a hamlet.⁷ The settlements in this town were commenced about 1800. There are 5 churches in town.⁸

SPRINGFIELD—was formed from Cherry Valley, March 3, 1797. It lies upon the s. line of the co., e. of the center. The surface is a rolling and moderately hilly upland, the hills generally rising about 200 ft. above the valleys. Mt. Wellington, e. of the head of Otsego Lake, in the s. part of the town, is 300 to 400 ft. high. Summit Lake, in the s. part, in high water discharges its waters both s. and s. The streams are small brooks. In the s. part is a deep sink, called "The Chyle," into which a considerable stream of water runs and flows through a subterranean passage to Braman's Factory, where it again appears on the surface. The sink is tunnel-shaped, 20 feet in circumference and 15 ft. deep. After heavy rains it is sometimes filled with water, which, while discharging through the orifice below, often moves round in rapid gyrations. The soil is a black and yellow loam, resting upon limestone and slate. More hops are grown in this town than in any other town in the co. **Springfield Center** (p. v. v.) contains 2 churches, a tannery, and 15

¹ Sam'l Williams settled on the Unadilla, in the s. part, and Benj. and Abel Clark, at the Forks, about the same time. The first school was taught at Spooners Corners, by Jas. Robinson, in 1797-98. Wm. Lancelotti kept the first inn at Leonardsville and Lucie A. Woodward the first store. Capt. Adlai Brown built the first mill, in 1805, on the Unadilla.

² The census reports 4 churches; 2 F. W. Bap.; Presb.; Bap.

³ Richfield Springs—from which the village derives its name— are celebrated for their medicinal properties in the cure of cutaneous disorders, and for the number of novelties annually at the Fair there. Professor Reid has given the following result of an analysis of a wine-gallon of the water of these springs:—

	Grains.
Bicarbonate of magnesia	20
Bicarbonate of lime	40
Chloride of sodium and magnesia	1.5
Sulphate of magnesia	39
Hydro-sulphate of magnesia and lime	2
Sulphate of lime	20
Solid matter	153.5
	256.5

Sulphuretted hydrogen gas, 26.9 inches.

⁴ Wm. Tunnel of, David Hawks, John H. C. Hill, J. C. Latine, and Jos. Rockwell settled at Exeter, in 1782, and in 1789 Obadiah Rockwell and his son moved to the site of the present grand father of the late Levi Rockwell, and the present David Beardsey, of the settlement near Schoharie, in 1790. The first farm was that of J. B. Beardsey, of the present town, that of Ebenezer Russ Band Mrs. M. of the present town. Professor taught the first school at Richfield Springs, in 1790. He has kept the first inn, and Cyrus Rockwell the first store in the springs; William Tunnel owned the first mill in the same place.

⁵ The census reports 7 churches; 2 M. E.; 2 Prot. E.; Presb., and Conv.

⁶ Name from Abram Rockboom, one of the earliest settlers.

⁷ Abram Rockboom erected the first saw-mill, flouring and fulling mill, in 1806, at Fair. David Appleton kept the first inn and the first store in the present town, in 1812. The first grist-mill was erected at Leonardsville, by George Lewis, in 1818.

⁸ The census reports 4 churches; 2 M. E.; Evan. Luth. Christian, and Bap.

houses; and **East Springfield** (p. v.) a church and 20 houses. **Springfield** is a p. o. near the center. The first settlements were made in 1762, by John Kelly, Richard Ferguson, and James Young, from Ireland, at East Springfield; and Gustavus Klumph and Jacob Tygart, at the head of Otsego Lake. Most of these settlers were driven off during the war.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed at an early period; Rev. — Fairman was the first preacher.²

UNADILLA—was formed from Otsego, April 10, 1792. Butternuts, "*Suffrage*," (now Milford), and "*Otego*" (now Oneonta) were taken off in 1796, a part of "*Huntsville*" (now Otego) in 1822, and a part of Butternuts in 1837. It lies at the junction of Unadilla and Susquehanna Rivers, in the s. w. corner of the co. The surface is a rolling and hilly upland, the highest summits being 400 to 500 ft. above the valleys. Unadilla River, forming the w. boundary, Susquehanna River, the e., and Sandy Hill Creek, in the e. part, are the principal streams. The soil on the river bottoms is an alluvial loam, and on the uplands a slaty and gravelly loam. **Unadilla**, (p. v.) on the Susquehanna, was incorp. April 2, 1827. It contains 3 churches, the Unadilla Academy, a bank, newspaper office, cotton factory, furnace, 2 tanneries, a flouring mill, sawmill, paper mill, and various other manufactories. Pop. 795. **Unadilla Center** (p. v.) contains a church and 15 houses. Settlements were made at Unadilla, along the valley of the Susquehanna, prior to the Revolution; of the precise date, and by whom, no records or tradition inform us.³ A conference took place between Gen. Herkimer and Brant, the Indian warrior, at Unadilla, in July, 1777. The first church (Prot. E.) was formed Nov. 1, 1809; Rev. Russell Wheeler was the first pastor.⁴

WESTFORD—was formed from Worcester, March 25, 1808. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is hilly, the highest summits being 400 to 500 ft. above the valleys. It is drained s. by Elk Creek and w. by tributaries of Cherry Valley Creek. The soil is a sandy loam of good quality. **Westford**, (p. v.), a little e. of the center of the town, contains 2 churches and 12 houses. **Westville**, (p. v.) in the w., on the line of Middleford, contains 3 churches and 15 houses. The first settlements were made about 1790, in the s. e. part, by Thomas Sawyer, Benjamin Chase, Oliver Salisbury, Alpheus Earl and father, Artemas, Moses, and David Howe, and Ephraim Smith,—all from Vt.⁵ The first religious association (M. E.) was formed in 1791.⁶

WORCESTER—was formed from Cherry Valley, March 3, 1797. Decatur, Maryland, and Westford were taken off in 1808. It is the s. e. corner town in the co. The surface is a hilly and broken upland. The highlands which occupy the s. part of the town descend toward the s. by an abrupt declivity 350 to 400 ft. high. This declivity forms a continuous ridge extending s. e. and s. w. through near the center of the town. The principal streams are Charlotte River and its tributaries and Schenevas Creek. The soil is a sandy loam. **Worcester**, (p. v.) in the s. w. part, contains 2 churches, 2 gristmills, a tannery, and 40 dwellings; **East Worcester** (p. v.) 2 churches, a gristmill and sawmill, and 25 dwellings; and **South Worcester**, (p. v.) on Charlotte River, a church, a bank, and 20 dwellings. The first settlements were made on Schenevas Creek, from 1788 to '90. The first church (Presb.) was formed at an early period.⁷ Rev. — Bushnell was the first preacher.⁸

¹ Mr. Tygart had two sons, John and Jacob, who were taken prisoners and carried to Canada during the war. Soon after the war, Elisha Dodge, Col. Henrik, and Aaron Fredlow, from Conn., and Eli Parsons, Eliakim Sheldon, and Isaac White, from Mass., settled in the central part of the town. The first inn was kept by Eli Parsons, at East Springfield, and the first store by Thomas and Stacy Bennett. Garret Staats erected the first gristmill and sawmill, before the war.

² The census reports 5 churches; Bap., M. E., Presb., and Asso. Presb.

³ Among the early settlers were Dan'l Eissel, Abijah Beach, and Solomon Martin, at Unadilla. — Bates. — Morefield, and Peter Rogers, at Unadilla Center, Abel De Forest and Wm. Buckley, in the e. part of the town. Solomon Martin kept the first store, in 1800, and Sampson Coger the first gristmill.

⁴ The census reports 7 churches; 3 M. E., 2 Bap., Prot. E., and Presb.

⁵ Among the other early settlers were Luther Seaver and Samuel Babcock, from Mass.; the latter in March, 1795. Wm.

Chase was the first child born in town. Nathaniel Griggs kept the first inn, at Westford Village, in 1795; and David Smith, the first store, about the same time. Capt. Artemas Howe built the first gristmill, in 1794, and also erected the first sawmill.

⁶ The census reports 5 churches; 2 M. E., Cong., Prot. E., and Prot. Mth.

⁷ Among the early settlers were Silas Crippen and Henry Stever, from Columbia co., Solomon Hartwell, Uriah Bigelow, and Nathaniel Todd, from Mass., and Charles Wilder and Joseph Tainter, from Vt. Philip Crippen, son of Silas Crippen, was the first child born in town. The first school was taught by Joseph Tainter, in 1798. Isaac Butler kept the first inn, in 1793; and Aaron Kinney, the first store, in 1798. Silas Crippen built the first gristmill, in 1799, and the first sawmill, about the same time. The first clothing and carding works were erected by Rufus Duaper.

⁸ The census reports 4 churches; 2 Bap., M. E., and Evan. Luth.

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Producers, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Otsego County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.				POPULATION.					
	<i>Improved.</i>	<i>Unimproved.</i>	<i>Real Estate.</i>	<i>Personal Property.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Male to Female.</i>	<i>White.</i>	<i>Colored.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
Burlington.....	2064	7229	379,898	241,400	621,298	890	912	312	37	292	12	608
Butterfords.....	21475	8736	662,240	140,325	802,565	1306	1624	437	169	296	14	666
Cherry Valley.....	18312	60973	461,030	292,886	753,916	1267	1373	437	23	36	11	1042
DeCATUR.....	3666	2047	100,660	132,000	232,660	475	488	181	10	7	16	46
Edinboro.....	18000	8292	419,478	588,500	1,007,978	888	896	338	284	26	1	669
ExcER.....	14136	4915	250,916	390,116	641,032	757	733	281	300	25	1	634
Hartwick.....	19848	5884	444,454	719,031	1,163,485	1638	1182	149	60	24	17	967
Laurens.....	19910	6974	426,520	605,000	1,031,520	1023	1077	112	416	34	14	827
Mayland.....	18339	10041	371,600	399,000	770,600	1102	1056	548	432	6	10	827
Middfield.....	2062	11421	612,136	98,848	710,984	1088	1313	601	71	146	10	1185
Milford.....	18772	9403	484,830	122,418	607,248	1156	1173	449	489	352	16	683
Morris.....	17612	6766	312,290	776,900	1,089,190	1007	1050	434	12	12	12	672
New Lisbon.....	20925	6881	387,960	330,650	718,610	882	910	359	351	260	6	677
Ontario.....	15248	7333	431,107	46,608	477,715	1166	1092	437	410	27	14	697
Otsego.....	10291	8101	433,706	305,650	739,356	944	965	388	164	166	18	617
Oneida.....	29574	9049	760,540	566,270	1,326,810	2115	2219	708	826	26	16	1182
Pittsfield.....	14200	7072	297,520	278,500	576,020	801	861	317	316	28	10	644
Plainfield.....	12827	4163	260,780	215,660	476,440	641	649	240	290	23	10	600
Richfield.....	15634	4213	407,556	432,250	839,806	791	752	262	312	20	10	619
Rosbloom.....	16594	6739	294,350	62,921	357,271	949	908	344	353	26	12	714
Springfield.....	22366	7114	356,016	161,756	517,772	1233	1228	426	611	61	14	812
Unadilla.....	26341	16747	482,357	193,996	676,353	1396	1329	516	533	43	14	925
Westford.....	14884	7804	282,000	390,500	672,500	678	663	273	614	26	11	615
Worchester.....	19592	9588	466,215	420,000	886,215	1055	1060	377	411	22	16	715
Total.....	428,932	179,692	9,791,741	2,281,812	12,073,553	24,836	24,390	9324	10,138	7,657	231	19,141

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.						AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.						
	<i>Horses.</i>	<i>Working Oxen and Cattle.</i>	<i>Owes.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Swine.</i>	<i>Wool.</i>	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Spring.</i>	<i>Tons of Hay.</i>	<i>Bushels of Potatoes.</i>	<i>Bushels of Apples.</i>	<i>Dairy Products.</i>	
Burlington.....	665	1495	1529	6704	840	255	36349	4894	2955	68596	12272	12308	1678
Butterfords.....	665	1668	2003	3737	1352	1326	5936	5977	1129	16429	17366	10089	732
Cherry Valley.....	820	1200	1200	2480	968	1208	10326	3384	17680	21307	16360	22218	1170
DeCATUR.....	378	766	755	2661	710	1064	30237	2347	12212	12344	81986	1736	822
Edinboro.....	664	1407	1618	6355	1928	657	54353	5500	18769	33333	106826	17360	3142
ExcER.....	478	906	1197	3229	619	160	31240	4386	12770	36911	86209	16666	824
Hartwick.....	586	1086	1256	3728	850	925	51483	3170	15629	26936	167280	22300	814
Laurens.....	581	1136	1575	3697	1408	847	35591	3972	15333	30460	19756	1955	1708
Mayland.....	599	1433	1368	4406	799	3860	77398	3971	24611	15899	122646	3150	1736
Middfield.....	933	1667	1844	3436	1281	4736	119994	3712	23672	36608	133130	76416	726
Milford.....	621	1138	1314	3242	967	3138	75389	3879	29282	26833	143017	1242	62
Morris.....	514	1459	1331	3719	669	957	43121	3081	11581	27262	134498	3667	662
New Lisbon.....	543	1132	1379	7661	758	54	51378	3297	13000	26779	141690	21422	71
Ontario.....	512	884	1335	3166	800	2667	32369	3284	16272	19960	110316	15220	1119
Otsego.....	394	1388	1391	8433	1026	3594	57923	5099	19115	24832	179366	1184	2714
Oneida.....	1669	1395	1854	8226	1469	961	86769	6029	21916	36866	131801	91867	1411
Pittsfield.....	438	1337	1369	1576	730	1218	41394	4368	15934	11780	164796	2230	600
Plainfield.....	410	635	1227	3347	666	196	41364	4368	13465	19756	37736	2736	666
Richfield.....	487	817	1545	2444	660	158	41233	5248	10825	26176	50576	14730	200
Rosbloom.....	528	1095	1167	1875	756	1238	77682	3147	15914	11236	14160	1409	994
Springfield.....	1019	1268	1673	3426	1083	780	119843	6011	21386	23292	17330	17379	6272
Unadilla.....	568	2654	1539	7867	1212	3914	36886	604	19488	23741	14143	31749	1999
Westford.....	554	909	1118	3763	880	2044	67864	2933	16863	18366	166780	13000	662
Worchester.....	673	1335	1377	2773	1263	429	66992	4231	20608	13966	15739	1929	3634
Total.....	14,652	29,086	34,713	109,937	22,368	36,890	1,486,622	108,060	112,702	60,196	374,260	10,846	2179

PUTNAM COUNTY.



This county¹ was formed from Dutchess, June 12, 1812. It lies upon the Hudson, between Dutchess and Westchester cos., and extends e. to the Conn. line. It is centrally distant 85 mi. from Albany, and contains 234 sq. mi. It embraces nearly all of The Highlands e. of the Hudson. The mountains consist of several steep, rocky ranges, extending in a s. e. and s. w. direction and separated by deep, narrow valleys, the principal of which are Peckskill Hollow, and Canopus and Pleasant Valleys. The co. is watered by the upper branches of Croton River and several smaller streams. Among the mountain valleys are numerous picturesque lakes, the largest of which are Lakes Mahopac,² Canopus,³ and Glencida.⁴ In the valleys the soil is a productive, sandy loam, but the mountains are bare and rocky, and only valuable for their mines⁵ and quarries.⁶ Iron ore abounds; and serpentine, magnesian limestone, and several other minerals are also found.⁷ The rocks belong chiefly to the primitive and lower sedimentary or metamorphic series, consisting of granite, gneiss, granular quartz, talcose slate, metamorphic limestone, serpentine, greenstone, and hornblende. Peat and marl are found in various localities.⁸ In the farming districts the people are principally engaged in dairying and furnishing milk for the New York market. Manufacturing is extensively carried on at Cold Spring. The principal works of internal improvement are the Hudson River R. R., extending through Philipstown, and the Harlem R. R., through Patterson and Southeast. The county seat is located at Carmel.⁹ The co. buildings consist of a courthouse,¹⁰ jail,¹¹ and co. clerk's office.¹² The poorhouse is located on a farm of 196 acres in Kent, about 2½ mi. from Carmel.¹³ Two newspapers are published in the co.¹⁴ A strip 580 rods wide along the e. border of the co. constitutes a part of the "Oblong" Tract, and was patented by Thomas Hawley and his associates, June 8, 1731.¹⁵ The remaining part of the co., and a small part of Dutchess, are included in the great Highland Patent of Adolph Philipse. At the time of the Revolution this patent was owned by Philip Philipse, and Mary and Susannah, wives of Col. Roger Morris and Beverly Robinson, of the British army. Morris and Robinson, together with their wives, were attainted, and their property was confiscated and sold by the Commissioners of Forfeiture. It was subsequently shown in court that one-third of the patent was vested in the children of Col. Morris and his wife, and was not reached by the bill of attainder. The State was therefore obliged to

¹ Named from Maj. Gen. Israel Putnam, who was stationed in the co. a part of the time during the Revolutionary War. In the act of Dec. 16, 1787, the co. was styled "South Freeman's," March 21, 1772 it was subdivided into "Southeast," "Fredericksburgh," and "Philips' Freeholds." The first of these products included the present towns of Southeast and Patterson, the second Carmel and Kent, and the third Putnam Valley and Philipsburgh.

² On Southey's map of 1779 this word is written "Moosehook." ³ This lake was formerly called "Hobson's Pond." It is now frequently called "Oshtungwa," from an Indian chief said to have resided in this locality.

⁴ Formerly called Shaw's Lake.

⁵ Magnetic oxal of iron is the most important of the ores found although limonite and other varieties are obtained. A bed of magnetic ore was opened several years since on Breakneck Mt.; but it has not been extensively worked. Another bed has been opened on Constitution Island, opposite West Point Foundry. The Simewog vein was formerly worked at the Townsend Mine on Simewog Hill. The Philips vein has been traced at short intervals a distance of 8 mi., and several mines have been opened along its course. The Stewart Mine is the principal of these. Large quantities of ore obtained from the Denny Mine, in the s. part of Putnam Valley, were formerly used at the Cold Spring Furnace. Coal Grove and Gouverneur Mines are in the neighborhood of the Denny Mine. The "Horsy Steel and Iron Co." have opened several mines in Southeast, from which an excellent quality of ore for the manufacture of steel was obtained; but they are not now worked.

⁶ Blunt's Quarry, on the s. side of Breakneck Point, near the line of Dutchess co., affords a bluish gray granite which has been extensively used for the Belaire Breakwater, Fort Calhoun, and Fortress Monroe. The Highland Granite Co.'s quarry, principally owned by Howard K. Holdam, is near the Hudson River, a short distance from Blunt's Quarry. It is elevated about 200 ft. above the river. Stony Point Quarry, on a rocky point

sub-extending into the Hudson, Phelps Quarry, on an estate of the same name, and other quarries in the co., have been worked. Marble is found in the s. part of Patterson.

⁷ Among the minerals of the co. are arsenical and common iron pyrites, arsenite and chromate of iron, pyroxene, tremolite, strazontite, graphite, kerselite, bauxite, actynolite, hornblende, albite, feldspathic stilbite, chabasite, epidote, mica, zircon, sphene, and chalcals.

⁸ The principal localities where peat is found are near Patterson and on the e. side of Lake Mahopac.

⁹ The first courts were held at the Baptist Church. The first co. officers were Stephen Barnum, *First Judge*; John Jewett, *Co. Clerk*; Wm. H. Johnston, *Sheriff*; and Joel Frost, *Surrogate*.

¹⁰ The courthouse is a wooden building, erected in 1843, at a cost of \$2,500. Joseph Crain, Stephen Barnum, Joel Frost, Jonathan Ferris, and John Jewett were appointed to superintend its erection.

¹¹ The jail is a stone building, erected in 1841. It adjoins the courthouse on the e.

¹² The clerk's office is a stone fireproof building, located a few rods s. of the courthouse.

¹³ The average number of inmates in the poorhouse is 52, support at a weekly cost of 43 cts. each. The income from the farm is \$100 per annum. A school is taught throughout the year.

¹⁴ *The Putnam Co. Courier* was established at Carmel in 1844. It was successively issued as

The Putnam Republican, published by Thos. Smith; and *The Putnam Democrat*, published by W. H. Slot, and afterwards by Elijah Yerks, James D. Little, succeeded Yerks, and changed the paper to

The Dem. or the Courier; and again, in 1852, to

The Putnam Co. Democrat. By this name it is now published. *The Putnam Free Press* was commenced at Carmel, June 12, 1858, by Wm. J. Blake, by whom it is still published.

¹⁵ See page 18.

protect the purchasers by settling the claims of these children.¹ During the Revolution the passes through the mountains in this co. were carefully guarded, and at different times large bodies of troops were stationed there. It was the principal scene of the consummation of Arnold's treason, and of many events of minor interest, though no battle took place within its limits. Gen. Putnam had command of the army stationed here most of the time.

CARMEI—was formed from "*Frederickstown*," March 17, 1795. It lies upon the s. border of the co., between Putnam Valley and Southeast. Its surface is rolling and hilly, with intervening valleys extending in a s. and s. direction. Peekskill Hollow Range and Big Hill are the highest summits.² The w. branch of Croton River and Michaels Brook flow through the e. part of the town, and Peekskill Hollow Creek through the s. w. In the town are several beautiful lakes and ponds, the principal of which are Lakes Mahopac,³ Glencida,⁴ and Gilead, and Kirk and Long Ponds. The soil is a light, sandy and gravelly loam intermixed in some places with clay. **Carmel**, (p. v.) the co. seat, is situated on Lake Glencida. It is the seat of the Raymond Collegiate Institute,⁵ and contains 3 churches, a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 591. **Mahopac** (p. v.) contains 1 church, a bank, and about 40 houses; and **Red Mills**,⁶ (p. v.) contains 1 church and about 20 houses. Settlement was commenced about 1710.⁷ Enoch Crosby, the "*Hercy Birch*" of Cooper's *Spy*, lived in this town till after the Revolution, when he removed to Southeast. A church was organized, and an edifice erected near Gilead Lake, a short time before the commencement of the Revolution. There are now 7 churches in town.⁸

KENT⁹—was formed as "*Frederickstown*," March 7, 1788. Its name was changed to "*Frederick*" March 17, 1795, and to Kent April 15, 1817. Carmel was taken off in 1795. It is the central town on the s. border of the co. Its surface in the e. part is broken by numerous hills, and in the w. by steep and rocky mountain peaks separated by deep and narrow ravines. Smally Hill is the highest peak. The w. and middle branches of Croton River, and Horse Pond and Pine Pond Brooks, are the principal streams. In the town are several ponds and small lakes, the principal of which are White and Pine Ponds.¹⁰ **Farmers Mills** (p. v.) contains 1 church and several manufacturing establishments.¹¹ **Coles Mills** (Kent p. o.) and **Endingtonville** (p. o.) are hamlets. The first settlement was made about 1750, by Zachariah Merritt.¹² The census reports 3 churches in town,—2 Bap. and 1 Union.

PATTERSON¹³—was formed from "*Frederickstown*" and Southeast, as "*Franklin*," March 17, 1795, and its name was changed April 6, 1808. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface

¹ The Philippe Patent was granted June 17, 1697, to Adolph Philippe, a merchant of New York, who died in 1749, without issue, leaving his estate to his nephew, Frederick Philippe. The latter had 5 children,—Frederick, Philip, Susannah, Mary, and Margaret. By his will, dated June 6, 1751, Frederick was disinherited, and Margaret dying young, the property was equally divided among the remaining three. Philip left a widow, who married one Ogden; Susannah married Beverly Robeson, and Mary married Col. Roger Morris. On the 7th of Feb. 1774, the patent was divided into 9 lots; 3, each 4 mi. square, bordering upon the Hudson, and denominated "water lots"; 3, each 1 mi. wide by 12 long, extending s. and s. across the patent, and denominated "long lots"; and 3, each 4 mi. sq., upon the e. border, denominated "back lots." Philip, Susannah, and Mary Philippe each owned one of each kind of lots. On the 14th of Jan. 1778, previous to the marriage of Mary, a deed of marriage settlement was executed, by which her estate was vested in such children as might be born under the marriage, reserving only to herself and husband a life interest in the property. When Robeson and Morris and their wives were attainted, their property was sold, chiefly to the former tenants. In 1789 John Jacob Astor bought the interest of the heirs of Morris in this property for £20,000. The State, to protect those who held title from the Commissioners of Landtime, passed a law, April 16, 1827, directing 5 suits to be presented to judgment in the Circuit Court of the S. Dist. of N. Y., and presented by writs of error to the Supreme Court of the U. S. For review and final decision. Against the defendants, the State agreed to pay \$4,000,000 in 5 per cent stock, redeemable at pleasure; and if the decision included the improvements that had been made by occupants, \$250,000 more. Three suits were tried, each resulting in favor of Astor; upon which the compromise was, by act of April 2, 1832, directed to issue stock for the full amount, with costs. The amount issued was \$6,150,000. Five suits had been tried in the State involving larger interests, to greater numbers, or which were argued with more ability, than this. In the suit against James Crover the counsel for the plaintiff were Messrs. Ogden, J. O. Hoffman, Emmet, Platt and Ogden, and for the defendant, Talbot, a Attorney Gen. Webster, Van Buren, Ogden, Hoffman, and Cowles. See

Report of Trial, by E. F. Spothawd; Law. Jo. 18 9, 1, 337; Sen. Doc. 1831, H. 24, 28; Assen. Doc. 1832, 149, 215. Eber's Reports U. S. Supreme Court, V. 1.

² Among the principal peaks in town are Round, Turkey, and Conus Mts., and Goose, Barrett, Burned, and Popper Hills, in the s. part; Pisgah, Watts, Pond, and Draw Hills, on the e. Hill, Watermelon, Indian, and Round Hills, in the s. Austin, Golden Roost, and Hemlock Hills, in the w., and Battle and Hercules Hills, and Adams Ridge, in the central part.

³ Lake Mahopac is 9 mi. in circumference, and in the e. beautiful islands,—Big, Petre, and Goose Islands. Around these are several large hotels and boarding houses, which are frequented during the summer season by visitors from New York and Brooklyn. A number of beautiful summer residences have been erected on the surrounding heights.

⁴ Lake Glencida covers an area of 170 acres, and is 100 feet deep.

⁵ The Raymond Collegiate Institute was founded in 1851, at a cost of about \$400,000, by James Raymond, Jr. It is a p. v. institution, owned by the heirs of Mr. Raymond.

⁶ A gristmill at this place was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt again at one time during the Revolution, and since that time has been used to guard it. When on the way to West Point, a vessel of 100 tons might at the house of Jos. Cox on 1788-9.

⁷ George Hughson settled in 1710, at Mahopac, and Wm. and Erich Hill at Red Mills. The first mill was erected at the latter place.

⁸ M. E., 2 Bap., and 2 Presb.

⁹ "*Frederickstown*" was formed March 7, 1788, and was named from Frederick Philippe. The town of Coles Mills presented name from the Reed family, who were the first settlers.

¹⁰ The other ponds and lakes are Barrett's, Burned, Long, and Draw Ponds, and Lake Sagamore.

¹¹ A falling mill, sawmill, gristmill, and tannery.

¹² Families named Boyd, Weyon, Crover, and Butler, after, Barrett, Endington, and others, from Massachusetts, were early settlers.

¹³ The town was first named in honor of Dr. Franklin. Its present name was derived from a family of early settlers.

is hilly; but, with a few exceptions, the hills are arable to their summits. The principal streams are the e. branch of Croton River and its tributaries, Quaker, Birch, and Muddy Brooks. Croton Lake is in the w. and Little Pond in the e. part. "*The Great Swamp*" extends along the e. branch of Croton River.¹ The soil is a sandy loam. **Patterson**, (p. v.) a station on the Harlem R. R., contains 2 churches and 37 houses. **Towners Station** (Towners p. o.) and **Haviland Hollow** (p. o.) are hamlets. The Prot. E. Church at Patterson was built in 1770. There are 4 churches in town.²

PHILIPSTOWN³—was formed March 7, 1788. A part of Fishkill (Dutchess co.) was taken off in 1806, and Putnam Valley in 1839. It is the most westerly town of the co., and extends about 10 mi. along the Hudson. Its surface is broken by numerous steep and rocky mountain ridges separated by deep and narrow valleys.⁴ These mountains constitute the most elevated portion of The Highlands.⁵ The ranges have a general n. and s. or n. e. and s. w. direction. Clove Creek flows through the n. part of the town, and Canopus Creek through the s. e. corner. Foundry, Breakneck, Andreas, Indian, and other brooks flow through narrow valleys and rocky ravines into the Hudson. The greater part of the surface is unfit for agricultural purposes. Constitution Island⁶ is a promontory opposite West Point, connected with the mainland by a marshy meadow. The "*Sunk Lot*" is a tract of 1300 acres of low and apparently sunken ground. Several mines of magnetic iron ore had been opened in town; but none are now wrought. Granite is extensively quarried, and brick are made at several points along the river. The soil is a gravelly, sandy, and clayey loam. **Coldspring**, (p. v.) situated on the Hudson, was incorp. April 22, 1846, and includes the suburban villages of Nelsonville and Marysville. It is a station on the Hudson River R. R., and contains 6 churches and an extensive foundry.⁷ Pop. 2,237. **Breakneck** and **Griffin Corners** contain each about a dozen houses. **Davenport Corners** contains 1 church and 10 houses. **Continental Village**⁸ has 1 church and about 12 houses. **Garrisons**, (p. o.) on the Hudson, is a station on the Hudson River R. R. The first settlement was made about 1715, by Thos. Davenport.⁹ This town was principally settled under Col. Beverly Robinson,¹⁰ who acquired title by marriage with Susannah, daughter of Frederick Philipse. Undercliff, the residence of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, is situated on a high bluff in the s. part of Cold Spring. The census reports 9 churches in town.¹¹

PUTNAM VALLEY—was formed from Philipstown, as "*Quincy*," March 14, 1839. Its

¹ Pine Island is a rocky ledge 200 ft. high, containing about 30 acres, in the middle of Great Swamp.

² Prot. E. Bap., Friends, and Presb.

³ Named from Adolph Philipse, patentee of the Philipse Manor. The Philipse Patent was formed March 24, 1772.

⁴ "*Mitlbergs Beck*," or the Martyrs Reach, was a short stretch of the Hudson just above West Point, where early navigators were often retarded by falling winds. There were 13 rocks, or reefs, on the Hudson, known to sailors as "*Harpe*," "*Sail-makers*," "*Boaks*," "*Hugh*," "*For*," "*Bikers*," "*John Philipse*," "*Herts*," "*Sturgions*," "*Fishers*," "*Pisk*," "*Myllers*," and "*Lomp*" Reefs, the last named extending from Pellops Island to Kronk Ellebough.—*Beacon's Memoir*, p. 42.

⁵ Among the peaks of The Highlands in this town are Anthony's Nose, Sugar Leaf, Breakneck Mt., and Bull, Hog Back, Vinegar, Cut, Pine, and Fort Hills. Anthony's Nose is 1228 feet above the Hudson, and Sugar Leaf 800 ft.

⁶ This promontory was called "*Martyrs Island*" before the Revolution. In July, 1778, a fort was built upon it, under the direction of Bernard Romans; and in 1778 a heavy chain was stretched across the Hudson from this fort to West Point. Col. Timothy Pickens, appointed to have charge of this work, in March, 1778, contracted with Peter Townsend at the Sterling Iron Works at Warwick, Orange co. for the construction of the chain. The task was done in 6 weeks, and the huge chain carried in sections to West Point. The links weighed from 100 to 150 pounds each, and the entire weight was 186 tons and its length 1500 ft. It was moved up by large spurs, a few feet apart, secured by strong timbers framed into them and firmly attached to the rock on both shores. In winter it was drawn on shore by a windlass, and replaced in the spring. It was never disturbed by the enemy, and continued in use until the peace. A similar chain, of half its diameter and 1,800 ft. in length, made at the Ringwood Iron Works, N. J., was stretched across the channel from Anthony's Nose to Fort Montgomery, in Nov. 1776. It parted twice, and the enemy broke and passed it in the fall of 1778. Another, stretched from Pellops Island to the w. shore, consisted of spurs, pointed, and their ends united by iron links. There was also a *chevaux de frise* sunk at the same place to prevent the passage of vessels. Most of these works were constructed and placed under the immediate direction of Capt. Thomas Machin, an engineer in the service. Traces of Fort Constitution and the outworks are still visible.

⁷ The West Point Foundry is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country. It was established in 1817, by an association organized for that purpose. A tract of 150 acres was purchased of Frederick Philipse, and a moulding house, boring mill, blacksmith and pattern shops, and drafting and business offices, were erected. An act of incorporation was obtained April 15, 1818; and in 1839 the finishing or machine, smiths and boiler departments of the establishment were brought from New York. The works now consist of a moulding house, with 3 cupola furnaces; a gun foundry, with 3 air furnaces; 2 boring mills,—one driven by an over-shot water-wheel and the other by a steam engine; 3 blacksmith shops; a turning shop; a finishing shop, with a pattern shop on the second story; a boiler shop; a punching machine house; 5 pattern houses; a fire engine house, an office, and several smaller buildings. A dock on the river belongs to these works, and a branch from the r. r. extends to them. From 400 to 600 men are employed. Shafts 2 ft. in diameter, and of 15 tons' weight, have been forged here.

⁸ This village, together with barracks for 2000 men, was burned in Oct. 1777, by a detachment of the enemy on their way up the Hudson to cooperate with Gen. Burgoyne. Two small forts were erected here during the Revolution, and traces of them are yet visible.

⁹ Davenport built the first house at Coldspring, in 1715. David Hurts, and several families named Haight, Blומר, and Wilson, settled in the town in 1720. John Meeks was the first settler at Continental Village, and John Rogers settled a little s. of the same place about 1730. Jas. Stanley settled in the town in 1750, and Thos. Sables in 1756. The first gristmill was built about 1762, by Beverly Robinson, at Continental Village.

¹⁰ Col. Robinson's house, situated at the foot of Sugar Leaf Mt., was the headquarters of Gens. Putnam and Parsons in 1778-79, and of Gen. Arnold at the time of his treason. The building is still standing, and is owned by Richard D. Arden, by whom it is carefully preserved in its original character. Col. Robinson granted a glebe to St. Philip's Church in The Highlands, 1 mi. e. of Garrisons, which was confirmed by the act of March 27, 1794. The church was used as a barrack during the Revolution.—*Blake's Hist. Putnam Co.*, pp. 180-209; *Sabine's Loyalists*, p. 562.

¹¹ 4 M. E., 2 Prot. E., Bap., Presb., and R. C.

name was changed Feb. 13, 1840. It lies on the S. border of the Putnam, Putnam, and Carmel. Its surface is broken by steep and rocky mountain ridges, generally running in a S. direction, and separated by narrow valleys. These mountain ridges constitute a part of the Highlands. The principal streams are Canopus Creek, Canopus Lake Creek, and Peekskill Hollow Brook. Canopus Lake is a beautiful sheet of water near the center of the county. The valleys is a moderately fertile, sandy and gravelly loam. Iron ore is found in several localities, but in places so difficult of access that it is not mined to any considerable extent. **Oregon**, at the confluence of Peekskill Hollow Brook and Canopus Lake Creek, contains 17 houses, and **Crofts Corners** contains 2 churches and 10 houses. **Tomkins Corners** is a hamlet. Among the early settlers were families named Dusenbury and Adams. The 1790 census reports 4 churches in town: 3 M. E. and 1 Bap.

SOUTHEAST—was formed from Fredericks town and *Northwestern* March 7, 1788. A part of Patterson was taken off, as "*Franklin*," in 1795. It is the S. E. corner of the county. Its surface is rolling and hilly. The streams are the E. and middle branches of Great River and their tributaries. Several small lakes and ponds lie among the hills. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam. Iron ore abounds, but no mines are wrought at the present time. About 100 gals. of milk are sent daily from this town to the New York market. **Brewsters Station**, (p. v.) on the Harlem R. R., contains 1 church and a bank, and has a pop. of 179. **Heddingville** and **Brush Hollow** are hamlets. **Southeast Center** has 144 houses, 1 church, and **Milltown** (p. v.) 167. **De Forest Corners**, **Doanesburgh**, **Foggingtown**, and **Dykemans Station** (Dykemans p. v.) are hamlets. This was one of the first settled towns in the co.⁵ The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Elisha Kent, grandfather of the late Chancellor, about the year 1730.⁶

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Putnam County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1878.			POPULATION.		AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.										
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	Schools.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Hay.	Timothy.	
Carmel.....	16,690	5,271½	941,854	36,298	1,004,154	1,109	1377	15	48	11	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Kent.....	10,242	6,617	470,929	151,137	622,066	574	774	15	48	11	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Putnam.....	10,784	6,723	669,427	169,689	839,116	704	774	15	48	11	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Philips town.....	11,935	1,227	791,556	131,200	922,756	874	774	15	48	11	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Putnam Valley.....	16,141	7,667	1,011,411	88,579	1,100,000	1,109	1,377	15	48	11	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Southeast.....	189,964	3,164½	990,479	227,287	1,217,766	1,941	1,994	174	47	11	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total.....	344,977	44,447½	4,974,121	1,061,680	6,035,801	6,976	8,074	247	274	11	1	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Wheat.	Spring.	Barley of Rye.	Wheat of Potatoes.	Wheat of Apples.	Wheat of Hops.	Wheat of Tobacco.	Wheat of Other.
Carmel.....	48	1,122	2,313	2,171	1,847	5,29	77,943	6,46	14,88	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Kent.....	28	1,176	1,116	1,440	768	2,886	27,188	4,21	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Putnam.....	208	2,174	509	509	971	3,148	22,274	4,06	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Philips town.....	67	1,145	87	68	1,194	3,071	1,377	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Putnam Valley.....	33	1,871	97	822	1,144	4,375	28,77	1,431	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Southeast.....	344	393	2437	154	1,071	4,184	49,111	6,72	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Total.....	1,308	7,70	7,841	788	6,997	26,441	1,78,814	27,574	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	

1 Canopus Lake is 2 mi long by 1 wide. Clear, Muddy, Peltons, S. pond, two islands, Cranberry, Kargis, and W. k. Pond are situated E. of it, and water in the E. end.
 2 On the farm of Harry Child are the ruins of the Hempstead Hoop, built in 178 by a detachment of the Mass. line, and one of the companies from Hempstead, L. I.
 3 S. S. Kent's name was first found as appearing Dec. 17, 1757, and confirmed March 24, 1772. The word "Kent" in the name was dropped March 17, 1795.
 4 Tomkins and Kent's children were the first to settle in the town.
 5 Among the early settlers were families named Dusenbury and Adams. The town was settled by the Rev. Elisha Kent, grandfather of the late Chancellor, from Massachusetts, in 1730. He was the first to settle in the town, and remained at 17 on the farm of the late Chancellor, and died in 1773.
 6 The census reports 4 churches in town: 3 M. E. and 1 Baptist Union.

QUEENS COUNTY.



This county was organized Nov. 1, 1683,¹ having previously been included in the North and West Ridings of York-shire.² Its original bounds have not been changed. It lies upon Long Island, near the w. extremity, is centrally distant 133 mi. from Albany, and contains 410 sq. mi. It extends across the island, bordering both upon Long Island Sound and the ocean. Its coasts are deeply indented by irregular inlets, bays, and harbors. The principal of these upon the sound are Oyster Bay, Cold Spring and Oyster Harbors, Mill Neck Creek, Hempstead Harbor, Manhasset Bay, Little Neck Bay, Little Bay, Powells Cove, Flushing Bay, and Bowery Bay. Upon the East River are Halletts Cove and the narrow passage of Hell Gate, and upon the s. shore, Jamaica, Hempstead, and South Oyster

Bays. Along these bays and the creeks that flow into them are wide salt meadows, the most extensive being upon the s. shore. Outside of the bays on the ocean side is a series of beaches and shifting sand-ridges, affording a complete protection from the storms of the ocean. These beaches are divided into distinct parts by several inlets opening into the bays.³

Inclosed in the bays within the beaches is a great number of low, marshy islands separated by narrow tidal streams and covered with sedges.⁴ A wide strip bordering immediately upon the bays is of the same marshy character. Along the deep bays upon the n. coast are small patches of salt meadow; but the greater part of the land upon the capes, necks, and promontories is of a most excellent character.⁵ A range of hills 100 to 300 feet high extends in a general e. and w. direction through the co., a little n. of the center, and irregular spurs extend northward to the sound. From the base of the ridge a wide, unbroken plain extends to the s. to the salt marshes which surround the bays.⁶

The streams of the co. are mostly small, and afford but a limited amount of water-power. At the mouth of several of the creeks on both the n. and s. shores the ebbing tide is used for hydraulic purposes. At the head of several of the streams are little, fresh water ponds,⁷ the principal of which is Success Pond,⁸ near the top of the high ridge in the s.e. corner of Flushing. The soil upon the n. side is a productive, sandy loam, in some places mixed with clay. The plains have a coarse, sandy soil, which is rendered productive only at considerable cost. Along the borders of the salt meadows is a strip of light, sandy soil, easily cultivated and of moderate fertility.⁹

The people are principally engaged in agriculture and market gardening. Fishing and the taking of oysters afford occupation to a large number of people. An extensive coasting trade is carried on, and the co. each year furnishes a large quota of sailors. Manufactures are extensive and various, and are confined principally to the n. shore.

The co. courthouse is situated upon the plains of North Hempstead, a little n.e. of Mineola station and p.o., and near the geographical center of the co.¹⁰

¹ Named in compliment to the wife of Charles II.

² By a convention held at Hempstead in 1665, Long Island, Staten Island, and a part of Westchester were divided into a shire called "Yorkshire," for the purpose of holding courts and administering justice. This was subdivided into "boroughs," known as "East River," (subdivided into "West River," Kings, Staten Island, and Newtown) and "New York," (subdivided into West and East River).—*Thompson's Hist. L. I.*, p. 15.

³ The principal of the inlets are Bay Island, New and Gilgo Inlets, and the entrance into Jamaica Bay; and the principal beaches are Jones, Long, and Rockaway Beaches. The first named is a favorite resort for summer residences and bathing.

⁴ These islands are usually the common property of the towns, and are valuable chiefly for their hunting and fishing grounds. In immense numbers of waterfowl find them; and a considerable number of persons gain a livelihood by fishing here in summer, and hunting in winter. The U. S. Government has reserved the right to establish upon the s. shore, and the Governor appoints U. S. water marshes for their use.

⁵ A considerable portion of this coast is high, affording beautiful sites for country residences.

⁶ The height at Jamaica is 43 to 60 feet above sea level. The ascent from Jamaica to Hempstead Junction is 50 feet, and from thence to the Success Branch is 100 feet, making the latter 150 feet, which is the highest point on the island. The descent of these plains southward is so gradual as scarcely to be apparent.

The Hempstead Branch of the n.e. descends 40 feet in 2½ mi., and the Success Branch rises 60 feet in less than 4 mi. The highest point on the island is Harbor Hill, at the head of Hempstead Harbor, 310 feet above tide.

⁷ Several of these ponds have recently been purchased to supply the Brooklyn Waterworks.

⁸ Called by the Indians "Success," from which the present name is supposed to be derived. The water is clear and cold, with an average depth of 10 feet. The pond is about 500 rods in circumference, is surrounded by a high bank, and has an outlet, but does not usually overflow. It is said to be 100 to 150 feet above tide.—*Prince's Hist. L. I.*, p. 27; *Thompson's L. I.*, p. 66.

⁹ Extensive tracts in the southern section are devoted to gardening for the city markets. The s. side, originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, is under fine cultivation, and is largely devoted to the raising of fruit. Flushing excels in nurseries of fruit and ornamental trees, for which this co. is second only to Monroe. The best timber is raised along the s. shore eastward from Glen Cove, in considerable quantities, for treenails and posts. In Oyster Bay large quantities of asparagus are raised for market; and the soil appears to be finely adapted to this crop. Milk is sent to market in large quantities by rail, especially from near Jericho, Westbury, and Hempstead.

¹⁰ The first court was held at the "North Riding of York-shire" was held at Jamaica in 1683; and a building called the "County

The jail occupies a portion of the courthouse building. The county is served by a spacious brick building in the village of Jamaica and in the same building are the offices of the Supt. and Board of Supervisors. The co. has no post-office, but a large number of private accommodations for its own paupers.

The Brooklyn and Jamaica R.R., extending w. from Jamaica to the city, is here joined by the Long Island R.R., which extends e. from Jamaica through Hempstead, North Hempstead and Oyster Bay. The Flushing R.R. extends w. from Flushing Village through Newtown to the mouth of Newtown Creek. The Syosset Branch R.R. connects Hillside with the L. I. R.R., with the village of Syosset, 3½ mi. S.

There are 7 newspapers published in the co.: 2 at Jamaica, 2 at Hempstead, 2 at Flushing, and 1 at Glen Cove.

The co. was mostly settled by English immigrants, under the authority of the Dutch Government during the last 20 years of its existence. The N. extremity of Long Island was claimed by the English colonies of New England, and the boundary line was the subject of a long and angry dispute, which was never entirely settled until the final adjudication of New York by the British in 1664. The whole of this co. was under the Dutch except Oyster Bay, which was a separate territory. The first planters came on in considerable numbers, and were associated in the purchase of the lands from the Indians. They were mostly united by a common religion, and many of them were invested with certain civil rights, which were afterward confirmed by the English Government of New York, and some of which continue to the present time. The people soon became the seat of magistrates and municipal officers, from which the Dutch Government seldom seems to have been pleased.

The people employed their own minister, and enjoyed comparative religious freedom. The Dutch, however, did not faithfully carry out the agreement which they had entered into with the settlers, and, in 1653, delegates were sent to the city to remonstrate against certain abuses. This was not heeded, and when the people again met for a like purpose they were ordered to disperse. The inhabitants rejoiced when the Dutch rule was finally broken, and they came under the protection of the English. Gov. Nicoll, the first English Governor, convened deputies from the several towns upon Long Island, who met at Hempstead in the Spring of 1665. A code of laws and ordinances was adopted, a shire was erected, the names of towns were changed, boundaries were settled, and affairs were regulated to meet the views of the new government. From this time onward could be taken without purchase from the Indians and patent from the Governor.

During the Revolution considerable numbers of the people joined theoyalists, and the co. was mostly in quiet possession of the enemy. Robberies were common, especially along the shore. Presbyterian churches were everywhere used for military purposes. A petty warfare was carried on in whaleboats, and daring exploits were performed by partisans of both sides.

H. I. was established in 1784. From 1787 to 1797, the courts were held in the first church, when a new edifice was built, when a court-house was erected by subscription, when a new edifice was burned. By statute of March 1, 1797, the court-house was raised to a great height, and in the present appearance, built in 1807. The court-house is a white stone building, and the steeple is a fine specimen of the architecture of the time. The court-house is a fine specimen of the architecture of the time. The court-house is a fine specimen of the architecture of the time.

In the case of the settlement of the land, the people were divided into two parties, the one in favor of the Dutch, and the other in favor of the English. The Dutch were supported by the Indians, and the English by the settlers. The Dutch were supported by the Indians, and the English by the settlers.

The court-house and the jail were built at the expense of the people, and were completed in 1797. The court-house and the jail were built at the expense of the people, and were completed in 1797.

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FLUSHING¹—was first granted by letters patent—issued by the Dutch Governor Keift, Oct. 10, 1645—to a company of English immigrants.² This grant was confirmed by Gov. Nicoll, Feb. 1666, and by Gov. Dongan, March 23, 1685.³ Under the provisions of these charters a considerable amount of land was held in common, to be under the charge of 5 trustees, elected annually.⁴ It was recognized as a town under the State Government, March 7, 1788.⁵ It lies upon the n. border of the co., w. of the center. Its surface is moderately uneven and has a gentle inclination to the n. A low range of hills extends along its s. border and separates it from Jamaica. Flushing Creek, the principal stream, forms a portion of the w. boundary. The principal indentations upon the coast are Flushing Bay, Powells Cove, Little Bay, and Little Neck Bay. An extensive salt marsh extends along Flushing Creek and the head of Flushing Bay.⁶ The soil is a fine quality of productive sandy loam. Gardening, fruit growing,⁷ and the nursery business⁸ constitute the leading pursuits of the people. The town supports its own poor, and has a house and farm for their accommodation. **Flushing**, (p.v.) at the head of Flushing Bay, was incorp. April 9, 1813. It contains 8 churches, 2 newspaper offices, several private seminaries,⁹ and has a limited amount of manufactures.¹⁰ It is connected with New York by the Flushing R.R. and by a steam ferry from Hunters Point. From its proximity to New York, it has become the residence of many wealthy persons doing business in the city. Pop. 3,488. **College Point**,¹¹ (p.v.) on the sound, e. of Flushing Bay, is a modern village, settled mostly by Germans. It contains 2 churches, and an immense manufactory of whalebone, India rubber, and ratan, giving employment to 500 to 700 hands. Pop. 1,150. **Whitestone**¹² (p.v.) is located on the sound, in the extreme n. part of the town. It contains 2 churches, and an extensive tin and sheet ironware manufactory.¹³ Pop. 630. **Marathon**, at the head of Little Neck Bay, is a small, straggling village with one church. Several of the neighborhoods in this town are known by distinct local names.¹⁴ **Wilkins Point** has recently been purchased by the U. S. Government for the site of a fort.¹⁵ There are now 13 churches in town.¹⁶ The first settlements were made by English, who probably had first settled in Holland. They arrived at "*New Amsterdam*" in 1645. They were Non-conformists in religion, and settled on the Dutch dominions under the promise of entire religious freedom.¹⁷ But the Dutch soon commenced a series of persecutions that continued until the time of the British conquest in 1664. Several French Protestant families found their way into this town after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; but few of their descendants are now found. The fruits introduced by these people are said to have given the first direction to the nursery business for which this town is so celebrated. During the Revolution a British force was stationed here.

HEMPSTEAD—was granted by Gov. Keift to several English families, Nov. 14, 1644. This patent was confirmed by Gov. Nicoll, March 6, 1666, and by Gov. Dongan, April 17, 1685.¹⁸

¹ Named by the Dutch "*Flisseggen*," from a place in Holland.
² The first patentees were Thos. Farrington, John Lawrence, John Hicks, John Townsend, Thos. Stiles, Robert Field, Thos. Sand, John Marston, Thos. Applegate, Lawrence Dutch, Wm. Lawrence, Henry Sawtell, Wm. Thorne, Michael Willard, Robt. Firman, and Wm. Widgeon for themselves and associates.

³ The patentees named in the patent of Gov. Nicoll were John Lawrence, (alderman of New York City,) Richard Cornwall, Chas. Bridges, Wm. Lawrence, Robert Terry, Wm. Noble, John Forlush, Chas. Doughty, Robt. Field, Philip Udell, Thos. Stiles, Benj. Field, Wm. Pidgeon, John Adams, John Hinchman, Nicholas Pannell, Tobias Peckes and John Bowne; and those in the patent of Gov. Dongan were Chas. Doughty, Thos. Willett, John Bowne, Matthias Harvey, Thos. Hicks, Richard Cornwall, John Hinchman, Jonathan Wright, and Saml. Hoyt.—*Patents*, I. 64, V. 222, 325, *S. C. Office*.

⁴ These lands have since been mostly taken up by individuals, though the trustees are still elected to take charge of the remainder. The town records were burned, Oct. 31, 1797, by a servant girl, who was afterward hung for the deed.

⁵ By the General Act, establishing towns.

⁶ A chalybeate spring was discovered near the head of this marsh in 1806. It was named "*Crotonham Springs*," and for a time attracted much attention.

⁷ The principal fruit grown are cherries, of which large quantities are annually sent to the New York market.

⁸ Flushing has a wide reputation for its nurseries, of which there are six, occupying 246 acres and valued at \$124,000. The first nursery was commenced about 1750. They now furnish every species of fruit tree, ornamental shrub, and exotic plant cultivated in the country.

⁹ The principal of these schools are the Flushing Institute, the Flushing Female College, and the Linman Hill Seminary.

¹⁰ The principal manufactures are the Excelsior Emery and Sand Paper Manufactory, a steam planing and saw mill, and a tide-grist-mill.

¹¹ This place was formerly known as "*Lawrence Neck*." Several farms have been laid out into village plats, each one taking a distinct name. An Episcopal college was incorp. here in 1840; but it has since been abandoned. The location of this institution gave the name to the village.

¹² Named from a large boulder near the landing. The place was first called "*Cook's Hill*" and afterward "*Crotonville*."

¹³ This establishment gives employment to 430 hands.

¹⁴ **Bay Side**—the seat of A. G. Mickel, Ex-Mayor of New York—and **Springville** are near Little Neck Bay. **Fresh Meadows, Ireland**, and **Spring Hill** are localities s.e. of Flushing Village. **Rocky Hill** and **Union Place** are farming neighborhoods. Spring Hill was the residence of Cadwallader Colden, who died here Sept. 20, 1776. His son espoused the cause of the Royalists, and his estate was confiscated.

¹⁵ When fortified, this point will completely command the channel on the n., and render the approach of ships of war toward New York impossible from that direction.

¹⁶ Of these there are at Flushing, 2 Friends, Prot. E., M. E., Ref. Prot. D., R. C., Cong., and Bap.; at College Point, R. C. and Luth.; at Whitestone, Prot. E. and M. E.; and at Marathon, a Prot. E.

¹⁷ The religious faith of these people was much the same as that afterward professed by the Quakers, who had not become at that period a distinct sect in England. Their first religious teacher was Francis Doughty, from Taunton, Mass., a Baptist, who became a Quaker in 1657, as did many of the inhabitants. The celebrated Gen. Fox visited America in 1672 and preached in this town. He was entertained at the house of John Bowne, who had particularly suffered from the persecutions of the Dutch; but, his dwelling not being sufficiently large to accommodate the audience, his hearers assembled under the shade of the venerable oaks, one of which is still standing. The Bowne House stands in Parsons & Co.'s Commercial Garden and Nursery, and is in a fine state of preservation.

¹⁸ The grantees named in the first patent were Robert Ford-

Upon the erection of North Hempstead, in 1784, its name was changed to South Hempstead; and its present name was re-adopted Feb. 5, 1796. It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It lies upon the s. side of the island, extending 20 mi. along the ocean, and embracing about 100 sq. mi. The shore is bordered by a line of beaches and sand hills; and within them are Hempstead and South Oyster Bays, inclosing a large number of low, sedge islands. West of the bay a long, narrow sandbar, known as Rockaway Beach,¹ extends to the s. w., forming the e. boundary of Jamaica Bay. Wide salt meadows border upon the bays, and from them the land spreads out into an almost perfectly level plain.² The soil along the borders of the marshes is moderately fertile, and upon the plain it consists of sand and fine gravel, which is naturally barren, although it may be made productive by the proper application of manures. A considerable portion of the marshes and plain belongs to the town and is used as common property.³ The people are largely engaged in market gardening. There is no poorhouse; but the paupers are annually put up at auction and struck off to the lowest bidder. **Hempstead**, (p. v.) near the center of the town, was incorp. June 20, 1853. It contains 3 churches, the Hempstead Seminary,⁴ and 1,486 inhabitants. Along the s. shore are several villages, generally scattered and extended over a large territory. They are mostly surrounded by gardens and orchards. **Jerusalem South**, (p. v.) in the s. e. corner, contains a gristmill and Friends' meetinghouse; next w. are respectively **Bridge Haven**, containing a gristmill and church, **Merrick**,⁵ (p. v.) and **Greenwich Point**, two farming neighborhoods; **Freeport**,⁶ (p. v.) a fishing village, containing 2 churches; **Milburn**, **Baldwinville**, and **Christian Hook**, hamlets; **Rockville Center**, (p. v.) containing 1 church; **Near Rockaway**, a hamlet, and **Far Rockaway**, (Rockaway p. o.) a noted sea-bathing place.⁷ **Valley Stream** and **Fosters Meadows** are two scattered settlements along the e. border. **New Bridge**, (formerly "Little Neck,") **Washington Square**, and **Brookfield** are farming neighborhoods. The first settlements were made in 1643, by a colony of English, who had previously settled at Weathersfield and Stamford, in Conn. They founded the first English settlement within the co.⁸ The town early acquired a prominent rank, and its records (preserved at North Hempstead) contain a large amount of valuable historical information. Horse races were established here by the Governor in 1690. The first church (Presb.) was started in 1648. There are 18 churches in town.⁹

JAMAICA¹⁰—was first granted for settlement by Gov. Stuyvesant, March 21, 1656; and a more ample patent was granted in 1660. The rights of the town were confirmed by Gov. Nicoll, Feb. 15, 1666, and by Gov. Dongan, March 17, 1686.¹¹ It was recognized as a town March 7,

ham, John Strickland, John Ogden, John Karman, John Lawrence, and Jonas Wood; those in the second patent were John Hicks, J. P., Capt. John Seaman, Richard Gildersleeve, Robert Jackson, John Karman, John Smith, sr. and jr.; and those in the third were Capt. John Seaman, Simon Searing, John Jackson, James Pine, sr., Richard Gildersleeve, sr., and Nathl. Peasall. —*Thompson's Hist. L. I.*, II, 14; *Patents*, IV, 55, V, 182; *See. Office*.

¹ The co. seal presents a view of sea and shore from this beach. The name is of Indian origin. This point was formerly inclosed by a fence from Hempstead to Jamaica Bays, and was used for pasturing cattle, horses, and sheep.

² This plain is 15 mi. long and 4 broad. When first known to the Europeans, it was destitute of timber and covered with grass. The annual burning of this grass was prohibited by statute in 1726. It is mostly uninclosed, and used as pasture.

³ About 16,000 acres of the plain and the salt meadows are common property. The time for cutting the hay is fixed at the annual town meetings, and the first one on the ground has the choice of location. This leads the farmers to the meadows at an early hour on the appointed day; and sometimes during the night previous, when they stand with the hay in hand, ready at the first glimpse of sunrise to strike into the grass before them and mow around as large a piece as they may be able. Several hundred men are often thus employed. Each inhabitant may hire as many laborers as he chooses, and may cut for sale. North Hempstead formerly enjoyed the right of cutting grass upon these meadows, but has been practically deprived of it for many years. See page 545.

⁴ This is a private seminary owned by a joint stock company.

⁵ On old documents variously spelled "*M. co.*," "*Moroko*," and "*M. v. v. v.*" The name was derived from a tribe of Indians that lived in the vicinity.

⁶ First settled by Edward Raynor, and formerly known as "*Raynorstown*."

⁷ This place contains the Pavilion,—an immense hotel,—and several large summer boarding houses.

⁸ Among the early settlers were Rev. Richard Denton, Jonas Wood, Wm. Raynor, Robert Coe, Richard Gildersleeve, Robert Jackson, John Ogden, John Karman, Capt. John Underhill, Andrew Ward, Thurston and Robt. Raynor, Matthew Mitchell,

and Robert Fordham. In 1647 the first eight, with Robt. Ashman, Jeremy, Edmund, and Terry Wood, Fein, and John Coe, Sam'l Strickland, John Tapping, John Fordham, Wm. and John Lawrence, Henry Hudson, Thomas Ireland, Richard Valentine, Wm. Tickstone, Nicholas Tanton, Wm., John, sr. and jr., Jos., and Alvin Smith, Richard, jr., Sam'l, Dan'l, and Nathl. Denton, Thos. Armitage, Simon Searing, Thomas Willet, Henry Piers, m. Jos. and Wm. Scott, Henry Winston, Richard and John Lewis, Thos. Stevenson, John Stodge, John and Robert Williams, Wm. Rogers, Richard Ogden, John Loucks, Wm. Washburne, Thos. Sherman, Francis Yates, John Ellison, Wm. Shadling, Thomas and Chas. Foster, Roger Jones, Sam'l Clark, John Todd, Thos. Pope, Daniel Whitehead, Edward Raynor, John Smith, Sam'l Baucus, and John Strickland were freeholders, and shared in the division of the lands. A part of the above locations are now included in North Hempstead. The first child born of white parents in town was Gabel Karman, son of John Karman, Jan. 9, 1645. An order was made at their General Court, Sept. 16, 1660, requiring all persons to "prepare to the publick Meetings and Assemblies on the Lords days, and on publick days of fastings and thanksgivings, appointed by publick authority, both on the forenoons and afternoons," under a penalty of 5 guilders for the first, 10 for the second, and 20 for the third offense. The Rev. Richard Denton, a prominent founder, was then first pastor. He returned to England in 1676, and wrote a historical account of New York, which was published in London in 1679.

⁹ 10 M. E., 3 Presb., 12 Prot., 2 R. C., and one Friends'. Near the M. E. Church in South Hempstead is a monument erected to the memory of 129 English and Irish immigrants who perished on the ships *Restol* and *Mexico*, wrecked Nov. 21, 1820, and Jan. 2, 1857.

¹⁰ It was first proposed to name this place "*Thompson's*." Many of the first settlers preferred the name of "*Stuyvesant*," and the Dutch named it "*Beu dergh*," signifying "our own town." The present name is by some considered as from the Indians "*Jamaica*."

¹¹ The first patent of confirmation contained the names of Daniel Denton, J. P., Robt. Coe, Capt. Bryan Scott, m. Wm. Hallet, Andrew Messenger, and Nathaniel Denton; and the second named 24 persons.—*Patents*, I, 69, 91, V, 132; 8 v. *Q. v.*

1788. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. A range of low sand hills forms its n. boundary; but the remainder of the town consists of an extensive sand plain, and a series of wide salt marshes along the shore. Jamaica Bay, forming its s. boundary, incloses a large number of low, marshy islands. Several small streams take their rise in springs and small ponds among the hills and flow s. to the bay.¹ The soil is light and sandy. A considerable tract immediately bordering upon the marshes is kept in a high state of fertility by artificial means, and is devoted to market gardening. This town has long been celebrated for its race courses.² The town poor are annually let to the lowest bidder.³ **Jamaica**, (p. v.) near the n. border of the town, was incorp. April 14, 1814. It contains 6 churches, the Union Hall Academy,⁴ several private seminaries, a union school, 2 newspaper offices, and several manufactories.⁵ Pop. 2,817. **Woodhaven** was organized in 1850 by a number of capitalists for the manufacture of shoes. **Cypress Avenue** is a r. r. station near the line of Kings co. The country in the immediate vicinity is laid out in a village plat, and named **Unionville**, from the Union Race Course; **Clarenceville** is a village plat on the r. r., e. of Jamaica; **Centerville**, a plat adjacent to the trotting course; **Hopedale** and **Jamaica Heights**, two prospective villages in the n. part; **Willow Tree**, a r. r. station, e. of Jamaica; **Queens**,⁶ (p. o.), a r. r. station near the e. line, and **Springfield**, a vicinage 3 mi. long, in the e. part, extending to the bay. The first settlement was made about 1656, by people from Hempstead, who in that year obtained leave of the Dutch Government to purchase lands and erect a town, "according unto their place limited, named Camarise, about midway from Hempstead." In 1702 the civil officers of government removed to this place, on account of prevailing sickness. An attempt was made soon after to appropriate the church to the use of the Episcopalians,—which was resisted, and a controversy commenced, which was not settled until 1728. In 1753 the General Assembly again convened at this place. During the Revolution the town was occupied by the British, and, especially in winter, large bodies of troops were stationed here. The Dutch Church was used as a storehouse. The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1663. The Ref. Prot. D. Church was formed in 1702; and the first Prot. E. services were held during the same year. The Chapel of the Sisters—a neat edifice, built of hewn granite—was erected in the Presb. Cemetery, by Nicholas Ludlum, of New York.⁷

NEWTOWN⁸—was first conveyed by patent, by Gov. Stuyvesant, in 1652. The grant was confirmed by Gov. Nicoll, March 6, 1666, and by Gov. Dongan, Nov. 25, 1683.⁹ It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It lies upon the East River and Long Island Sound, in the s. w. corner of the co., and includes North and South Brother, Rikers, and Berriens Islands.¹⁰ A range of hills extends along the s. border; but the remaining part of its surface is level or moderately uneven. Flushing Creek forms a portion of the e. boundary, and Newtown Creek, a portion of the w. boundary. Extensive salt meadows border upon these creeks and the bays. Hell Gate is a narrow, tortuous passage between Wards Island and Hallets Point, near the n. extremity of the town.¹¹ The soil is a fine quality of sandy loam. Market gardening and the cultivation of flowers are the most important business. The town poor are let out by contract. **Astoria**,¹² (p. v.) upon East River, near Hell Gate, was incorp. April 12, 1836. It contains 5 churches, a female seminary, union school, and several extensive manufactories.¹³ It is particularly distinguished for its floral gardens

¹ Several of these ponds have been purchased by the Brooklyn Water Works Company. The remains of a mastodon were found in excavating at Bufileys Pond in this town, March 27, 1858. They consisted of six molar teeth and some small fragments of bones, blackened, but not mineralized.

² A course was laid out, in colonial times, around the border of Beaver Pond—a sheet of water adjacent to the village, since drained. Union Course was laid out soon after the passage of the act of 1821, and continued under that of 1834. It is now owned by the "Union Association," formed under general act, Aug. 2, 1858, with a capital of \$100,000. It is a few feet over a mile in circuit. There is a trotting course, s. e. of the former.

³ The town elects trustees annually to manage its property. It has a fund—given by Henry Townsend nearly two centuries ago—"for the relief of poor widows and children, persons blind, lame, or aged, and such as should be unable to get a living, or any that should suffer by fire and whose necessities might call for relief."

⁴ This institution was incorp. Feb. 29, 1792.

⁵ A carriage factory and the repair shops of the L. I. R. R.

⁶ Formerly called "*Brusoville*." The name was changed at a public meeting, Jan. 1, 1857.

⁷ There are now 7 churches in town; 2 M. E., Af. Meth., Ref. Prot. D., Presb., Prot. E., and R. C.

⁸ Named "*Middleburg*," under the Dutch.

⁹ The first deed of confirmation contained the names of Capt.

Richard Betts, J. P., Capt. Thos. Lawrence, Capt. John Coe, John Burroughs, Ralph Hunt, Dan'l Whitehead, and J. Burger Vost; and the second the names of 108 freeholders. The annual quit-rent was \$32 4s.—*Patents*, II, 78; *Sec. Office*; *Thompson's Hist. L. I.*, II, 142.

¹⁰ These islands are cultivated as gardens. Berriens, near Lawrence Point, has an area of 12 acres. Rikers is the largest and most valuable, and was formerly called "*Hewletts Island*," from its having been the residence of Gov. Hewlett. It is 1 mi. from the mainland, and contains over 50 acres. It was confirmed to Guisbert Biker by Stuyvesant, Dec. 24, 1667, and is still owned by the family.—*Thompson's Hist.*, II, 154.

¹¹ This name was probably derived from the Dutch "*Hellig*," angry, and "*gat*," a gate. It is often softened down to "*Hell Gate*." From the earliest time this has been a difficult strait to navigate, owing to sunken rocks and the strong current of the tide. In 1852 the rocks were mostly removed by a system of submarine blasting and the navigation greatly improved.

¹² This place was formerly known as "*Hallets Cove*," and was settled by Stephen A. and John C. Halsey. At the time of its incorporation it was proposed to call it "*Sansowick*," from the Indian name of a stream near by; but the name Astoria was adopted, in hope of securing a gratuity from John Jacob Astor. In this, however, the people were disappointed, as he gave only \$100 to the seminary.

¹³ The principal manufactories are the chemical works for

and greenhouses.¹ It is connected with New York by ferries, and is inhabited by many persons doing business in the city. Pop. about 3,200. **Ravenswood**, (p. v.), upon the East River, is a suburban village, and the houses consist mostly of costly residences. The poorhouse farms of New York City were located at this place previous to the purchase of the islands in the river for that purpose.² A rifle-cartridge factory exploded here about 1850, occasioning a great destruction of life. **Hunters Point**³ is a newly surveyed and thinly settled village, immediately S. of the mouth of Newtown Creek. It has several manufactories,⁴ and is rapidly increasing in business and population. **Newtown**, (p. v.), near the center, and **Perry Bridge** are stations upon the Flushing R. R.; and **Winfield** and **West Flushing** are village plats upon the same rails. **Maspeth** (p. v.) lies near the head of Newtown Creek; and **Melvina**, **Columbusville**, and **Winantsville** are village plats in the same vicinity. **Lawrenceville**, S. w. of Winfield, and **Middletown**, S. E. of Astoria, are village plats. **Locust Grove**, **Linden Hills**, **New Astoria**, **Middle Village**, and **South Williamsburgh** are localities and prospective village villages. **Dutch Kills** is a gardening neighborhood. **St. Roman Well**, a wooded island near the head of Flushing Bay, contains 7 acres, and is a favorite resort for picnic parties. **Calvary Cemetery**, on the Laurel Hills, S. of Newtown Creek, contains 75 acres, and is owned by the R. C. denomination. **The Cemetery of the Evergreens**, in the S. w. corner, is partly in Brooklyn and partly in New Lots, Kings co. It is beautifully situated upon the Cypress Hills, and contains 115 acres, with the privilege of extending its area to 500 acres. **Cypress Hills Cemetery**, E. of the latter, is also situated upon the highlands, and contains 400 acres.⁵ **Mount Olivet Cemetery** lies near Maspeth, and the **Lutheran Cemetery** near Middle Village. The National Race Course, incorp. May 31, 1854, is located near the Flushing R. R.⁶ The first settlements were made in 1651, by English immigrants, who had first located in New England. The first grant of privileges obtained from the Dutch in 1652 was followed by another more liberal in its character in 1665. The early records of the town were lost during the British occupation in the Revolution. A blockhouse was built at Hell Gate during the Revolution, and a water-battery, named Fort Stevens,⁷ during the War of 1812. The first church edifice (Presb.) of which there is any record was erected, in 1670, at Newtown Village; and the first preacher was Rev. John Moorehead, who was employed from the first settlement until his death, in 1661. The census reports 15 churches in town.⁸

NORFOLK HEMPSTEAD¹⁰—was formed from Hempstead, April 6, 1784. It lies upon Long Island Sound, between Hempstead Harbor and Little York Bay, and on the S. extends to near the center of Hempstead Plains. A range of hills extends E. and W. through near the center; and from them spurs extend to the Sound, giving to the N. part a moderately hilly character. Hempstead Harbor and Manhasset Bay are irregular bays extending far inland, dividing the coast into "necks" and points,—the principal of which are Cow and Great Necks, Motts, Prospect, Sands,

making dry alkalies, the U. S. Vulcanized Gutta Percha Belting and Packing Works, and an extensive carpet factory.

² Captain Thornburn, the celebrated seaman and navigator, had a nursery here from 1842 to 1843. There are now extensive establishments for supplying the city market, besides many gentleman's greenhouses, grapevines, &c.

³ At, in 1844-5, the corporation of New York City erected extensive buildings, about 1½ m. S. from Astoria, for a pauper establishment, which were sold at public auction, April 16th & 17, upon the removal of these institutions to their new site on the river. "Three large buildings,—called the "R. V. Nursery," "School House," and "Infant Nursery," the property of Wm. W. Miles—were leased (May 25) to the Commissioners of Lunatic for a Ship-hoyer hospital, and other purposes. A public meeting was held immediately after at Astoria, to express indignation at the application of the property to these uses, and to demonstrate against it. The people failing to obtain their object, the premises were assailed and destroyed on the night of May 26-27, 1847, by a large mob in disguise. An attempt was made to fasten the expense of these losses upon the town; and, after repeated efforts, the owner recovered \$3,000 from the State by act of March 17, 1855.—*A Soc. Doc.*, 1848, Nos. 10, 161, 164, 186, 189, 200. *Doc.*, 1846, No. 31, and 1859, Nos. 62 and 182.

⁴ Originally called "*Ducimus*," &c. The place was afterward owned by Gov. Hunter, who died before 1826. It is designated in the U. S. as "Long Island City." Much of the property given to Union Coll. by Rev. Dr. Noy as an endowment is located here, and consists of 276-1/2 lots.

⁵ The principal manufactories are a flint glass factory, chemical works, paint and varnish factory, brewery for the manufacture of non-pils, and an oil and lubricating grease factory. Considerable shipbuilding is also done here.

⁶ Sometimes written "*Wapiti*," "*Wapiti*," &c. It was settled by English, and often designated "*English Kills*," to distinguish

it from Dutch Kills. De Witt Clinton, formerly established here a laundry for existing metallic burial cases was established here several years since.

⁷ The general act for forts is not more than 1/4 m. more than 250 acres in one lot; and hence this was located in two. A special act allows this cemetery to hold 100 acres more in the same lot. The highest point is 210 ft. above tide.

⁸ The company that owns this course is incorp. with a capital of \$250,000.

⁹ Named from Maj. Gen. Elmore Stevens, who, in his youth was a member of the "Boston Tea Party," and subsequently an officer in the Revolution and the War of 1812.

¹⁰ 2d Prot. E. G. Ref. Prot. Dec. 4, M. C. 2d Presb., 2 R. C. and 11 Bap. The Ref. Prot. Church at Newtown was first in 1674, and a Prot. E. church at the same place in 1740. A M. E. church was erected near Middle Village in 1857, chiefly through the liberality of Jos. Harper, tithing-master. Harper Brothers, publishers in New York.

¹¹ Under the act of organization a city town was formed by the right of vesting, claiming, and holding in the name of the town continued to cut grass upon the South Mead was in 1817. They each assumed the sole and entire responsibility of the town within their several limits. At the town meeting of Hempstead, April 17, 1784, a resolution was passed, viz. "That the people of that town 10 days previous to the meeting of the next year a suit was instituted, and was approved by the court of Sessions, which decided, in Dec. 1828, that North Hempstead had the power to interfere in the management of the property of the town of Hempstead. *J. Hunt*, 7, 11, 32, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Barker, and Hewletts Points, and Plum Beach.¹ The soil upon the plains is light and sandy, and in the s. part a sandy and clayey loam, very productive. The town poor are supported by the Jones Fund,² at an institution situated at Brookville, in the town of Oyster Bay; and 2 trustees are annually elected to the board having this fund in charge. **Manhasset**,³ (p. v.) near the center, a straggling village, contains 4 churches. The neck of land extending eastward of Manhasset Bay is called Manhasset.⁴ **Roslyn**, (p. v.) at the head of Hempstead Harbor and 2 mi. above the steamboat landing, contains 2 churches and several manufactories.⁵ Pop. 592. **North Hempstead** (p. o.) is at the co. courthouse; **Mineola** (p. v.) is a scattered village at the junction of the L. I. & Hempstead Branch R. Roads; **Flower Hill** is a farming neighborhood near the center of Manhasset Neck; **Moutrose**, a village plat near the country seat of Wm. C. Bryant. **Westbury**⁶ is a farming neighborhood, extending from near the courthouse to the e. line of the town. **Carl Place**, near Westbury, and **Clowesville**, near Mineola, are village plats. **Hyde Park**,⁷ near the r. r., **Lakeville**,⁸ near the line of Flushing, and **Farmers Village**, on the edge of the plains, are farming localities. **Port Washington** (p. o.) is a small village on the w. side of Manhasset Bay. The first settlement was made in the spring of 1640, by a small company of English immigrants from Lynn, Mass., under the lead of Capt. Daniel Howe, who took possession of the head of Cow Bay, under the authority of Farrett, agent of the Earl of Stirling. The Dutch sent a party of soldiers, who captured several of the intruders; but they were released upon promising to quit the place. These persons afterward made the first settlement at Southampton. The necks of land of this town were first used for pasturage in commons. During the Revolution marauding parties committed various depredations upon the people of this town, rendering both property and life insecure. The census reports 9 churches in town.⁹

OYSTER BAY¹⁰—was patented by Gov. Nicoll, Nov. 29, 1667, and confirmed by Gov. Andross, Sept. 29, 1677.¹¹ It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It occupies the e. extremity of the co., and extends across the island from the sound to the ocean. The s. shore is deeply indented by irregular bays, the principal of which are Oyster Bay, Cold Spring, and Oyster Bay Harbors, Mill Neck Creek, and Mosquito Cove. Cove Neck, Center Island,¹² and Mosquito Neck are long peninsulas formed by these bays;¹³ Lloyds Neck is a peninsula extending e. of Cold Spring Harbor. The great indentation of South Oyster Bay, separated from the ocean by Jones Beach, forms the s. boundary. This bay is bordered by salt meadows, and incloses several marshy islands belonging to the town. A range of hills extends through the s. part; and the remainder of the surface is level. The soil is a sandy and clayey loam, and with proper care is very productive. The town poor are supported by the Jones Fund.¹⁴ **Oyster Bay**, (p. v.), on Oyster Bay Harbor, contains 6 churches and 900 inhabitants;¹⁵ **Glen Cove**,¹⁶ (p. v.), near Hempstead Harbor, in the s. w. part, contains 3 churches, a printing office, fire insurance office, and a corn starch factory.¹⁷ **South Oyster Bay** (p. o.) is a scattered village on the s. shore. **Farmingdale** (p. o.) is a hamlet and r. r. station near the e. line; **Hicksville**¹⁸ (p. o.) is a r. r. station near the w. line. **Syosset**¹⁹ (p. o.) is the present terminus of a r. r. extending s. e. from

¹ A lighthouse has been erected upon Sands Point, and a life-boat station is maintained here.

² See note 14.

³ Formerly called "*Ten Yards*."

⁴ Formerly called "*Cow Neck*," and by the Indians "*Sint Nank*." It was originally inclosed from Hempstead Harbor to the creek by a fence separating it from Great Neck; and every person was entitled to put as many cattle upon it as he built standing gates or panels of fence. When afterward distributed, in 1674, these rights were called gate-rights. The number of contributors in 1678 was 60, and the number of parcels of fence 526.

⁶ Formerly called "*Hempstead Harbor*." Harbor Hill, in the rear of the village, is 319 feet high. The first paper mill in the State is said to have been built here in 1773, by Hendrick Onderdonk, grandfather of two bishops of this name, Hugh Gaime, and Henry Remsens. There are 2 paper mills, 2 grist-mills, and a sawmill at this place.

⁹ The people in this vicinity are chiefly employed in furnishing milk for the New York market.

¹¹ Upon the open grounds s. of this place, anciently called "*Schubert's Plains*," a race course was established by Gov. Nicoll in 1665. It was called "*New Market*," and continued devoted to the sports of the turf more than one hundred years.

¹² Formerly called "*Sneers*," from Success Pond in the vicinity. The name was changed to Lakesville in 1875. The towns of Flushing and Hempstead gave 618 acres, between the lake and Hyde Park, to Gov. Dongan, who had a country residence here.

¹³ Friends, 2 M. E., Af Meth., Prot. E., Ref. Prot. D., and R. C.

¹⁹ The lands and commons of this town are under the charge of the supervisor. The South Meadows are sold annually at auction, for about \$1,200. Townsmen only have the right of fishing and oystering in the waters of the town.

¹¹ Henry Townsend, sr., Nicholas and Gideon Wright, Richard Harrison, Joseph Carpenter, and Josiah Lathing were named in both patents.—*Patents*, I, 104, 162; *See Office*.

¹² Formerly called "*Hog Island*." It is connected with the main island by a beach, includes 600 acres of excellent soil, and has a brickyard, with steam power, that makes 3,000,000 bricks annually.

¹³ The principal capes or points upon the s. shore are Olivers, Sopers, Moses, Plum, Center Island, Old Neck, Fox Island, Peacock, Martinicreek, and Red Spring Points.

¹⁴ In 1826, Saml Jones gave \$30,000—known as the "Jones Fund"—for the support of the poor of this town and North Hempstead; and if the income of this fund was more than sufficient for this purpose, the surplus was to belong to Flushing. A farm was purchased at Brookville, upon which suitable buildings have been erected for the support of the poor. Walter B. Jones, the distinguished financier, also a citizen of this town, gave \$5,000 more for the same purpose. The fund is managed by 3 trustees, chosen by this town, and 2 by North Hempstead. The institution is known as the "Jones Institute;" and it supports 60 to 70 indigent persons annually.

¹⁵ P. O. changed to "*Syosset*," Jan. 20, 1846, and old name restored one week after. Jas. Colwell, appointed P. M. by Jefferson, held the office till his death, in 1854, when his grandnephew was appointed.

¹⁶ Formerly called "*Mosquito Cove*."

¹⁷ This factory employs 40 hands, and manufactures 15 tons of starch per day.

¹⁸ Named from Elias Hicks, the Quaker reformer.

¹⁹ Formerly known as "*East Woods*."

Hicksville, projected to Cold Spring. **Norwich** (East Norwich p.o.) is a farming settlement 3 mi. s. e. of Oyster Bay.¹ **Cedar Swamp**, (p.o.) s. e. of Glen Cove, and **Locust Valley**,² s. e. of the same place, are farming settlements. **Jericho** (p.o.) is a settlement, s. of Hicksville;³ **Woodbury** (p.o.) is a small village, near the e. border; **Lloyds Neck** is a farming vicinage, in the extreme s. e. part;⁴ **Bethphage** is a farming locality, and **Brookville** is a hamlet.⁵ **Tori Neck** was named from two ancient Indian forts.⁶ **Dosoris**,⁷ **Lattingtown**, and **Matinicoek**⁸ are localities s. e. of Glen Cove. An attempt was made by a party of English to make a settlement in this town in 1640; but the settlers were driven off by the Dutch. In 1642 other English parties, who had purchased lands of the Indians, were also driven off. The question of jurisdiction was a matter of debate until 1650, when commissioners were appointed on both sides to settle it. The w. boundary of Oyster Bay was fixed upon as the line of separation of the two colonies; and in 1653 the first permanent English settlement was made, upon land previously purchased of the Indians.⁹ In 1662 the town formed a close alliance with Conn. De Lancey's corps of royalists built a small fort on the hill, in the village of Oyster Bay, in 1776; and it was occupied by Simcoe's Queen's Rangers in 1773 and 78. The census reports 16 churches in town.¹⁰

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Queens County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.		DWELLINGS.			SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Dwelling-houses.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	No. of Instructors.	Children taught.
Flushing.....	11,083	3,813	\$3,184,360	\$267,119	\$3,451,479	3,950	4,011	1,113	1,500	657	5	2,953
Hempstead.....	25,463	14,888	2,660,791	319,667	3,000,427	5,294	5,213	2,622	2,651	1,409	19	4,656
Jamaica.....	14,042	5,555	2,186,430	109,156	2,382,586	2,796	2,836	866	1,065	449	7	2,246
Newtown.....	10,284	2,009	3,146,600	253,290	3,399,890	2,331	2,363	1,518	994	434	10	1,733
North Hempstead.....	23,150	7,989	2,531,400	288,750	2,823,150	4,083	4,763	867	1,566	911	11	3,199
Oyster Bay.....	33,522	22,950	3,368,605	420,769	3,789,434	4,109	3,958	1,510	1,456	994	21	3,187
Total.....	119,549	57,204	17,611,845	1,765,742	18,865,587	23,142	23,124	7,896	8,682	5,048	74	17,365

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Bush. of Wheat.	Do. of Spang.	Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	Wine, in barrels.
Flushing.....	989	534	878	862	1,924	18,586	65,771	7,165	36,489	955	42,759		
Hempstead.....	1,651	1,583	2,542	548	2,919	45,844	145,650	9,179	63,982	100	155,918		
Jamaica.....	797	323	832		329	23,193	50,515	7,960	64,494	51	46,285		
Newtown.....	1,397	139	1,165		1,269	7,422	86,577	2,655	53,983	448	17,416		
North Hempstead.....	1,236	889	1,611	2,777	2,967	28,670	111,369	11,101	34,438	1,265	61,494	249	
Oyster Bay.....	1,884	1,776	2,194	5,527	4,233	49,762	137,648	14,294	38,949	584	118,947	525	
Total.....	7,964	5,086	9,240	9,714	14,228	173,188	616,971	51,395	291,335	3,346	411,984	765	

¹ The town records are usually kept at this place.
² The p.o. at this place was called "Buckhorn" until recently.
³ Elias Hicks formerly resided here. The first settlement was made by Robert Williams, in 1659; called by the Indians "Lusum."
⁴ This neck, containing 2849 acres, is separated from the remainder of the town by Cold Spring Harbor. It is connected with Huntington, Suffolk co., by a narrow isthmus. It is primarily devoted to the raising of stock. The Indians called it "Aton-ut," and it is called "Horse-Neck" on old documents. It was patented, in 1683, to Jas. Lloyd, of Boston, and erected into a manor. The British maintained a post here during the Revolution; and one of the officers stationed there was the Duke of Clarence, afterward William IV. Daily steamers touch at Lloyd's Neck, on the w. side of the neck.
⁵ This place was settled by the Dutch, to assert their claim to lands claimed by the English. The Jones Institute is located here.
⁶ In 1775, Daniel Jones, of this place, gave £300 sterling for a charity school at Oyster Bay.
⁷ Sometimes written "Josors." It is an abbreviation of *dos uxor*, or "dowry of a wife;"—the property having come to the first settler, Coles, by his wife.
⁸ A Friends' meeting-house was erected here in 1682.
⁹ Peter Wright, Wm. Leveridge, Samuel May, and John Washburne, Thos. Armatage, Anthony Wright, Robt. Williams, and Richard Holdbrook were joint purchasers. Henry Townsend obtained a grant for a mill Sept. 1661, and erected the first mill, in 1663. There were 53 freeholders in town.
¹⁰ 4 M. E., 4 Prot. E., 4 Friends, Ep., Ref. Prot. D., Presb., and A. Meth.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.



This county was formed from Albany, Feb. 7, 1791, and named from the Rensselaer family.¹ It is centrally distant 12 mi. from Albany, and contains an area of 690 sq. mi. Its surface is very broken and hilly. Two distinct ranges of mountains extend through it s. and s., known as the Taghkanick and Petersburg Mts. The Taghkanick Range occupies the extreme e. borders of the co., and is divided from the Petersburg Mts. by the long, deep valley through which flow Kinderhook Creek and Little Hoosick and Hoosick Rivers. These mountains are wild, rugged, and rocky, rising to a height of 1000 to 2000 feet above tide, and affording wild and picturesque scenery. Their declivities are usually precipitous, and their summits are crowned with forests or masses of naked rocks. These mountains

are composed of the slate, quartz, sandstone, and limestone which constitute the Taconic rocks of Prof. Emmons. The quartz exists in the form of injected veins, and in many places the slate has been decomposed and washed away, leaving the quartz veins in the form of sharp pointed rocks, or of isolated masses. Upon the summits and sides of the mountains the soil is thin and poor; but in the valleys it consists of gravelly loam, and is moderately fertile. The Petersburg Mts. occupy the whole central part of the co. They are wild, irregular, and broken mountain masses, with precipitous sides on the e., but with more gradual declivities on the w. In some places the summits spread out over a wide surface, constituting a high, sterile plateau broken by hills and rocks. They are composed of the graywacke slates and limestone belonging to the Hudson River group. An extensive tract among these mountains, comprising a portion of Stephentown, Berlin, Sand Lake, and Poestenkill, is still covered with forests. The soil is generally hard and sterile, consisting of a stiff clay and disintegrated slate, largely underlaid by a retentive hardpan.

Hudson River is on the w. boundary of the co.; and along its bank extends an intervalle varying from a few rods to a half mile in width, and bounded by a series of bluffs 100 to 200 feet in height. From the summits of the bluffs to the foot of Petersburg Mts. the country assumes the character of a broken, hilly upland. This region is composed of the drift deposits mixed with disintegrated slates, in some places the clay, and in others the sand, predominating.

The valley of Kinderhook Creek, Little Hoosick and Hoosick Rivers extends through the e. part of the co. The summit level in this valley at S. Berlin, between the waters flowing s. and those flowing n., is 600 feet above tide. The numerous streams that flow from the Petersburg Mts. westward to the Hudson have worn deep ravines through the clay bluffs, forming lateral valleys, which extend eastward from the valley of the Hudson. Among the wild and rocky regions of the Petersburg Mts. are numerous small lakes and ponds, forming a peculiar and beautiful feature of the landscape. Several interesting mineral springs are found within the county.

The narrow intervalles, and a large portion of the uplands, are adapted to grain, and produce liberal crops, chiefly of corn, oats, spring wheat, potatoes, and flax; but the soil is generally best adapted to grazing and dairying, especially along the e. towns, where these occupations form the leading pursuits. Manufactures are extensively carried on at Troy and in the Hoosick Valley, and commerce has received much attention at Troy, and, at an earlier day, at Lansingburgh.

The principal works of internal improvement in the co. are the Troy & Greenbush R. R., a continuation of the Hudson River R. R. to Troy; the Albany & West Stockbridge R. R., extending from Greenbush in a s. e. direction, through East Greenbush and Schodack, to the s. bounds of the co., 7 mi. from the river; the Troy & Boston R. R., extending from Troy s. e. through Lansingburgh, Schaghticoke, Pittstown, Hoosick, and a corner of Petersburg, to the Vt. line; the Troy & Bennington R. R., forming a branch (5 $\frac{2}{3}$ mi. long) of the Troy & Boston R. R., from Hoosick Fall Junction to the State Line toward Bennington, Vt.; and the Albany, Vt. & Canada R. R., extending through Schaghticoke across the s. w. corner of the co., terminating at Eagle Bridge, where it connects with the Vt. roads. Besides these lines, which are within the co., several others communicate with Troy from the w. side of the river. Among these are the A. V. &

¹ This co. included a large share of the Rensselaer Manor l. of the river, and the present towns of Hoosick, Pittstown, Schaghticoke, and a part of Lansingburgh.

C. R. R., which sends a branch to West Troy; a branch of the N. Y. Central R. R., extending to Schenectady;¹ and the Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R., extending from Troy to Saratoga. The Northern and Erie Canals also both connect with the Hudson at Troy, and there is an uninterrupted steamboat navigation to New York.²

The first newspaper in the county was established at Lansingburgh, in 1787.³

The county seat is the city of Troy, situated at the head of sloop navigation on the Hudson.⁴ The courthouse—built at the joint expense of city and co., and containing the courtroom and co. and city offices⁵—is situated on the corner of Congress and Second Sts.⁶ The jail is on Ferry, corner of Fifth St. A house of industry, for the support of paupers, located on a farm of 110 acres 2 mi. s. e. of the city, was founded in 1820, on the plan of Count Rumford. In 1857 the co. poor-house was reported as being located upon a farm of 152 acres. The co. poor were let, by contract, at \$1 per week, the contractor having free use of the farm, and the services of the paupers as far as they were able to labor.⁷

The greater part of the co. was included in the patent of Killian Van Rensselaer, in 1650; and the first settlement was made by tenants under him the same year.⁸ The lands were held by the same tenure as those in Albany co., and similar difficulties have frequently occurred in endeavoring to enforce the collection of rents. Upon the death of the late Stephen Van Rensselaer the manor was divided, the portion e. of the river passing into the hands of his son William P.; and since that time a considerable portion of the leased land has been conveyed in fee.⁹ During

¹ A n. r. bridge 1000 feet long, upon this road, crosses the Hudson at Troy. Connected with it is a common road bridge.
² These ample facilities for travel are in striking contrast to the condition of things 60 years ago. By an act of March 20, 1798, Alexander J. Turner and Adolphus Skinner, for a period of 5 years, obtained the exclusive right of running a stage wagon, drawn by at least two good horses, at intervals of one week, unless prevented by badness of roads, from Troy to Hampton, on the border of Vermont. They were allowed to charge 3 cts. per mt. for passengers, and a like sum for every 150 lbs. of baggage over 14 lbs.

³ The *Northern Central and Lansingburgh Advertiser* was started at Lansingburgh, May 15, 1787, by Chabon & Babcock; it was subsequently removed to Albany.

The *Lansingburgh Gazette*, started in 1798, was subsequently for many years published as

The *Rensselaer County Gazette*, but it is now published under its first title by Alexander Kirkpatrick.

The *Farmers' Oracle* was started in 1798 at Lansingburgh by Francis Almonart; it was removed to Troy a few years after, where it was published until 1832.

The *Lansingburgh Democrat* was commenced in Dec., 1838, by Wm. J. Lamb, by whom it is still published.

The *Gold & Silver* was established at Lansingburgh in 1841 by the Rev. R. W. Smith, and was published several years.

The *Juvenile World*, of the same place, was started Sept. 1, 1845, by Rev. J. A. Pitman.

The *Farmers' Oracle*, started at Troy by Luther Pratt in 1796, was of short duration.

The *Northern Budget* was started at Troy in 1798 by Robert Moffitt and Col. Wells, and has been continued to the present time, with slight changes of name. It is now issued as a daily and weekly by F. L. Hagadorn.

The *Troy Gazette* was founded in 1802 by Thomas Collier, and was discontinued before 1818.

The *Troy Post* was commenced Sept. 1, 1812, by Parker & Bliss, and was changed July 15, 1823, to

The *Troy Sentinel*, semi-weekly, and continued until Jan. 1, 1833. From May 1, 1830, to Aug. 1831, a daily edition was issued.

The *Evangelical Restorationist*, semi-monthly, was commenced in 1825 by Adolphus Skinner.

The *Troy Review, or Religious and Musical Repository*, began Jan. 4, 1826, and continued 2 years.

The *Ecumenical Repository* (Univ.) was published in 1828.

The *Troy Republican* (Anti-Masonic) was started in 1828 by Austin & Wellington, and was continued about a year.

The *Northern Watchman* (Anti-Masonic) was commenced in 1831 by E. Wellington. In 1832 it was styled

The *Troy Watchman*, and was continued one or two years.

The *Gospel Anchor* (Univ.) started in 1831, was published by John M. Austin, and afterward by H. J. Green; it was continued until 1854.

The *Troy Press* was started in 1832 by Wm. Yates and Seth Richards, and was continued until July 1, 1834. From 1833 a daily edition was issued.

The *Troy Whig*, (d., and w.) was founded in July, 1834, by James M. Stevenson, and is still continued. The weekly since Sept. 1835, has been published as

The *Troy American*, by George Abbott.

The *Troy Statesman* was commenced in 1831, by T. J. Sutherland.

The *Botanic Advocate* was published in 1834 by Russell Buckley.

The *Trojan*, (d.,) was started in 1835, and continued a few months.

The *State Journal* was issued in 1836 by Richards & Mastin, and continued 1 year.

The *New York State Journal* was published in 1837 by T. Hartman.

The *Troy Daily Mail* was started in 1837 by Wellington & Nafw, and was continued until 1841.

The *Troy Daily Bulletin* was started in Dec. 1841, by R. Thompson.

The *Troy Daily Herald* was published in 1843 by Isaac D. Ayres.

The *Troy Temperance Mirror* was issued in 1846 by Bardwell & Kinwood.

The *Family Journal* was started in 1844 by Fisk & Co. In Sept. 1848, it appeared as

The *New York Family Journal*, and it is still continued.

The *Troy Post* was commenced by Alexander McCall, and in 1845 it was superseded by

The *Troy Traveller*, (d., and w.) Fisk & Avery were the publishers, and Wm. L. Avery editor.

The *Trojan* was started in 1846, and continued several years.

The *Rensselaer County Temperance Advocate* was begun in 1846 by S. Spooner.

The *Daily Telegraph* was published at Troy in 1846.

The *Journal of Temperance* was started in 1846 by Wm. Hager.

The *National Watchman* was commenced in 1847 by Allen & Garret, and is still published.

The *Troy Daily Times* was founded in 1851 by J. M. Francis, and is still published.

La Roche Chronique was established at Troy in 1851 by Doiman & Mathard.

The *Nassau Gazette* was started in Dec. 1850 by J. M. Geer, and continued a short time.

The *Lutheran Herald*, semi-monthly, was started at West Sand Lake by H. L. Dox, in 1844.

The *Greenbush Guardian* was commenced in Aug. 1850 by A. J. Goodrich, by whom it is still continued.

⁴ By an act of Jan. 11, 1793, the sum of £100 was appropriated for the erection of a courthouse and jail, to be built under the direction of Cornelius Lansing, Jos. C. Sherman, John Alban Ten Eyck, Mathew Taylor, and Jacob Vanderveken, who, with others, had pledged £1000 for that purpose. In 1794 a further sum of £800 was granted; in 1797, £500; and in 1798, £100.

⁵ The first co. officers were Anthony Ten Eyck, *J. C. M. Kent*, *Sarragote*; Nicholas Schuyler, *Clerk*; and Albert Fawling, *Sheriff*.

⁶ This building was begun in 1828 and finished in 1831. It is in the Grecian style, modeled from the Temple of Theodosius at Athens, omitting the side columns, and is built of 8 in. Sing marble. The first building was of brick, on the present courthouse site.

⁷ *Senate Doc. No. 8, 1857.* The committee making this report were very severe in their censure of the manner in which this establishment was kept, the inadequacy of its arrangements, and the treatment of its inmates.

⁸ See page 157.

⁹ The proportion of leased land in the several towns in 1858 is stated by the agents as follows:—In 1834 there was nearly all leased in Grafton, Nassau, Schoharie, E. Rensselaer, N. Rensselaer, and Brantwich, each about two-thirds leased; in 1840 and 1845, Rensselaer, each about one-third leased; in 1846 and 1847, Rensselaer, and Sand Lake, each about originally divided, and one-third of the manor now leased.

the French wars, the n. border of the co. was repeatedly ravaged by the enemy and the settlements were broken up. Upon the approach of Burgoyne's army, in 1777, the American families hastily fled with such property as could be easily removed, leaving the houses and farms to be plundered by the enemy. Scouting parties of the British penetrated as far s. as Lansingburgh. The battle of Bennington was fought within the limits of the co., Aug. 16, 1777,¹ and from that moment the American cause daily grew brighter.² The proprietor of the manor extended every possible assistance to the distressed families flying before the invaders, proving to them a sincere friend in their hour of need.

BERLIN—was formed from Petersburgh, Schodack, and Stephentown, March 21, 1806. A portion of Sand Lake was taken off in 1812. It lies near the center of the e. border of the co. Its surface consists of 2 ranges of mountains separated by a narrow valley extending n. and s. The hilly region is wild and broken, and the declivities are generally precipitous. The principal streams are Kinderhook Creek, flowing s., and Little Hoosick River, flowing n. The headwaters of these streams are but a few rods apart, near S. Berlin. The w. part of the town is covered with forest, in which are several fine lakes. The soil in the valley is a gravelly loam, but among the mountains it is a hard sterile clay intermixed or covered with fragments of rock. **Berlin**, (p. v.), containing 326 inhabitants, **South Berlin** (p. v.) and **Center Berlin**, (p. v.), are all situated in the valley of the Little Hoosick. **West Berlin** is a p. o. Godfrey Brimmer located near N. Berlin in 1765.³ The first church (Seventh Day Bap.) was formed at N. Berlin, in Dec. 1780; Wm. Coon was the first preacher.⁴

BRUNSWICK—was formed from Troy, March 20, 1807. A part of the town was reannexed to Troy, April 15, 1811. It lies a little n. w. of the center of the co., upon the hilly region w. of the summits of the Petersburgh Mts. The most elevated portions of the town, in the extreme e. and in the n. w. parts, are 800 to 1000 feet above tide. The principal streams are Poesten Kil, its tributary Quacken Kil, and Tomhammock Creek. The soil upon the summits of the hills is hard and sterile, but in the valleys and lowlands it consists of a fertile, gravelly loam intermixed with clay. The people are largely engaged in furnishing milk, vegetables, and hay to the Troy market. **Brunswick Center**, **East Brunswick**,⁵ **Milville**, (Eagle Mills p. o.) and **Cropseyville**⁶ (p. o.) are small villages. The first settlement was made about 1760, by a company of Germans.⁷ This town suffered greatly upon the approach of Burgoyne in 1777, and after the battle of Saratoga many families of royalists withdrew to Canada, and but few returned. There are 4 churches in town.⁸

EAST GREENBUSH—was formed from Greenbush, as "*Clinton*," Feb. 25, 1855, and its name was changed April 11, 1858. It lies on the bank of the Hudson, s. w. of the center of the co. The bluffs which border upon the river rise from the edge of the water to an elevation of 100 to 300 feet. The principal one of these, opposite Albany, is known as Pom-o-kose Hill.⁹ From the summits of these bluffs the surface spreads out into a rolling upland, rising toward the e. The chief streams are Tierken Kil,¹⁰ or Mill Creek, in the central, and Moordeners Creek in the s. w. part of the town. The soil consists of sand, gravel, and clay, and is very fertile. There are several sulphur springs in town, the principal of which is opposite Albany and is known as "Harrowgate." A large island called Papskane¹¹ lies in the river, and belongs to this town. **East Greenbush** (p. o.) is the only village. It contains the Greenbush and Schodack Academy¹² and about a dozen houses. Settlements are supposed to have commenced here as early as

¹ See p. 356.

² From this time the timid were emboldened, the secretly disaffected overawed, and great numbers before undecided now committed their fortunes to the cause of freedom.

³ Among the other early settlers were Reuben Bonested and a family named Richer, who came in soon after Mr. Brimmer. In 1769 Peter Sumners and John O. Cropsey lived at the Hollow, and in the same year David Hull and Joseph Green came into town. Col. Bentley settled near N. Berlin, and Thos. Sweet, a blacksmith, at S. Berlin. Jas. Green, a son of Joseph G., died in 1857, aged 100 years. David Hull kept the first tavern before the Revolution, and Hezekiah Hull opened an inn soon after the war. Caleb Bentley built the first grist mill, and Amos Sweet the first saw-mill, in 1780. Dr. John Forbes, the first physician, located at S. Berlin in 1775. Soon after the battle of Lexington, two companies were formed in this and the adjacent towns, a part of whom were stationed at D. Hull's for local protection, the others were engaged elsewhere in active service.

⁴ The census reports 2 churches: Bap. and Christian.

⁵ This village is the seat of a cotton batting and a sash and blind factory.

⁶ A wooden factory and tannery are located here.

⁷ Among the early settlers were David Gons, and families named Hardwick, Braunschweiger, Springer, Borek, Hayner, Outbunt, Van Arman, Hegg, Fisher, Bean, Watson, Fret, Quackenbush, Muller, Gosway, and Clum. A man named Felo kept the first inn, near the Lutheran Church, in 1760, and Henry Clum the first store at Cropseyville. The first factory was erected by a company at "Albica," now a part of Troy. The first mill was built by ——— Cross, in 1792, with no tods but an ax, saw, and auger.

⁸ 2 M. E., P. X. Luth., and Presb.

⁹ Name as given by an aged Stockbridge Indian.

¹⁰ Signifying "blustering or noisy creek."

¹¹ Sometimes written "Popsk-ne-kes" and "Papsknea."

¹² This academy is now nearly extinct.

1630.¹ During the war of 1812, extensive barracks were erected on the hills n. of Greenbush Village; and for several years the place was the center of active military preparation, and the rendezvous of large bodies of troops.² Edmund C. Genet, Minister of the French Republic to the U. S., was long a resident of this town, and died here July 14, 1834. There is but 1 church (Ref. Prot. D.) in town.

GRAFTON—was formed from Troy and Petersburg, March 20, 1807. It lies s. of the center of the co., upon the summits of the Petersburg Mts. Its surface is very rocky and broken, and a large part of it is yet covered with forests. The summits of the hills are 800 to 1200 feet above tide, and many of them are covered with huge and jagged masses of graywacke. Among the hills are 25 ponds, several of which cover an area of several hundred acres each.³ The Quacken Kil is the principal stream. The soil is chiefly clay, underlain by hardpan, and is wet, cold, and hard of cultivation. Mineral paint is made from the red argillite at Quackenkil. Considerable quantities of wood, tan bark, and charcoal are sent from this town to Troy. **Grafton**⁴ (p. v.) contains 14 houses, **East Grafton** (p. v.) 12, and **Quackenkil** (p. v.) 10. The first settlements were made by tenants under Van Rensselaer; they paid an average annual rent of 10 bushels of wheat per 100 acres.⁵ The census reports 2 churches: Bap. and M. E.

GREENBUSH⁶—was formed from "*Rensselaerwyck*," April 10, 1792. Another act of incorporation is dated March 17, 1795. A part of Sand Lake was set off in 1812, and "*Clinton*" (now E. Greenbush) and N. Greenbush in 1855, leaving but the corporate bounds of the village as defined by the act of April 9, 1852. Its surface consists of the flat intervale on the river and a portion of the adjacent hillsides. The soil is clay mixed with sand and alluvial deposits. **Greenbush** (p. v.) was incorp. April 11, 1815.⁷ Pop. about 3303. The upper part of the village, locally known as "East Albany," contains the depôts, freight houses, and machine shops of the several railroads which terminate opposite Albany, and is a place of considerable business.⁸ The first settlement was made previous to 1634.⁹ A ferry was established at the mouth of Beaver Creek in 1642, and was first kept by Hendrick Albertsen. The country around "*Beverick*" was thrown into alarm by the news of the Indian massacre at Esopus in June, 1663, and the settlers took refuge in Fort Cralo, on the patroon's farm, and a night watch was established.¹⁰ There are 4 churches in the village.¹¹

HOOSICK¹²—was formed as a district, March 21, 1772, and as a town, March 7, 1788. It lies in the S. E. corner of the co. Its surface consists of the narrow valley of Hoosick River, and the wild, rocky regions of the Taghkanick and Petersburg Mts., rising respectively on the e. and w. The two highest peaks are Foudas Hill in the s. e. and Potters Hill in the s. w., each about 900 feet above tide. The valleys are very narrow, and are bordered by steep hillsides. A belt of dark slate, which is quarried for roofing, extends along the n. bank of the river. East of the river, the rocks consist of a slaty shale and limestone, the latter furnishing lime. The principal streams are Hoosick and Wallbomsac¹³ Rivers, Punch Kil, White Creek, and Shaw Brook. The soil among the mountains is hard and sterile, but in the valleys it is principally clay, mixed with disintegrated slate. In the s. e. corner are 3 springs, from which issue nitrogen gas.¹⁴ Flax is very extensively cultivated.¹⁵ Considerable attention is also paid to manufactures. **Hoosick**

¹ Among the early settlers were the names of Van Buren, Van Hogen, Staats, Bris, Vandenberg, Witbock, Cuyler, and Van Westph.

² The cantonments contained accommodations for 4000 troops. There were also hospital accommodations for 100. This elevated position, sometimes called "Mount Madison," was supposed to be a very healthy locality; but during the first year of its occupation much sickness occurred, in consequence of the unworkable exposures of the camp.—See *Monte's Memoir, Schobee*. Several military executives for desertion took place here during the war. The old barracks have nearly disappeared.

³ These ponds are noted for the wild beauty of their locality, and they are favorite resorts of sportsmen.

⁴ Often called "Grafton Center," and humorily "*Patrons Mills*."

⁵ Among the first settlers were families named Coon, Dummer, and Owens. Stephen McClesney kept the first store and inn, in 1690. A grist mill was built at an early day by the patroon at the Center.

⁶ It was named *Greene Bush* by the Dutch, from the pine woods which originally covered the flats. Called by the Indian names of *Potomacpen* and *Tuscarroctick* in early documents. A part of Sand Lake was annexed in 1843.

⁷ The village was purchased and laid out in 1806, and for several years after its growth was quite rapid. During the War of 1812 it contained from 50 to 70 houses.

⁸ See page 552.

⁹ In that year it is mentioned that Gerrit Tomsen de Bont occupied a well stocked farm. Cornelius Moens Van Buren, an early settler on the river, had washed in 1648. Everit Ede Van Stegryn lived on Mill Creek at an early day.

¹⁰ The following names of persons constituting this settlement have been preserved. Chief Officer, Cornelius Van Ness; Captain Stephen Mullen; Adam Dingermans; Gerrit Van Ness; Jan Judijonson; Jan Van Ness; Jacobus Jansen; Yvan Hout; Isaac Wm. Bunt; Corporal, Jan Oubout; Hendrick Van Ness; Hendrick Moossen; Van Buren; Gerrit Tomsen; Hans Jansen; Hendrick Williams; and Chas. Chessen.

¹¹ Presb. R. C., est. Johns, Ep. A., and M. E.

¹² Various spellings Hoosick, Hoosick, Hoosick, &c. By some it is said to be an Indian name, and by others to be derived from Alexander Hoosick, an early settler.

¹³ In early maps and documents variously spelled "Wallbomsack," "Wallamsack," "Wallomsack," "Waldmsack," "Wallamschoek," "Wallamsck," "Waldmsck," and "Waldmsck."

¹⁴ This gas is not saturated with the water, but seems to come from the gravel beds beneath. By pressing up on a surface equal to 4 or 5 inches square, a quart of gas can be collected in 10 seconds.—*Eaton's Geol. Survey, Rept. Geol. Surv. of N. Y.*, p. 134.

¹⁵ In 1834 the product of the flax crop was over 2,000,000 lbs. of lint and 800 bush of wash.

Falls (p. v.) was incorp. April 14, 1827. Pop. 1200. It contains Ball's Seminary, 2 foundries, 2 cotton factories, 2 reaping and mowing machine factories, and 1 establishment for the manufacture of machinery for cotton and woolen factories. **North Hoosick**¹ (p. v.) contains 175 inhabitants, and **Buskirks Bridge** (p. v.) 125; **Hoosick Corners** (Hoosick p. o.) contains 30 houses, **Eagle Bridge** (p. v.) 14, **Walloomsac**² 12, **West Hoosick** (p. o.) 10, and **Potter Hill** (p. o.) 7. This town was included in the Hoosick Patent,³ granted June 3, 1688, and the Walloomsac Patent,⁴ granted June 15, 1739. The first settlements were made upon the Hoosick Patent by several Dutch families.⁵ A Dutch church was founded, and known as the "Tyoshoke Church," at Sau Coick, near the s. border of the town. The settlement at Hoosick was entirely broken up by a party of French and Indians on the 28th of Aug. 1754. Two persons were killed, and the houses, barns, and crops were destroyed.⁶ The next day the settlement of Sau Coick, s. of Hoosick, was also destroyed. The battle of Bennington was fought in this town, Aug. 16, 1777.⁷ There are 6 churches in town.⁸

LANSINGBURGH⁹—was formed from Troy and Petersburg, March 20, 1807. A tract was annexed from Schaghticoke in 1819. A part of Troy was taken off in 1836, and a part of Brunswick in 1839. It is a narrow strip of land extending along the Hudson. In the s. part the river intervals are one-fourth of a mile in width; but in the n. the bluffs rise directly from the water. In the s. e. is a high, rocky hill, 400 to 600 feet above the river. The high bluff e. of the village is called Diamond Rock. The streams are Deepi Kil and Koola Kil. The soil is a gravelly and clayey loam. The people are largely engaged in the manufacture of brushes, oilcloths, flax cordage, and malt liquors. A lock at Troy admits the passage of sloops up to this place.¹⁰ **Lansingburgh**¹¹ (p. v.) contains extensive brush, oilcloth, and other manufactories, the Lansingburgh Academy,¹² a Female Seminary,¹³ 6 churches, 2 printing offices, and about 4000 inhabitants. A covered bridge

¹ On some maps called "McNamarraville." It is the seat of a paper mill and machine shop.

² This village contains a paper mill.

³ This patent was granted to Maria Van Rensselaer, Hendrick Van Ness, Jacobus Van Cortlandt, and Gerrit Finuse. The patent extended from the Schaghticoke Tract, a distance of 2 mi., each side of the river, up to a certain fall, called Quequick; and from said falls, up the creek, to a place called Nach-a-quick-quack.

⁴ This patent contained 12,000 acres, on both sides of Walloomsac River, and lying partly in Washington co. and Vt.; it was granted to Edward Collins, James De Lancey, Gerardus Stuyvesant, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Charles Williams, and Frederick Morris.

⁵ Among these early settlers were Adam Vrooman, an Indian trader; Henry Van Ness, Abraham Fort, Lewis and Peter Vele, John Van Buskirk, Walter Van Vechten, Geo. B. Nichols, Jacob Od Kirk, Daniel Bradt, and Reykert Borne.

⁶ The invaders were supposed to be Schaghticoke Indians, who a little time before had abandoned their settlements and gone to Canada. The loss of the two settlements was estimated at £4000.—*Smith's Hist. of N. Y.*, 4th. ed. p. 397; *Trans. Ag. Soc.*, 1848, p. 909; *Hall's Hist. Fishers Fl.*, p. 69.

⁷ The battle of Bennington was one of the most important of the military events connected with the expedition of Burgoyne in 1777. About the first of Aug. the British army reached the Hudson and took possession of Fort Edward. For several weeks they had been engaged in repairing the bridges and in clearing the roads from the impediments left by the retreating Americans; and upon their arrival at the Hudson, Burgoyne congratulated himself that his troubles were at an end. His greatest source of embarrassment was in securing provisions for his army and in obtaining means of transportation. With 15 days' hard labor he was only enabled to bring 10 bateaux and 4 drags' provisions from Lake George. Learning that the Americans had collected a large quantity of military stores, cattle, and horses at Bennington, he was persuaded by Maj. Skene, against the advice of his most experienced officers, to send a party to capture them. The detachment consisted of 600 Hessians, Canadians, and troops, under the command of Col. Baum. They were instructed "to try the affections of the county, to mount Reid's dragoons, to complete Peter's corps, [of loyalists,] and obtain a large supply of cattle, horses, and carriages." Thus accomplished, he was to secure the county from Rockingham to Otter Creek, go down as far as Brattleboro, and join the main body by the great road to Albany. The detachment left the camp at Fort Edward, Aug. 12; and on the evening of the same day they surprised and captured 5 Americans at Cambridge. On the 14th they advanced as far as the mill upon Walloomsac River, in the s. e. part of Hoosick and within 12 mi. of Bennington. Gen. Stark, who commanded the American forces at Bennington, learning of the approach of the enemy, took immediate measures for defense. He sent an order to Col. Warner, at Manchester, to march immediately with his regiment of Green Mountain Boys; he rallied the neighboring militia, and on the 14th he sent out an advance guard of 200 men, under Lieut. Col. Gregg, to impede the progress of the enemy. On the

morning of the 14th he marched with his whole force to the support of Gregg, and about 5 mi. from Bennington he met Gregg in full retreat, with the enemy within 1 mi. of him. Both armies chose strong positions and threw up temporary intrenchments. Baum, alarmed at the number of Americans, sent for a reinforcement. On the 15th a heavy rain set in; and the day was spent in skirmishing and in preparing for the battle. Col. Warner's regiment arrived at Bennington in the evening, and there stopped to dry themselves and recruit after their fatiguing march. Stark, fearing the enemy might receive reinforcements, resolved to attack them early on the morning of the 16th. Previous to the signal for attack he made the following heroic speech to his men: "See there, men! there are the red-coats. Before night they are ours, or Molly Stark will be a widow." The attack was at once made simultaneously at all points. The Indians fled at the beginning of the conflict, and the Tories were soon driven from their posts, leaving the Hessians to sustain the weight of the engagement. After 2½ hours of hard fighting the enemy gave way at all points, and commenced a disorderly retreat. While the Americans were busy in plundering the abandoned camp of the enemy, and in detached parties were engaged in pursuit, Col. Bryman, with a reinforcement of 500 men, arrived. He met the flying fugitives about 2 mi. from the scene of action, and immediately charged upon the broken ranks of the Americans. The tide of battle now turned, and Stark had the mortification of seeing his army driven helplessly from the field where they had so lately been victorious. At this moment Col. Warner's regiment arrived from Bennington and checked the advance of the British. Stark rallied his broken forces behind the fresh troops, and soon the battle again became general. At sunset the British fled toward the Hoosick and were pursued by the Americans until dark. The Americans lost about 50 killed and 40 wounded. The British loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was 954. The result of this battle was disastrous in the extreme to Burgoyne, and contributed more than any other event to his final surrender at Saratoga.

⁸ 2 M. E., Bap., Ref. Prot., D., R. C., and Union.

⁹ The town was named from the village, and the latter was named from Abraham Jacob Lansing, its founder.

¹⁰ This lock was completed and opened for use Sept. 10, 1823. About 1800 the State expended large sums for the improvement of navigation to this place, and granted a lottery for that purpose.

¹¹ Formerly known as "New City." It was once claimed by Vermont as within its jurisdiction. See page 18.

¹² The Lansingburgh Academy, chartered Feb. 8, 1796. By an act passed Feb. 20, 1816, the trustees of this academy were authorized to subscribe 1000 shares to the Bank of Lansingburgh. A. Reed, from New Windsor, Conn., commenced school here in 1793, in a gambled roofed building, used as the first meeting house. Rev. Dr. Lee taught the languages at the same time.

¹³ In Oct. 1857, Rev. Salmon Hatch opened a private female seminary and boarding school. It has about 100 pupils, and employs 9 teachers.

here crosses the Hudson to Waterford. The Troy & Boston R. R. passes through the town. The village was founded by Abraham Jacob Lansing, about 1770. It was first organized under the name of "*Stone Arabia*" in 1771.¹ In May, 1775, 50 of the citizens—at the head of whom was A. J. Lansing, the proprietor—signed articles of association pledging themselves to sustain the measures recommended by the Continental or Provincial Congress. The first act of incorporation under the State government was passed April 5, 1790, at which time the village was included in the town of "*Rensselaerwyck*."² In 1791 it was included in the town of Troy. The place rapidly increased in population, and early became an important trading and commercial village. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was organized in 1784; and reorganized in 1792 as a Presb. church.³ **Speigletown** is a village of 15 houses.⁴

NASSAU—was formed from Petersburgh, Stepentown, and Schodaek, March 31, 1806, by the name of "*Phillipstown*."⁵ Its name was changed April 6, 1808. It lies near the center of the s. border of the co. Its surface is very broken. Snake Hill, in the s. w., is about 800 feet above tide. The principal streams are Kinderhook and Tsatsawassa⁶ Creeks, and Valatie Kil. There are several fine lakes among the hills, the principal of which are the Tsatsawassa and the Pattawassa. The Psantioke Swamp, w. of the center, covers several hundred acres. The soil is clay and gravel underlaid by hardpan. Considerable manufacturing is carried on in town.⁷ **Nassau**, (p. v.) incorp. March 12, 1819, is the seat of Nassau Academy. Pop. 300. **West Nassau**⁸ has 57 houses, **East Nassau** (p. v.) 45, **Hoags Corner** (p. v.) 25, **Alps** (p. v.) 24, **North Nassau** (p. v.) 15, and **Millers Corners** 10. **Brainards** (p. v.) contains a female seminary and 20 houses.⁹ The first settler was Hugh Wilson, who located on the site of Nassau Village in 1760.¹⁰ At that time a few families of the Stockbridge Indians were living where Mr. Hoag's orchard now stands.¹¹ The Indians conveyed to Joseph Primmer a tract of land s. of Hoags Pond,¹² and another tract s. of it to Hugh Wilson, May 16, 1760.¹³ Within the last 20 years a considerable quantity of land has been allowed to produce a second crop of timber. There are 7 churches in town.¹⁴

NORTH GREENBUSH—was formed from Greenbush, Feb. 23, 1855. It lies upon the Hudson, directly w. of the center of the co. The clay bluffs, 100 to 200 feet high, rise from the edge of the water, leaving little or no intervals. From the summits of the bluffs the surface spreads out into a rolling upland, broken by the deep gulleys of the streams. The principal stream is Wynants Kil, in the s. e. Aries Lake, on the e. border, is a fine sheet of water. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam interspersed with patches of clay. The people are extensively engaged in supplying the markets of Albany and Troy with garden vegetables and milk. **Bath**,¹⁵ opposite the upper part of Albany, contains about 12 houses, **Defriestville**¹⁶ (p. v.) 12, and **Wynants-Kill** (p. v.) 15. The first settlement, made by tenants under Van Rensselaer, was among the first in the manor.¹⁷ There are 3 churches in town.¹⁸

PETERSBURGH¹⁹—was formed from Stepentown, March 18, 1791. Its boundary on the line of Berlin was changed, Jan. 4, 1793; parts of Berlin and Lansingburgh were taken off in 1806, and parts of Nassau and Grafton in 1807. It lies upon the e. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface consists of two precipitous mountain ridges separated by the narrow valley of Little Hoosick River. The highest peaks are 1000 to 2000 feet above tide. The mountain regions are barren and almost inaccessible. The Hoosick River breaks through the Taghikanick Mts. in the n. e. part. The soil in the valley is a gravelly loam. **Petersburgh**, (p. v.) formerly "*Rens-*

¹ At the first meeting in "*Stone Arabia*," held Jan. 1, 1771, it was voted that A. J. Lansing and his heirs forever should be a committee of the village, with a power equal to each of the four annually chosen by the people.

² By an act of 1790, John Van Rensselaer, Charles Tillman, Elijah James, Aaron Ward, Stephen Gorsham, Ezra Hiccock, and Levimus Lansing, were appointed trustees, to take charge of the waste lands of the village and to perform certain municipal duties, their successors to be elected annually.

³ The census reports: 8 churches; 2 M. E., 2 Presb., Bap., African Meth., Prot. E., and R. C.

⁴ The first settlers of this village were Charles W. Douglass and John Foltz.

⁵ Named from Philip Van Rensselaer.

⁶ Sometimes written "Tackawassick."

⁷ There are a foundery and machine shop at Nassau Village, a paper mill at Brainards, a carding machine and chair factory at Hoags Corner, and a hoe factory at Dunhams Hollow.

⁸ Formerly "*Twin Village P. O.*"

⁹ Formerly "*Brainards Bridge P. O.*" Transylvania Institute was established here in 1827.

¹⁰ Among the early settlers were Thos. Hicks, Henry Post, John McCagg, Danl. Lutz, Trus. Hemsted, Abram Holmes, Jas. Marks, John M. Schermerhorn, Maj. A. Brush, Reuben Bateman, Nathl

Gillet, David Waterbury, — McNiel, and — Wiltzie. Wm. Primmer is said to have been the first child born. The first gristmill was built on the outlet of Tsatsawassa Pond by Mr. Schermerhorn, before the Revolution. The first inn was kept by — Hicks before, and the first store by Hoag & Van a little after, the Revolution.

¹¹ They called their village Ont-ti-ke-ho-maw-ek; and their chief was named Kesho-maw-ek.

¹² This pond was called by the early settlers the "*Beaver Dam*."

¹³ The former of these deeds is still preserved.

¹⁴ 2 M. E., 2 Presb., Bap., Ref. Prot. D., and Union.

¹⁵ Named from a mineral spring in the vicinity. It was laid out as a village by the Patroon toward the close of the last century. In 1860 the traveller Mantie, in his "*Visit to Niagara*," says that it is likely to soon surpass Troy and Lansingburgh in trade, and Ballston and Saratoga as a watering place.

¹⁶ Sometimes called "*Blooming Grove*." The first settler was Martinus Sharp.

¹⁷ Among the early settlers were John Crandl, Jariah Sharp, Rugner Van Alstyne, Marto, David, and Philip DeWiest, Philip Wendell, Rutger Vandenberg, Cornelius Van Buren, John Fonda, Ed. Hoag, and Lawrence Rysdort.

¹⁸ 2 Ref. Prot. D., Free Dutch.

¹⁹ Named from Peter Simmons, one of the first settlers.

sealer Mills," contains 40 houses, and **Petersburgh Four Corners** (p. v.) 12. The first settlers were Dutch, who came in about 1750, as tenants under Van Rensselaer.¹ A few years later, many families came in from Rhode Island. The census reports 3 churches.²

PITTS TOWN—was erected as a township by patent, July 23, 1761, and was formed as a town, March 7, 1788. Its boundary was changed Feb. 14, 1793. It lies in the center of the n. part of the co. Its surface is mountainous in the s. and e. and declines into a moderately hilly region in the n. The highest summits, in the s. e., are 800 to 1,000 feet above tide. The soil is principally a gravelly and slaty loam. Flax is extensively cultivated,³ and there are several manufactories in town.⁴ **Johnsonville** (p. v.) contains 35 houses, **Tomhannock** (p. v.) 40, **Raymertown** (p. v.) 27, **Pittstown Corners** (Pittstown p. o.) 22, **Boynton** 20, **Pittstown Station** (Valley Falls p. o.) 16, **North Pittstown** 20, and **Cooksborough** (Haynerville p. o.) 10. **Shermans Mills** is a hamlet. Settlement was commenced about 1650.⁵ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1784; Elder Isaac Webb was the first preacher.⁶

POESTENKILL—named from its principal stream—was formed from Sand Lake, March 2, 1848. It lies near the center of the co., upon the western declivities of the Petersburg Mts. The central and e. portions are rugged, rocky, and mountainous, and the soil is cold, sterile, and unproductive. The w. part is hilly, with a gravelly loam well adapted to pasturage. Snake Hill, near the center, is one of the principal elevations. Upon the Poesten Kil is a fall of about 80 feet. One mi. w. of the falls is a medicinal spring, with a local celebrity for the cure of eruptions and cutaneous diseases.⁸ **Poestenkill** (p. v.) contains 300 inhabitants, **East Poestenkill** (p. o.) 10 houses, and **Harberville** 16. A union academy was formed in this town in 1854, but it is not under the regents. The census reports 4 churches.⁹

SAND LAKE—was formed from Greenbush and Berlin, June 19, 1812. A part of Greenbush was taken off in 1843, and Poestenkill in 1848. It lies a little s. of the center of the co. Its surface is mountainous in the e. and hilly in the w. Perigo Hill, in the n. e. corner, is 900 feet above tide, and Oak Hill, near the center, is but little less in height. The e. part of the town is mostly covered with forest.¹⁰ Wynants Kil, flowing n. w. through the center, and Tsatsawassa Creek, in the e., are the principal streams. Along the valleys of these streams are several fine lakes, the principal of which are Sand, Glass, and Crooked Lakes, and Big Bowmans Pond. The soil among the mountains is a hard, sterile clay, but in the w. it is a good quality of gravelly loam. Three-fourths of a mi. e. of W. Sand Lake is a chalybeate spring. Large quantities of cordwood, charcoal, and tan bark are carried to the Troy and Albany markets. **Sand Lake** (p. v.) contains the Sand Lake Academy, a boarding school,¹¹ foundery, cotton warp factory, knitting mill, and 300 inhabitants. **West Sand Lake**¹² (p. v.) contains 300 inhabitants, **Sliters Corners** 106, and **Glass House** 200.¹³ **South Sand Lake** is a p. o. Settlement commenced before the Revolution.¹⁴ The census reports 7 churches in town.¹⁵

SCHAGHTICOKE¹⁶—was formed as a district, March 21, 1772, and as a town, March 7, 1788. Pittstown was taken off, March 7, 1788, and a part of Lansingburgh in 1819. It lies on the Hudson, in the n. w. corner of the co. The surface is principally a rolling upland, about 200 feet above the river. The summits of the hills in the s. are 800 feet above tide. Hoosick River,

¹ Among the early settlers were Wm. Pendergast, John Brimmer, Jacob and Godfrey Brimmer, John Spencer, Hans and Peter Bachus, Johannes Ruyter, Henry Hatcher, Hans Lantman, Ement Hogg, Jacob Best, Petrus Vosburg, Bastian Doel, Frans, Bunn, Juriah Kreiger, Henry Young, Schoolmaster Watson, and Long Ambler. John Spencer built a log grist-mill before the Revolution, at S. Petersburg; and Barber & Murray built a sawing mill about 1800. Several of the settlers were killed or taken prisoners during the French War,—probably by the same party that destroyed the Hoosick settlements in 1754.

² 2 M. E., Seventh Day Bap.

³ The census of 1835 reports that, in 1834, more than 250,000 lbs. of flax and 70,000 bush. of flaxseed were raised, and that there were 15 flax mills in town.

⁴ There are two manufactories of cotton bags at Shermans Mills, a paper mill at Valley Falls, and manufactories of cordage and axes at Johnsonville.

⁵ Wm. Pendergast, Stephen Hunt, and Edmund Aiken were among the first settlers near Johnsonville; Lindoxens Violet at Valley Falls, in 1772; and Christian Fisher and Michael Vandercook at Cooksborough. In 1770, Wm. Shepard (from New England) settled on 500 acres; in 1778-80, Berj. Aiken (from Dutchess co.) on 900 acres; and in 1785, Alex. Thompson, on 500 acres. Wm. Hainsford kept a school at N. Pittstown in 1785, and Rebecca Thompson at Shermans Mills in 1789.

⁶ The census reports 15 churches; 6 M. E., 3 Presb., 2 Christian, Bap., Ev. Luth., Friends, Union.

⁷ Pronounced "Poost-ten-kill." It is a Dutch word, signifying "puffing or foaming creek."

⁸ A bathing establishment erected here was swept away by a freshet. ⁹ Bap., F. W. Bap., Disciple, and Ev. Luth.

¹⁰ This town is a favorite resort of hunting and fishing parties. ¹¹ The Sand Lake Collegiate Institute was established in 1855 by Wm. H. Schram.

¹² Formerly called "Ulinesville," from Bernard Uline, who built the first house. His son, of the same name, was first innkeeper.

¹³ This village was formerly the seat of an extensive glass factory, and was called "Rensselaer Village." The company was organized in 1803, incorp. in 1806, and discontinued in 1852. In 1843 100 men were employed by the co.

¹⁴ Among the early settlers were Abram Freee, Nicholas Fellows, Andreas Barent, Fred. Shaver, Abram Bristol, Eph. Gubbly, John Carmichael, Andreas Wentherwas, and Stephen Miller. Joshua Lookwood and Wm. Carpenter built the first grist mill in 1768, at W. Sand Lake.

¹⁵ 2 M. E., 2 Ev. Luth., Ger. Meth. Bap., Presb.

¹⁶ From "Schakokok," "Schakokok," "Schulowokok," and "Schlegokok." It is said to be an Algonquin word, signifying "landslide." The Stockbridge Indians called it "Pah-hakokok."

flowing through the s. part, is bordered on a portion of its course by steep banks 200 feet high. On this stream, at the mouth of Tomhannock Creek, is a beautiful circular valley, three-fourths of a mi. in circumference, and bounded on nearly every side by steep hills.¹ The soil is generally a fertile, sandy or gravelly loam. Considerable manufacturing is carried on in town.² **Schaghticoke Point** (Schaghticoke p. o.) contains a pop. of 1118. **Schaghticoke Hill** contains 25 houses. **The Borough 8, Junction** (p. v.) 17, and **Old Schaghticoke** 6. About 1670, Gov. Andros settled a remnant of the Pequots and other Eastern tribes, under the name of "Schaghticoeks," in this town, on land given them by the Mohawks, as a barrier against the Northern Indians.³ By the charter of 1686 the city of Albany was allowed to purchase of the natives 500 acres of land in this town; but, neglecting to do so, Hendrick Van Rensselaer obtained the same privilege in 1698. He sold his right to the city the next year, and in 1707 an Indian deed was obtained for a tract 6 mi. square, mostly within the limits of this town. In Oct. 1709, the city conveyed the land to actual settlers.⁴ The early settlements suffered greatly from Indian hostilities. A fort was built in 1746 at Old Schaghticoke and garrisoned by 2 companies of soldiers. The whole settlement was abandoned on the approach of Burgoyne; but, through the influence of the royalists, the place was not burned, though held for some time by the British and Hessian outposts.⁵ The Schaghticoke Seminary was incorp. May 4, 1836. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed in 1714.⁶

SCHODACK⁷—was formed March 17, 1795, at the time of the division of "*Rensselaerwyck*;"⁸ parts of Berlin and Nassau were taken off in 1806. It lies upon the Hudson, in the s. w. corner of the co. From the river the surface rises in a series of bluffs 200 feet high, from the summits of which it spreads out into an undulating upland inclined toward the w. Bunker Hill, the highest point, is about 500 feet above tide. The surface is intersected by numerous deep gulleys of small streams. The principal streams are Vierdee Kil,⁹ Moordenaers Kil,¹⁰ Vloekie Kil, Muitzes (Miltch-es) Kil, and Valatie (Vola-she) Kil.¹¹ The soil in the e. is clay, and in the w. a fertile, sandy and gravelly loam. **Castleton**¹² (p. v.) is a fine village upon the Hudson. Pop. 431. **Schodack Landing** (p. v.) contains 250 inhabitants, **Muitzes Kill** 20 houses, **Schodack Depot** (p. v.) 18, **East Schodack** (p. v.) 15, and **Bunker Hill** 9. **Schodack Center** and **South Schodack** are p. offices. This vicinity seems to have been thickly inhabited by native tribes at the time of Hudson's visit in 1609.¹³ The first settlements were made by tenants under Van Rensselaer. Over 40 settlers are mentioned in Bleeker's survey of 1767.¹⁴ The census reports 7 churches.¹⁵

STEPHENTOWN¹⁶—was formed from "*Rensselaerwyck*," March 29, 1784. Petersburgh was taken off in 1791, and parts of Berlin and Nassau in 1806. It lies in the s. e. corner of the co. Its surface consists of 2 rocky mountain ranges separated by the valley of Kinderhook Creek. The highest summits are about 1800 feet above tide. The principal peaks are Round Mt., and Whitney and Butternut Hills, e. of the valley, and Brockway Hill and Webster Mt. w. A con-

¹ A small stream called the Dwaas Kil (stream running both ways) flows from the Hudson into the mouth of the Hoosick. When Hoosick River suddenly rises, the current of this stream is often changed; and it is not uncommon to see it running s. in the morning and s. at night.—*Pitcher's Ag. Surv. Wash. Co., 1849, p. 369.*

² The manufactures consist of cotton and linen goods, flax, powder, plaster, and agricultural implements.

³ A portion of these removed to Kent, Conn., in 1728, and the remainder, numbering 400, joined the French in Canada.

⁴ These were Johan de Waudelaer, Jr., John Heermans Vischer, Corst Aelder, Daniel Kitch-hoyen, Johan Knickerbocker, Louis Aale, and Derrick Van Veghten, who went there to reside, and were joined soon after by Martin de Lament, Wouter Quackenbush, Peter Yates, David Schuyler, Wouter Groesbeck, Philip Livingston, Ignace Kip, Cornelius Vandenberg, and many others, whose descendants still reside in the vicinity.

⁵ Col. John Knickerbocker, of this town, raised a regiment during the Revolution.

⁶ A new church was built in 1709, and Rev. Elias Bunschooten was its first pastor. This quaint edifice was 60 by 40 feet, with low side walls and a high pitched mansard roof and turret, surmounted by a weathercock over the southern gable. There was no burial ground attached, and the oldest is that of the Knickerbocker family, on the site of an Indian cemetery. The first European burial occurred in 1715. A few rods s. e. of this spot is the "Wattenegnotie," or "Council Tree," a remarkably vigorous and symmetrical oak, more than 15 feet in circumference. The census reports 8 churches; 2 Ev. Luth., 3 M. E., 1 Presb., 1 Ref. Prot. D., and 1 R. C.

⁷ Sometimes written "Shodack" or "Schodlacker."

⁸ A confirmatory act of incorporation was passed March 17, 1795.

⁹ "Fourth Creek," reckoned from Albany.

¹⁰ "Murderer's Kil," from an obstinate battle fought between the settlers and a band of robbers at an early day, traditionally.

¹¹ "Little Fall Creek." Another small creek in town is named Adams Kill; yet, Little Creek, from Adam Moll, who was taken prisoner by the Indians while drinking of its water.

¹² Named from an ancient Indian castle on the adjacent hills. It was first settled in 1792, and incorp. April 13, 1827. Formerly called "*Moorches Hostie*."

¹³ "On the evening of the 15th he arrived opposite the mountains which lie from the river side, where he found a very loving people and very old men; and the day following he reached the spot heretofore to be honored by his own ill-fated name. One day more wait'd him up between's lodge and Castle Hill, and here he landed and passed a day with the natives, tired of with all sorts of barbarous hospitality, the land, the first time of civility he ever set foot on; the natives so kind and civil, that when they found he would not remain with them over night, and feared that he left them "poor children of nature," because he was afraid of their weapons, he, whose quantity was heavy with ordnance, they broke their arrows in pieces, and threw them in the fire."—*Pocutt's Address, Introductory to a Prob- ly Observatory, p. 54.*

¹⁴ Among the names of the early settlers are: Van Buren, Barendt, Van Valkenburgh, Epouste, S. b. homerlin, Jone, Kool, Paul, Miller, Scheyers, Lodwick, Huxky, Beckman, Mill, Mills, Salsgro, Witbeck, and Nelson. The first mill was built here to the Revolution, below Castleton. — Early it kept the first inn, in 1778. A carding mill was erected on Muitzes Kil in 1800.

¹⁵ 3 Ref. Prot. D., 2 M. E., Rtp., and Fv. Luth.

¹⁶ Named from Stephen Van Rensselaer.

siderable portion of the town is covered with forest. The principal streams are Kinderhook and East Creeks, Black River, and Black and Roaring Brooks. The soil is hard and sterile among the mountains, but a gravelly loam in the valleys. **Stephentown** (p.v.) contains 15 houses. **Stephentown Flats** contains a cotton wadding and batting factory, a machine shop, and about 20 houses. **North Stepentown, South Stepentown, and West Stepentown** are p. offices. Settlement was commenced here in 1766.¹ The first church (Bap.) formed in 1782, under Rev. Justus Hall. Rev. Robt. Miles was the first pastor.²



TROY CITY—was formed as a town from "*Rensselaerwyck*," March 18, 1791. Brunswick, and parts of Grafton and Lansingburgh, were taken off March 20, 1807, and a part of Greenbush in 1836. A part of Brunswick was annexed in 1811. The first village charter was passed in 1791;³ and another Feb. 16, 1798. The village was formally incorp. by acts passed April 2, 1801, and April 9, 1805. The city charter was granted April 12, 1816. A portion of Lansingburgh was annexed May 4, 1836. It lies upon the Hudson, near the center of the w. border of the co. Its surface comprises the alluvial flat, three-fourths of a mile wide, upon the river, and the high bluffs which border it on the e. The high land immediately e. of the

city is known as Mt. Ida, and that on the s. e. as Mt. Olympus. Mt. Ida is principally clay, and has been the scene of several destructive landslides. Poesten Kil and Wynants Kil both break through these hills in narrow ravines and in a series of cascades, forming an excellent water power.

The first religious meetings were held in a store, and afterward in a schoolhouse, about 1785. The first framed house of worship was erected in 1791, now the First Presb. Church; Rev. Jonas Coe, of Lansingburgh, was the first pastor. There are now 33 churches in the city.⁴

The *Public Schools* are under the charge of 20 commissioners, elected for two years.⁵ In 1857 the city was divided into 25 school districts, and employed 76 teachers,—14 males and 62 females. The number of children, between 4 and 21, was 11,200, of which 7228, or 63 per cent., attended the public schools during some portion of the year.⁶

The *Troy Academy*, incorp. May 5, 1834, and received under the regents Feb. 5, 1839, is located near the center of the city.

The *Troy Female Seminary*,⁷ situated on Second Street, between Congress and Ferry Sts., was first established at Middlebury, Vt., in 1813, removed to Waterford in 1819, and to Troy in 1821. It was incorp. May 6, 1837, and received under the regents Jan. 30, 1838. It has gained a national reputation under the charge of Mrs. Emma Willard.

The *Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute*,⁸ endowed by Stephen Van Rensselaer, is situated near the head of State St. It was organized in 1824. It was formed for the purpose of teaching the application of mathematics to civil engineering and the natural sciences. It numbers 14 professors and has about 100 students. Next to West Point, this institute has the best reputation, in its special departments, of any school in America.

The *Troy Lyceum of Natural History* was incorp. March 7, 1820. Its cabinet and library are kept in the Troy University.

The *Troy University*⁹ is located upon Mt. Ida, a beautiful situation, overlooking the city and valley. It is under the charge of the M. E. denomination, and was opened in 1859.

*St. Peter's College*¹⁰ is under the charge of the R. C. denomination, and is not yet fully organized.

¹ Asa Douglas, his son Wm., and his grandson Benj. Nathan Rose, Eleathan Sweet, and Joseph Rogers, settled near the center of the town, Joshua Gardner in the e. part, Edward Carr near Kinderhook, and John Mills. — Husted, — Lewis, — Berry, and others, toward the s. part. The first inhabitants were chiefly from Rhode Island. Wm., grandson of Asa Douglas, was the first child born in town; and he married the first white female born in town. Hon. Stephen A. Douglas is a descendant of the first settlers of this town.

² The census reports 5 churches; 2 F. W. Bap., Bap., Christ. Cong., and Presb.

³ The first trustees named in the act of incorp. were Jacob D. Vanderheyden, Benj. Covalt, Anthony Goodspeed, John Pease, Ephraim Morgan, Chris. Hutton, and Saml. Gale.

⁴ Of these there are 7 M. E., 5 Presb., 4 Prot. E., 3 Bap., 3 R. C., 2 Wes. Meth., 2 Assn. Presb., Ger. Mission, Unit., Univ., Cong., Friends, Disciples, and Jews.

⁵ A Lancasterian school was established here at an early period, and continued until superseded by a special school system. The present school law was passed April 4, 1849.

⁶ The total receipts and expenditures for 1857 were \$38,674 35.

⁷ More than 7000 pupils have been educated here, a large number of whom have become teachers.

⁸ Rev. Saml. Blatchford was its first President, and Ames Eaton its first senior prof., under whom the school obtained a high and merited reputation.

⁹ The grounds of this institution cover 36 acres. The main building is in the Byzantine style of architecture, and is 259 feet long on an average 38 feet broad, and 4 stories high.

¹⁰ The college building, in process of erection, was destroyed by a landslide, March 17, 1849, and is being rebuilt on Mt. St. Vincent.

St. Joseph's Asylum, under the charge of the R. C., was founded in 1842, as a refuge for the aged. In 1852 it was enlarged, and a building house was annexed.

The *Trinity Hospital*, a charitable institution, was incorporated, March 1, 1871. It was founded wholly through the exertions of Rev. P. Havermans, and is supported by the R. C., but maintains a large number belonging to the Sisters of Charity.

Marshall's Infirmary was incorporated in 1851. It was founded by Benjamin Marshall. The building and grounds cost \$5,000, which sum was donated by its founder.

Trinity Orphan Asylum, incorporated April 10, 1846, is situated on Grand Division between Third and 8th Streets. The building is of brick, and has about 100 inmates. The Asylum is supported by donations and State appropriations, and \$13,000 are received between the ages of 16 and 21, and dismissed at 19 if an opportunity offers. At this age they are indentured for 7 years, and at the age of 17. During the first 22 years over 500 had been dismissed, and most of them have secured respectable stations in life. A school is maintained regularly in the Asylum.

St. Mary's Orphan Asylum is an institution connected with St. Mary's Church, R. C. The male department is under the charge of the "The Brothers of the Christian Schools," and the female of "The Sisters of Charity."

The *Warren Female Asylum*, a school for indigent female children, was incorporated, March 10, 1871. It was founded and well supplied by the Warren family. A free church, Protestant, holds the Holy Cross, for the pupils and their parents, is connected with the Institute.

The *Trinity Water Works* were built by the city in 1846-47, and they have been subsequently extended. The water is drawn from Pleasant Creek, and the reservoir is sufficiently large to draw the water to the top of all the houses. The works are under the charge of water commissioners, and the rents are charged to property owners and levied with the taxes.

The city is 15 miles from New York, which with it is connected by a railroad in this season of navigation, by lines of steamers. Its commerce is extensive, and it has a large trade with the region around it. The Erie R. C. have opened a magnificent depot in the central part of the city for the accommodation of the various lines of roads that center here.

The manufactures of Troy are extensive and varied. Wynants Kil, on the eastern side, is 12 mill sites, with an aggregate of 2,000 horse power. Paxon Kil, on the S. W., has 10 sites, equal to 1,000 horse power, and the dam across the Hudson furnishes 400 horse power. Besides this, there is an immense amount of steam power in use.

In 1720, Derick Vanderheyden acquired from Van Rensselaer the title to 400 acres of land, now included in Troy, at an annual rent of 1 bushel of wheat and 4 fat hogs. The tract was occupied as a farm until about 1780, when a number of New Englanders had been invited to lay it out as a town. It was surveyed by 1780 and 1790, and was variously designated "*Free Hill*," "*Fort Liberty*," "*Fort Frey*," and finally "*Freitag*." In the spring of 1789 it contained 7 small stores and a number of dwellings. The name "*Troy*" was chosen at a meeting of the freeholders, Jan. 5, 1789. The first settlers came in soon after the war. The completion of the Erie Canal gave an impulse to this place that speedily resulted in a large family of its citizens being engaged in a large and important city. Several disastrous fires have occurred, occasioning great losses.

1. The first settlement was made by the Dutch in 1614, when they discovered the rich iron mines of the region. The first permanent settlement was made by the English in 1720, when they acquired the title to the land from the Dutch. The town was founded by a group of New Englanders who were invited to settle in the region. The first settlers came in soon after the war. The completion of the Erie Canal gave an impulse to this place that speedily resulted in a large family of its citizens being engaged in a large and important city. Several disastrous fires have occurred, occasioning great losses.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Rensselaer County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1855.			POPULATION.		No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.				No. of Districts.	Children taught.
Berlin.....	19,437	16,759	\$216,880	\$200,050	\$2,969,930	1,089	1,078	397	455	429	10	773
Brunswick.....	23,512	4,294	1,059,195	1,061,119	1,216,314	1,333	1,568	499	570	570	15	1,342
East Greenbush.....	11,674	27,891	788,175	111,169	899,044	829	777	286	257	131	6	431
Grafton.....	15,122	15,917	1,064,427	35,337	2,317,764	962	926	343	370	234	12	571
Greenbush.....			841,555	11,100	852,655	1,642	1,661	324	709	299	3	1,583
Hoosick.....	31,341	8,339	1,574,617	193,877	1,573,894	2,029	2,091	658	736	327	19	2,113
Lansingburgh.....	3,672	1,212	1,012,839	81,713	1,824,552	2,697	3,003	991	1,120	391	3	1,187
Nassau.....	20,214	5,754	520,910	156,497	686,477	1,470	1,530	576	558	137	8	2,217
North Greenbush.....	10,374	21,811	744,020	106,800	850,820	891	911	369	336	192	12	640
Petersburgh.....	17,055	7,588	2,013,344	28,622	2,391,966	809	854	662	707	497	18	719
Pittstown.....	33,857	6,311	1,091,327	257,208	1,298,696	1,762	1,840	662	707	497	18	719
Poestenkill.....	14,266	4,247	253,445	36,222	291,827	966	915	399	403	223	11	965
Sand Lake.....	15,268	6,696	359,383	57,805	414,190	1,231	1,337	365	322	291	19	1,217
Schaghticoke.....	21,979	4,474	916,133	18,663	1,084,226	1,660	1,643	498	608	318	13	1,177
Schoharie.....	51,331	8,629	1,026,825	229,786	1,863,611	1,978	1,839	672	737	512	17	882
Stephentown.....	20,982	9,401	258,235	39,150	297,385	1,188	1,209	431	481	323	24	1,142
Troy City.....	1,898	126	7,919,570	4,919,575	12,811,243	16,223	17,046	3,755	6,495	11,821	213	29,744
Total.....	242,212	101,002	19,348,452	7,317,763	29,666,215	38,988	40,246	11,683	15,418	6,379	213	29,744

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.						AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.						
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Swine.	BUCH. OF GRAIN.		Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.	
						Wheat.	Spring.				Pounds Butter.	Pounds Cheese.	Domestic Cattle at yards.
Berlin.....	449	676	1,187	3,630	765	769	38,638	3,280	25,970	15,375	59,071	290,640	296
Brunswick.....	973	813	1,338	1,299	2,567	36,360	107,440	5,082	45,688	11,232	112,737	125	474
East Greenbush.....	492	591	1,101	692	1,128	17,350	47,234	3,469	48,261	4,990	35,755	470	534
Grafton.....	398	785	734	1,017	337	728	18,726	3,461	25,750	4,780	65,290	4,070	354
Greenbush.....													
Hoosick.....	863	1,455	1,243	22,994	2,574	14,305	132,088	6,356	33,671	5,694	69,325	30,590	299
Lansingburgh.....	314	178	290	651	699	8,439	29,285	759	9,695	1,550	10,175		
Nassau.....	641	1,178	1,188	3,458	1,838	22,242	57,110	3,803	24,155	12,634	124,100	8,725	978
North Greenbush.....	445	394	999	232	893	19,789	40,265	2,715	36,125	5,950	64,599		
Petersburgh.....	565	780	770	5,708	828	927	43,222	2,861	22,643	16,338	45,343	82,820	761
Pittstown.....	1,650	1,564	1,772	11,340	2,663	35,001	157,057	6,630	47,324	6,757	158,329	26,516	761
Poestenkill.....	428	541	667	894	878	10,238	30,741	2,539	37,261	4,896	65,305	27,800	715
Sand Lake.....	535	646	997	742	1,218	16,063	41,884	3,224	35,882	16,393	90,848	1,072	363
Schaghticoke.....	712	1,255	1,137	5,910	3,064	55,055	149,629	3,247	61,860	4,740	95,998		
Schoharie.....	1,636	933	1,575	3,977	3,111	69,263	166,182	6,097	43,221	17,682	161,539	3,563	585
Stephentown.....	472	1,164	1,395	2,797	956	4,071	41,034	4,751	24,716	15,611	107,949	118,555	40
Troy City.....	898	84	361	118	1,097	1,288	6,979	290	11,344	410	7,965		
Total.....	10,184	12,737	16,864	64,669	25,067	302,522	1,638,365	58,567	965,539	131,241	1,291,738	398,492	4,949

RICHMOND COUNTY.



This county¹ was organized Nov. 1, 1683. It includes Staten Island,² Shooters Island,³ and the islands of the narrows in Staten Island Sound. It is separated from Long Island by New York Bay, the Narrows,⁴ and New York Harbor; from Bergen, N. J., by the Kill Van Kull; and from N. J. on the w. by the Atlantic Ocean, Staten Island Sound.⁵ Staten Island is nearly oval-shaped, its longest diameter extending s. e. and s. w. It is 14 mi. long s. e. and, has an area of 58½ sq. mi., and is centrally distant 41 mi. from Albany. Princess Bay and Great Kils are small bays upon the n. shore. Fresh Kils is a tidal estuary extending about 1½ mi. out from Staten Island Sound, and during high tide it is nearly to nearly its whole extent. The surface of the co. is mostly gently undulating. A broad range of hills extends from the Narrows across the island, connecting between the branches of the Fresh Kils. Near Tompkinsville these hills attain an elevation of 319 ft. They are composed of granitic rock upon the s. slope and steatitic rock and serpentine upon the s. Hematitic iron ore⁶ and many other interesting minerals are found in the co. Along the Fresh Kils, and along Staten Island Sound, in Northfield, and also around the head of Great Kils and the mouth of New Creek, are extensive salt meadows. The waters of the sound and the bays adjacent to the island abound in oysters; and the oyster trade is the principal industrial pursuit of those inhabitants not engaged in business in New York, Brooklyn, or other City. The right of taking oysters belongs to the owners of the adjoining banks.⁷ At Fort Richmond, Factoryville, and other places along the s. shore, are extensive manufactories.⁸ Market gardening is followed to a limited extent, chiefly to supply the home demand. The erection of forts, hospitals, and other public establishments of the General and State Governments has given employment to great numbers of persons and caused the expenditure among the people of thousands of large sums of money. Since the establishment of regular steam ferries,⁹ many wealthy citizens engaged in business in New York City have erected residences upon the island. These country seats are mostly upon the s. shore and upon the heights that overlook the bay and sound. All the villages along the s. shore are lighted by gas furnished by the Richmond Gas Light Works, located near the Quarantine. A company was incorp. in 1846 to build a r. r. across the island to connect with the Camden & Amboy R. R.¹⁰

The co. seat is located at Richmond.¹¹ A courthouse and jail, in the same building, was erected pursuant to the act of March 23, 1837, at a cost of \$10,000.¹² The co. clerk's office was erected in 1840.

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¹ Name from a natural son of Charles II.
² Staten Island was so named by Hudson. The Indian name is "Mittinck," "Monsie's noog," or "Apothought Minto's noog."
³ *N. Y. Hist. Soc., 1: 175; N. Y. Common Council Manual, 1857, p. 545.*
⁴ A small island at the entrance of Newark Bay.
⁵ The width of the Narrows opposite Fort Hudson, where they are the narrowest, is about 2600 yds., and opposite the Quarantine it is 3700 yds.
⁶ The average breadth of Staten Island Sound is about one-third of a mile. It is not usually closed by ice, although in severe winters it has been frozen many weeks together. It is the ordinary route of steamers of the Camden & Amboy R. R. Co.
⁷ This ore has a fibrous texture, and is found in botryoid forms, often with black polished surfaces, and in the granular condition it is known as "shot ore." It is said to be abundant. A heavy gray ore is also found. These ores have never been smelted on the island.
⁸ The minerals of the co., beside iron ore, are red and yellow ochre, azules, amethysts, marble, hyalite and carbonate of magnesium, sulphuret and chromate of iron, quartz, chert, olivine, feldspar, and lignite.
⁹ This right is often leased. The average annual rent is 75 cents per ft. measured along the shore. By an act passed May 9, 1845, the taking of oysters from the planted grounds of another is prohibited, under a penalty of \$50 for each offense.
¹⁰ The principal articles manufactured are dyed stuffs, and paints, common fire brick, adamantine candles, white lead, and ivory black. A large amount of lager beer is made in Castleton and Southfield, and the island has of late become a Sabbath day resort of the German population of N. Y. City, thousands of whom repair every Sunday to the saloons and gardens attached to the breweries.
¹¹ The boats of the Staten Island N. Y. R. R. Co. cross daily hourly between What Kill Station, New York, and the wharf, founding at Fort Richmond, Lefferts's Neck, and the City, at this, Stapleton, and Ward's wharfs. Lines of ferries, organized in 1842, 1846, with a capital of \$100,000, were established at 70¢ an hour constant use.
¹² This courthouse was recently ravaged by fire, and the furnishings of the hall stolen. Under the act of the 22d of March, 1840, the post-office at Amboy, about 8 miles west of Richmond, was closed. The night of the first and last of January, 1841, the post-office was closed. The first record of an order for the removal of the post-office dated March 4, 1719. It remains as it was until 1840, when Mr. Lambart (this is not Mr. Wm. Lambart) was the proprietor of the hotel-keeping. A Democratic lawyer, who had been a member of the bar, took two story high six feet by four feet square beams to plank and the upper story of the building, which had been stone. This building was completed in 1840, and cost about \$100,000, and a large amount of it was expended in the building. The building is still standing, and was used as a court house in 1840. The first annual court of sessions of Staten Island was held at 1044, 1850. The first court after the key date was at 1044, 1850, 1878, and the first court of sessions of the State Government was held May 22, 1787, before a Mr. John Justice, president of the court. The first court of the State Government was held at 1044, 1850, 1878, before a Mr. John Justice, president of the court. The first court of the State Government was held at 1044, 1850, 1878, before a Mr. John Justice, president of the court.
¹³ The name of the county is derived from the name of the first court of the county, which was held at 1044, 1850, 1878, before a Mr. John Justice, president of the court. The name of the county is derived from the name of the first court of the county, which was held at 1044, 1850, 1878, before a Mr. John Justice, president of the court.
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1848 and enlarged in 1857. It is a 2 story brick building, and contains the supervisor's room, office for the surrogate and district attorney, and accommodations for the sheriff. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 105 acres in Northfield.¹ Several of the public schools of Castleton and Southfield have been organized as union schools under a special act, and are in charge of a board of education. The schools of the co. generally are in a flourishing condition.² Richmond co. is within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners; but no men have hitherto been detailed for ordinary service within its limits.

Two newspapers are published in the co.³

Staten Island was visited by Henry Hudson in his celebrated voyage of discovery in 1609. It was purchased from the Indians, Aug. 10, 1630, by Michael Pauw, one of the 4 Patroons of New Netherlands, and formed a part of the tract known as "*Pavonia*" in the early Dutch records.⁴ It soon reverted, however, to the West India Co.; and in 1636 a part of the island was granted to D. P. De Vries, by whom a colony was planted upon it in Jan. 1639. The remaining part of the island was granted by the Directors of the West India Co. to Cornelius Melyn in July, 1640. The following year, Melyn with his family settled upon this grant, and in June, 1642, he obtained letters patent. In Sept. 1641, the settlement of De Vries was attacked by the Indians,⁵ and hostilities between them and the whites ensued. A peace was concluded in 1642; but in Feb. 1643, under a frivolous pretext, the Indians were attacked opposite Manhattan and at Corlaers Hook and great numbers of them slain. This barbarous measure invoked retaliation, and the white settlements within reach were laid waste. The island was again purchased of the natives, Dec. 6, 1651, by Augustine Herman, and finally quitclaimed to Gov. Lovelace, April 13, 1670.⁶ Possession was given on the 1st of May following, and at this time the island was finally abandoned by its primitive inhabitants.

A considerable number of French Huguenots, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, found their way into the English colonies, and a part of them settled upon Staten Island. The family names of these immigrants are still common in this co.⁷ The earliest grants upon the island under the English were made to the officers of the ship *Elias*, immediately after the conquest.⁸ Two manors were subsequently granted,—one on the n. shore, styled "*Castleton Manor*," to Gov. Dongan,⁹ and the other in the s. part, known as "*Billop Manor*." This island was first occupied by British troops in the Revolution, July 4, 1776, and it was held by them until their final removal from the State late in 1783. On the 21st of Aug. 1777, the British posts upon the island were attacked by an American force under Gen. Sullivan. The expedition was well planned, but it failed to accomplish its main object.¹⁰ During the severe winter of 1779-80, while the Americans were encamped near Morristown, (N. J.,) a second expedition was sent out, under Gen. Lord Sterling, to surprise the enemy in the interior of the island. The party, consisting of 2500 men, crossed the sound on the ice from Deharts Point on the Jersey shore, on the morning of the 15th of Jan.; but the movement was observed in time to prepare for defense. Contrary to expectation, the passage to New York was found to be free from ice, and during the day the British were reinforced from the city. Two or three were killed on each side, and a few prisoners were taken by the Americans. While the party remained, some persons from the mainland passed over and plundered several of the inhabitants; but a strict search was made and the stolen property was recovered and restored to its owners.¹¹ On the 11th of

¹ The county house consists of 2 stone buildings, each 2 stories high. The Senate Com., in their report of 1857, say that it is "without ventilation and without any provisions for bathing; and a general survey of the house, with its fixtures, as you approach it, is entirely in harmony with its name." The average number of inmates is 80, who are supported at a weekly cost of \$1 each.

² In 1837, efforts were made by Gov. Tompkins and other residents to establish a college upon the island. A provisional charter was obtained from the regents, under the name of "*Washington College*," and a subscription of \$30,000 for a site and \$20,000 for a library was secured. The chart failed, and it was afterward proposed to unite the institution with Columbia College,—but without success. An act was passed, April 18, 1838, incorporating "*Richmond College*," upon condition that \$80,000 be raised within 2 years; but the effort failed.

³ The *Richmond Republican* was established at Tompkinsville in 1828 by C. S. Baldwin, and continued 2 years.

The *Richmond Co. Free Press* was started at Richmond in 1833 by Wm. Hazard, and continued 3 years.

The *Staten Islander* was established at Stapleton, as a weekly journal, in 1849, by F. L. Hazard, and is now published semi-weekly.

The *Deutsche Staten Islander* was commenced in 1855 at Stapleton by August Fries, but has since been discontinued.

The *Staten Island Chronicle* was started at Tompkinsville in 1858, and is still published.

⁴ *Viz.*, *N. J. Hist. Soc.*, I, 17; *Dunlop's Hist.*, N. Y., I., 48.

⁵ *N. Y. Hist. Coll.*, I., 263.

⁶ *N. Y. Com. General Manual*, 1857, p. 144.

⁷ Among these are: Gamon, Mersereau, Bissosway, Byers, Michien, Fontaine, Kozzan, Scoville, Crocherson, LeComptre, Ac. &c. &c. I, 10, 184, to Capt. Wm. Hill, 300 acres; E. Humphrey, 200; also Coleman, 200; and 7 others, each 200.—*Proceedings, Soc. Orléans*, Jacques Haduon and Jacques Gamon each possessed 200 acres at the same time.

⁸ The greater part of the lands to which existing titles are traced were granted under Dongan's administration. The descendants of Gov. Dongan were living upon the original estate until the close of the 18th century. Between 30 and 40 grants of land from the colonial governors are upon record in the clerk's office.

⁹ About 150 British prisoners were taken. The Americans lost 13 killed and 130 in prisoners, and the whole party ran a narrow risk of capture. Gen. Sullivan's conduct was subjected to a court of inquiry by order of Congress, but he was acquitted. A particular account of this affair is given in *Maxwell's Life of Washington*, I., 135. See also *Speck's Life and Writings of Washington*, V, 7, and *Palmer's Life of Sullivan*, &c.

¹¹ *Coll. N. J. Hist. Soc.*, II, 206; *Sparks's Life and Writings of Washington*, VI, 441-448.

Sept. 1776, a conference between Lord Wm. Howe and a committee of Congress consisting of Dr. Franklin, J. Adams, and E. Rutledge was held at the house of Capt. Billop, opposite North Amboy.¹ No events of special interest occurred upon the island during the late war with Great Britain. A brigade of militia, consisting of 2000 men, was stationed here, and remained in camp from Aug. to Dec. 1814. During the troubles that preceded the War of 1812, the Legislature of New York memorialized Congress for the erection of defensive works around the harbor of New York, claiming protection against the arms of a foreign power as no more than an equitable return for the revenues which the State had surrendered to the General Government upon the adoption of the Constitution.² Failing in this, the governor was directed to purchase a tract, not to exceed 25 acres, at the Narrows³ and upon this tract fortifications were afterward erected. The amount of the appropriation made by the State for the defenses upon Staten Island previous to 1820 was \$154,105 46. These works were purchased by the General Government, pursuant to an act of Congress passed Aug. 3, 1816,⁴ and they are now being rebuilt at an immense cost. When these and the other contemplated works along the approaches to New York Harbor are completed, the city will be among the best fortified in the world.⁵ A quarantine was established by the State, under an act passed Feb. 25, 1799, upon the S. extremity of the island, in the town of Castleton, and maintained until it was destroyed, on the evenings of Sept. 1 and 2, 1858, by an armed mob encouraged and led by prominent citizens.⁶

CASTLETON—was first recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It lies in the S. part of the island, and is the smallest but most populous and wealthy town in the co. The surface is mostly hilly. The people are principally engaged in manufacturing. **Factoryville** (North Shore p. o.) is a populous village in the N. W. part of the town, containing extensive dye and print works⁷ and other manufactories. **Elliottsville**⁸ is a hamlet. A little E. of this place is the

¹This conference terminated without any practical results. The old stone house in which it was held is still standing.—*Journal Cong.*, Sept. 6-17, 1776; *Spark's Washington*, I, 198.

²*Journal of Senate and Assembly*, March 27, 1807.

³Act of Feb. 3, 1810. The erections were chiefly made in 1814.

⁴These defenses consisted of Fort Richmond, a water battery near the water's edge; Fort Tompkins, a heavy fortress on the heights above, and Batteries Hudson and Morton. The last was named from Gen. Jacob Morton, of the N. Y. Artillery. In 1814, the removal of the U. S. Military Academy to this island was proposed, and the governor was empowered to convey to the General Government the jurisdiction of so much territory as might be necessary for this purpose. No further steps toward its removal have been taken.

⁵Additional land was bought in 1857 near Fort Tompkins, and this work is now about to be replaced by one of great strength, at an estimated cost of over \$3,000,000. The aggregate of the appropriations made by the General Government for these works has been as follows: for Fort Richmond, \$475,000; for Fort Tompkins, \$492,500; for Batteries Hudson and Morton, \$100,000. A new fort is to be erected upon Sandy Hook (N. J.) which it is estimated will cost \$1,000,000, \$2,000,000 of which has been appropriated. For an account of Fort Hamilton and the fortification of the inner harbor, see pp. 473, 479. The recent defensive works and those now in progress were chiefly ordered upon the advice of Gen. Totten.

⁶In 1758 an act was passed to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, and a law of similar import was enacted May 4, 1784. By the act of May 4, 1794, Governors Island was assigned as a quarantine; and in March, 1797, a lazaretto was directed to be built upon Redbas Island. The awful visitation of yellow fever in 1798 led to the passage of an act Feb. 25, 1799, for the purchase of 50 acres upon Staten Island for a permanent quarantine. Of this lot 3 acres were sold, and sold April 1, 1800, to the U. S. for warehouses. The first buildings erected were of materials taken from the Lazaretto on Redbas Island. In 1819 a large brick building was erected, in 1823, a fever hospital, in 1828, 20, a smallpox hospital, and subsequently other buildings, as the wants of the institution required. As the surrounding country became thickly settled, the same difficulty arose that led to the removal of quarantine from the vicinity of New York, and for many years an earnest desire had existed among the citizens of this island for its removal. Memorials for this object were not only transmitted from the importers, and nothing was accomplished. In 1836 the yellow fever appeared, and 7999 cases occurred, of which 228 were on Staten Island, between New Brighton and 14th Sts. in Fort Hamilton and Bay Ridge, 64 on Governors Island, and 29 in Bay Kinn. Of these on Staten Island one third were fatal. This alarming event convinced the public that new safeguards were necessary, and the citizens of this co. renewed their demand for the removal of the quarantine. An act for the removal of the "quarantine to Staten" was passed, March 6, 1857, under which George Hall, Egbert Benson, and Obadiah Bowne were appointed commissioners to purchase a

new site and erect the necessary buildings. The sum of \$175,000 was fixed as the limit of expenditure under this act. After ineffectual efforts to obtain a site on Sandy Hook, the committee purchased a farm of 50 acres, late the property of Joel Wells, situated at Stearns Point in Westville. The sum paid was \$22,000, and the land had upon it farm buildings valued at \$15,000. The site was approved, and the purchase completed, May 1, 1857. On the night of the 5th of May, all the buildings were burned to the ground by a mob of some 70 persons, who went out disguised. Temporary buildings were erected on the island in June. An attack was made on the 12th of July by 61 well-armed persons, and several shots were fired. The mob burned a building consisting of two hospitals and a cook and wash house, which had on the evening of April 26, 1858, and no effort was made to rebuild them, or to bring the necessaries to justice. The mob's rage against the old establishment continued in daily outbreaks, and a confidence from the approval of many of the Board of Health, some of whom declared their willingness to make a party by daylight and without disguise, to destroy the premises, was openly denied an insufferable nuisance. In the summer of 1858, a hurricane had been ordered, by order of the Board of Health, at Castleton, to prevent communication with the interior. This was taken down by a party of men from the city under the direction of the Health Office. The occurrence of a fever was also a yellow fever outside the walls. In Aug. 1858, led to the passage of a series of resolutions by the town Board of Health, declaring that the quarantine establishment is a nuisance to the public health, is no longer, and recommending the citizens of the co. to protect themselves by abating it without delay. Copies of these resolutions were posted up in the village on the 18th of Sept., and on the evening of the same day the walls were broken down, and the gates burst open by a mob, the sick carried out upon their mattresses, the family of the resident physician driven from their dwelling, and every building, except the women's hospital, was burned. On the following evening the mob again set to work destroying the last building in the process of erection. These acts were saved by a party of militia stationed at the fort, whose presence, on the 7th, the governor sent Capt. Bennett, with 500 of the militia, to the island, to prevent any further acts of violence. The militia, who were stationed there, were on duty all the close of the year. The expenses attending the quarantine were assumed and paid by the government, and the city had a special appropriation in 1858. The necessity for a permanent general quarantine from Staten Island has since been felt by most persons who have given the subject any serious attention, and the practical difficulty of constructing a quarantine on the island, and of the sheds in the lower bay has been pointed out by a number of engineers. The system, however, was in 1859 abandoned, and the appointment of a new one, on the 15th of Dec. 1859, the cult but highly important subject, in the act of 1859.

⁷The N. Y. Dyeing and Printing Works were established in 1810. They employ a crew of 200 to 250 persons.
⁸Some 4 in. in N. Samuel M. Elliott, ed.

Sailors' Snug Harbor, an institution established for the support of aged and infirm mariners.¹ An institution for the support and education of the destitute children of seamen is situated near the Sailors' Snug Harbor.² **New Brighton** (p. v.) contains 5 churches, several manufactories,³ 2 large family boarding houses, and the residences of many persons doing business in New York City. **Tompkinsville**⁴ (p. v.) contains 4 churches and a number of manufactories. In this village are numerous suburban residences; and near by is the Quarantine. **Center-ville** is a hamlet. The census reports 7 churches in town.⁵

NORTHFIELD—was formed March 7, 1788. It is situated in the s. w. part of the co., and includes several small islands in Staten Island Sound and Newark Bay. Its surface is level in the northern and central parts and hilly in the southern. Fresh Kils form the boundary between this town and Westfield. The soil is a clayey loam, under excellent cultivation. Along the w. and s. borders are extensive salt marshes. The town is very thickly settled along the shore of Newark Bay and the Kil Van Kull. **Port Richmond**, (p. v.) in the s. e. part of the town, is a large manufacturing village,⁶ with convenient docks for shipping. Pop. 1,429. **Graniteville**, adjacent to Port Richmond, is a small settlement, with a pop. of 481. Granite was formerly extensively quarried at this place.⁷ **Mariners Harbor** is a thickly settled street along the shore of Newark Bay. Pop. 1,142. **Old Place** and **New Springville** (p. o.) are hamlets. **Chelsea** is a small village nearly opposite the mouth of Rahway River. **Southfield** and **Hollins Hook** are hamlets, and **Long Neck** is a p. o. near Fresh Kil. A part of **Richmond** and of **Egbertsville** are in this town. St. Andrews Church, (Prot. E.) at Richmond, is the oldest on the island, and under the colonial Government it was supported by a co. tax.⁸ The census reports 11 churches in town.¹⁰

SOUTHFIELD—was formed March 7, 1788. It is a long, narrow town extending along New York Bay. Great Kil is a bay in the s. part.¹¹ Its surface is level or gently undulating, terminating in bluffs upon the e. shore. In the s. part are several small streams bordered by salt meadows. **Stapleton** (p. v.) is a scattered village in the n. part of the town. It contains 4 churches. The Seamen's Retreat¹² and the Mariners' Family Asylum¹³ are located here. **Clifton** contains 2 churches and many beautiful residences. **Richmond** (p. v.) is situated

¹ This establishment was founded by Robert Richard Bandall, of New York. By the provisions of his will, dated June 1, 1801, several annuities and bequests were to be paid, and the residue of his estate conveyed in trust to the State Chancellor, the Mayor and Recorder of New York, the senior minister of the Episcopal and of the Presbyterian churches of the city, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the President and Vice-President of the Marine Society, and their successors, for the support of aged and infirm sailors. The trustees were incorporated, Feb. 6, 1806. The property thus bequeathed lay near 4 non Square, in New York, and a protracted and expensive lawsuit prevented the trustees from fully executing the intentions of the benefactor until many years after his death. This suit was decided in the U. S. Supreme Court, in Feb. 1830, in favor of the trustees. It was allowed to accumulate until 1830, when the present site (and facing buildings) was purchased, and preparations were made for the erection of the necessary buildings. The cornerstone of the edifice was laid Oct. 21, 1831. The buildings consist of a main edifice with two wings, a hospital, erected in 1833, a commodious dining and lodging hall, erected in 1856, a chapel, erected in 1856, the governor, physician, chaplain, and steward's dwellings, a laundry, a gardener's house, and other buildings. The remains of the founder of the institution were interred beneath a monument in front of the main building, Aug. 21, 1831. The officers of the establishment consist of a president, secretary, governor, treasurer, chaplain, physician, assistant governor, steward, and agent, chosen annually by the trustees. Capt. John Whetton was the first governor, and since 1840 Capt. De Peyster has held that office. The total number of inmates received since 1845 has been 477; the present number (Aug. 1858) is 380. Among the inmates the average number of deaths is 25 per annum. The annual income of the institution is \$75,000.

² *The Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen* was formed in 1840 and incorporated, 1851. An annual payment of \$2 constitutes a member, and a single payment of \$25 a life member. It is managed and chiefly supported by ladies. The yearly expenditures are about \$7,000.

³ A silk handkerchief printing establishment, started here in 1847, gives employment to about 150 persons.

⁴ Named from Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins, who resided here from 1814 till his death in 1825.

⁵ 2 Prot. E., Bap., Moravian, Ref. Prot. D., R. C., and Unit.

⁶ The Danvers Steel Co. employs 50 to 60 hands in the manufacture of iron from the ore, and of steel from iron. At this place are several large brickkilns. The Northfield Brick Co. employ about 50 hands, and the Richmond Co. about 45. White lead is also manufactured to some extent.

⁷ The granite obtained at this place is very tough, and consists of hornblende and feldspar minutely blended. It was quarried by the Brick and Granite Co., organized in May, 1845, and was largely used in making the bus-pavement of New York City. A r. c. has been built from the quarry to the dock,—a distance of 1 mi.

⁸ Named from Jas. Egberts, a former resident.

⁹ 1 was Duxbury, by will in 1768, devised a certain plantation as a glebe to this church. By the act of Feb. 18, 1814, the trustees were authorized to sell this, and the proceeds were invested for the benefit of the church. A large amount of valuable real estate adjoining the Quarantine Ferry is owned by this society, and is leased for a term of 50 years.

¹⁰ 3 Bap., 2 M. E., Evang. Luth., Cong., Meth., Prot. E., Ref. Prot. D., and R. C.

¹¹ The waters of the bay s. of this town were selected for the anchorage of infected vessels by the commissioners for the removal of the quarantine, June 9, 1857.

¹² In March, 1801, a tax was imposed upon seamen and passengers entering the port of New York, the proceeds of which were applied to the Quarantine Hospital. But the injustice of devoting a revenue derived from the hard earnings of seamen to objects having no connection with their interests or support led to the passage of a law in 1803, by which this tax was directed to be paid to the Board of Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat in the city of New York. A surplus that had been paid into the State treasury, amounting to \$12,357.68, was also placed in the hands of the trustees. A tract of 40 acres was bought for \$10,000, temporary buildings were erected, and, on the 1st of Oct. 1803, 47 patients were admitted. The cornerstone of the present structure was laid July 1, 1835, and the building was finished in 1837. It is built of hammered stone, is 3 stories high, and will accommodate 200 inmates. An insane hospital, nurses for the superintendent and physicians, and other buildings, have been erected. The cost of the main building was \$90,000, of the insane hospital \$6,000, and the total cost has been \$115,000. Up to Jan. 1, 1854, 16,764 patients had been received, of whom 680 had died. By an act passed April 7, 1854, the mayor and health officer of New York, the presidents of the Seamen's Savings Bank and the Marine Society, and 7 other persons, (4 of whom must be masters of vessels, appointed by the governor and Senate,) were constituted trustees of the establishment. The trustees must be residents of New York, Kings, Queens, or Richmond Cos.

¹³ By an act passed in 1847, the trustees of the Seamen's Retreat were directed to provide for the support of destitute sick and infirm mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, and widows of seamen, and \$10,000 was applied for the erection of suitable build-

on a creek tributary to the Fresh Kills, on the line of Northfield. It is the co. seat, and contains the co. buildings, 1 church, and about 50 houses. **Bay View** is a p. o., and **Egbertsville** (New Dorp p. o.) is a small village. The census reports 5 churches in town.¹

WESTFIELD—was formed March 7, 1788. It occupies the s.w. extremity of the island, and is the largest town in the co. Its surface is generally level or gently undulating. Princes Bay is an indentation upon the s. coast, to the e. of which is Seguines Point.² Fresh Kills forms the boundary between this town and Northfield. Material for fire brick is found in abundance near Staten Island Sound, and considerable quantities of it have been taken to New York for manufacture. Upon the coast, near the w. extremity of Princes Bay, is a lighthouse.³ The people of this town are principally engaged in fishing and taking oysters. A limited amount of manufactures is carried on.⁴ **Tottenville**⁵ (Bentley p. o.) is situated on Staten Island Sound, opposite Perth Amboy. Pop. 600. **Rossville**⁶ (p. v.) has a population of 300. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged, directly or indirectly, in the oyster trade. **Lemon Creek** (p. o.) is a hamlet, known as "*Pleasant Plains*," and **Marshland** is a p. o. **Blooming View**⁷ and **Woodrow** are small villages. **Richmond Valley** (p. o.) is a hamlet, and **Southside** a p. o. The census reports 7 churches in town.⁸

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Richmond County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.		No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	No. of Districts.	Children taught.	SCHOOLS.
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.						
Castleton.....	1,159	8,921	\$9,050,000	\$325,000	\$9,375,000	4,102	4,150	1,154	1,447	623	5	2,378	1
Northfield.....	3,775½	2,992	1,250,000	75,000	1,324,000	2,064	2,123	666	939	518	8	1,700	1
Southfield.....	2,752	1,483	1,830,833	37,500	1,868,333	2,674	2,793	759	1,003	473	4	2,400	1
Westfield.....	7,185½	2,325	824,800	75,000	899,800	17,409	17,512	611	667	473	7	1,290	1
Total.....	15,072½	7,602½	\$6,944,818	\$492,500	\$7,437,318	10,549	10,820	3,220	4,056	2,087	24	8,368	4

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.				
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Calves.	Cows.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Bushels of Grain.	Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	Dairy Products.
Castleton.....	101	137	132	2	183	1,019	5,641	652	4,077	12,595
Northfield.....	329	450	399	3	396	3,163½	16,366½	1,501	8,471	12,523
Southfield.....	115	267	212	25	291	4,950	12,910	1,586	2,972	8,945
Westfield.....	380	427	446	50	856	5,284½	27,213½	3,293	6,219	300
Total.....	845	1,091	1,189	57	1,726	14,467½	62,132½	7,032	21,739	24,363

ings. An association of ladies, styled "*The Mariners' Family Industrial Society*," was incorp. April 9, 1849, having for its object the relief of the destitute families of seamen. The building was completed in Dec. 1853, opened in May, 1855, and dedicated June 9 of the same year. By an act passed March 17, 1851, a board of trustees was created for its management; this board consists of certain *ex-officio* members and the Board of Counselors of the M. E. L. Soc. Ten per cent. of the receipts by the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retired was applied to this establishment by a law passed April 12, 1864.

¹ Prot. E., 2 Ref. Prot. D., and I. R. C.

² Pronounced Seguines. This point was purchased by the State as a site for the quarantine. See page 565.

³ Built in 1828.

⁴ The Staten Island Oil Co. was organized in July, 1853, and incorp. as the "*Staten Island Oil and Candle Co.*" in Feb. 1857, 50 to 40 hands are employed in the manufacture of aluminate candles and red oil from palm oil and animal tils. On the Fresh Kills is a manufactory of tin-plate, and near Rossville a manufactory of bone black.

⁵ Named from the Totten family, the members of which are numerous in the locality.

⁶ Named from Wm. E. Ross.

⁷ A seminary, called the "*Hopewell Institute*," was formerly located at this place.

⁸ 2 M. E. Bap., Af. Meth., Prot. E., Ref. Prot. D., and R. C.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.



This county was formed from Orange, Feb. 23, 1798. It is triangular in form, Hudson River, New Jersey line, and the s. bounds of Orange co. being respectively its e., s. w., and n. w. boundaries. It is centrally distant 105 mi. from Albany, and contains 208 sq. mi. The Ramapo Mts., extending along the n. w. border, are the connecting link between the Blue Ridge of Eastern Penn. and N. J. and the Matteawan Mts. of Putnam co., e. of the Hudson. They are separated into numerous distinct spurs, ridges, and peaks, and occupy more than one-third of the entire surface of the co. They are generally steep, rocky, and barren, and the valleys between them are narrow, rocky ravines. The Palisade Range from N. J. enters the extreme s. angle of the co., and terminates abruptly s.

of Piermont. A broken ridge, known as the Nyack Hills, forming a n. spur of this range, but without its continuous and wall like character, extends n. along the river to the n. part of Clarkstown, where it unites with Verdrietegees Hook, an e. spur of the Ramapo Range. The surface of the central and s. w. portions of the co., lying between these ranges, is rolling or moderately hilly. The highest summits in the n. w. part are 700 to 1,000 feet above tide. The principal streams are Hackensack River, flowing s. through Clarkstown and Orangetown, Ramapo River, in the w. angle of Ramapo, and Minisceongo Creek, Minas Fall Creek, and Spar Kil, tributaries of the Hudson. The rocks of the Ramapo Mts. are principally primitive. Granite, gneiss, and metamorphic limestone abound. The hills along the river and Verdrietegees Hook are composed of red sandstone, known to geologists as the New Red Sandstone; and the central and w. portions of the co. are principally underlaid by limestone. These rocks yield an abundance of most excellent building material,¹ and from the white limestone in the s. e. corner of the co. large quantities of lime are manufactured.² Trap rock extends from N. J. into the s. border of the co. The people are largely engaged in fruit growing and gardening. Milk is sent from some parts of the co. in considerable quantities to the New York market. The manufacture of lime and brick and the exportation of ice are important branches of the industry of the co. Large quantities of red sandstone for building are annually quarried and exported. The manufactures of the co. are also important and various, consisting principally of shoes, wooden ware, and woolen yarn.

The co. seat is located at the village of New City, in Clarkstown. A combined courthouse and jail, built of brick, is situated upon a beautiful eminence overlooking the village.³ The clerk's office is a fireproof brick building adjacent to the courthouse. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 43 acres at Mechanicsville, in Ramapo, 7 mi. w. of the courthouse. The average number of inmates is 100, supported at a weekly expense of 75 cts. each. The farm yields a revenue of \$700. A school is taught during the entire year, and the house is well kept. The N. Y. & Erie R. R. extends through the w. part of Ramapo, and the Piermont Branch of the same road extends from Piermont, on the Hudson, to Sufferns, where it unites with the main track.⁴

Two weekly newspapers are now published in the co.⁵

This co. was included in patents known as the Kakieta Patent, granted to Daniel Homan and Michael Hawdon, June 25, 1696; the Wawayanda Patent, granted to John Bridges, April 29, 1703; and the Cheesocks Patent, granted to Ann Bridges and others, March 20, 1707. The first patent recorded in the co. clerk's office is one granted to Samuel Bayard, bearing date Sept. 16,

¹ See page 550.

² This lime is used exclusively for agricultural purposes.—See page 569.

³ The first courthouse after the erection of the co. was built in 1798-99. The present house was erected in 1827, and the jail was added in 1856. The whole cost was about \$10,000. The first officers were John Sullivan, *First Judge*; David Pyle, *Co. Clerk*; Jacob Wood, *Sheriff*; Peter Talman, *Sarcopete*.

⁴ A. R. R. extends s. from Piermont to Jersey City. It was finished in 1839, and is intended to continue s. to Warren.

⁵ *The Palladium* was started at Warren, about 1812, by Ezekiel Burroughs, and was continued a short time.

The Rockland Register was commenced at Warren, in 1828, by Ezekiel Burroughs; in 1830 it was changed to *The Rockland Gazette*, and in 1834 it was united with *The Advertiser*.

The Rockland Advertiser was started at Warren, in May, 1823, by John Douglas; and in 1834 it was united with *The Gazette*, under the name of

The Rockland Advertiser and Family Gazette; and in 1843 it was published as

The Rockland News and General Advertiser, by John L. Bur'.

The North River Times was started at Warren, in 1834, by Alexander H. Wells, and was continued a short time.

The Messenger was published at Warren a short time in 1838.

The Rockland County Messenger was established at Warren, in May, 1846, by Robert Marshall; in 1852 it passed into the hands of Robert Smith, by whom it is still continued.

The Rockland County Journal was commenced in July, 1849, at Nyack, by Wm. G. Haeschelarth, and is still continued by him.

1703.¹ The old courthouse, built about 1739 for that part of Orange co. s. of the mountains, was at Tappantown, opposite the old Ref. Prot. D. church, and was burned before the Revolution. The first settlers were Dutch, who lived in the s. e. part of the co. from 1690 to 1710.²

CLARKSTOWN—was formed from Haverstraw, March 18, 1791. It lies upon the Hudson, and is the central town upon the e. border of the co. Verdrietegees Hook, a rocky ridge 500 to 800 feet above tide, extends along the s. line, and the Nyack Range occupies a considerable portion in the s. e. corner. The remaining parts of the town, comprising four-fifths of its surface, are rolling or moderately hilly. Hackensack River flows s. through near the center, and a narrow swamp extends along the greater part of its course. Rockland Lake, about 1 mi. from the Hudson, is a fine sheet of pure water, 3 mi. in circumference and 160 feet above the river. The soil is a reddish, sandy loam underlaid by clay. Considerable attention is given to fruit growing. **Rockland Lake**,³ (p. v.) in the e. part of the town, and extending from the lake to the river, contains a church, a foundry and machine shop, and a ship yard. Pop. 430. An extensive business is carried on at this place in preserving and exporting ice.⁴ **New City**, (Clarkstown p. o., the co. seat, a little s. w. of the center, contains the co. buildings, a church, and 28 dwellings. **Nanuet**, (p. v.) formerly "*Clarkstown Station*," a station upon the Piermont Branch of the Erie R. R., in the s. w. part, contains 1 church and 20 dwellings. **Clarksville**, (Nyack Turnpike p. o.) in the s. part, contains a church and 18 dwellings. **Dutch Factory**, a hamlet in the w. part, contains a cotton factory and 2 woolen yarn factories. The first settlements were made by the Dutch, at an early period. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed near Clarksville.⁵

HAVERSTRAW⁶—was formed March 7, 1788.⁷ Clarkstown and Ramapo were taken off in 1791. It lies upon the Hudson, in the s. angle of the co. Nearly the entire surface is hilly and mountainous. The Ramapo or Blue Mts., extending through the s. w. part, are divided into numerous precipitous and rocky peaks, and spurs from the principal range extend to the banks of the Hudson.⁸ Verdrietegees Hook, a long, rocky ridge, forms a considerable portion of the s. border. The s. e. portion is moderately hilly. The valleys separating these mountains are mostly narrow, rocky ravines. Stony Point is a small rocky peninsula on the river, near the center of the e. border of the town.⁹ The principal streams are Miniseonga and Miners Creeks, flowing into the Hudson, and Stony Brook, a tributary of Ramapo River, a branch of the Passaic. The soil is a sandy loam underlaid by clay. Extensive beds of a fine quality of clay border upon the river above Warren, and from them are annually manufactured 150,000,000 of bricks, giving employment to over 1,000 men. Limestone crops out near Tompkins Cove, from which large quantities of lime are manufactured. A gas spring is found 2½ mi. s. of Stony Point.¹⁰ **Warren**,¹¹ (Haverstraw p. o.) situated upon the Hudson, in the s. e. angle of the town, was incorp. in 1854.

¹ This tract is described as follows:—"A certain tract of vacant land within our county of Orange called by the Indians Whorinus Peruck, Gron dnoe, and Nanashuck, and is in several small pieces; and also another parcel of land, beginning at the south bounds of lands lately granted to Daniel Honan and Michael Hawdon, being a small creek that runs into Demaree's Creek to the southward of Nanashuck, and runs from thence by Demaree's said creek as it runs southerly to the line parting our said Province from the Jerseys; and so by the said parting line westward to a small river called Saddle River, thence by the said river northward until an east line do run to the southwest corner of the said Honan and Hawdon's land, containing by estimation two thousand acres of improvable land, &c. &c."

² Another deed on record commences, "To all X Tan People," (Christen People), Johannes Mynde, of Haverstraw, &c. &c. to Albert Mynde, of Haverstraw, &c. &c. and dated 1694.

³ Witness, Thomas Laurens, Francis Wessel, and Peter Jacobus Maurus.

⁴ Among these early settlers were Capt. Cornelius Cuyper, Capt. Cornelius Herring, Johannes Moyer, Gerhardus Clowes, Derrick Street, Jacobus Swartwout, Jonathan Ross, Thomas Pulling, John Gale, Cornelius Smith, Jacob King, William Kurtrick, John Ellison, Rinegar Ksarcke, Col. Vincent Matthews, Hendrick Ten Eyck, Gaylvort Cron, Mibard Hogon Kamp, Garrett Sneiderker, Dand Benton, Petrus Decker, Jonathan Seaman, Thos. Maybes, Daniel De Clark, William Wyant, Evert Hendrick, John Van Elot, Johannes Blauvelt, Nicholas Goeckhu, Lambert Aurnancey, Tomis Van Houten, and Tomis Tabman.

⁵ The landing at this village is sometimes called Slaughter's Landing.

⁶ 200,000 tons of ice are annually exported. The business gives employment to 1000 men during the season of securing the ice, and to about 100 men continually.

⁷ There are 4 churches in town; 2 M. E., Ref. Prot. D., and Presbyters.

⁸ Signifying Out Straw. The name is said to be derived from

the quantities of wild oats growing on the borders of the river when the town was first settled.

⁹ The date of formation as a precinct was not ascertained. Their distance from Tappan occasioned an act, June 24, 1719, allowing the inhabitants to elect a supervisor, a collector, 2 assessors, a constable, and 2 overseers of highways, on the 1st Tuesday of April annually.

¹⁰ The principal of these peaks are the Dundelburgh and West Mrs., in the s. e.; Buelan, Barrack, Bulson, Pine, and Colling Hill, near the center; Rock House Hill, Blackum, Red, and Horsedown Mts., in the w.; and Husha Hill and Cheese and Oil Hill in the s.

¹¹ During the Revolution, Stony Point and Verplanks Point, on the opposite side of the Hudson, were strongly fortified, the two batteries commanding the channel and King's Ferry, the principal route between New England and the s. south. On the 1st of June 1779, Gen. Van Zulu, at the head of a considerable British force, made an attack upon these places and captured both. The garrison at Fort La Fayette, on Verplanks Point, consisting of 70 men, were taken prisoners; and that at Stony Point, consisting of 40 men, evacuated the place on the approach of the British. Gen. Clinton immediately ordered the works to be strengthened, and prepared for permanent occupation. Stony Point was surrounded on 3 sides by water, and on the fourth by a marsh covered at high tide, and crossed by a narrow causeway. On the night of July 16, 1779, this place was stormed and taken by an American force under Gen. Wayne. The loss of the Americans was 15 killed and 80 wounded, and of the British, 60 killed and 541 prisoners. This action was one of the most daring and brilliant that occurred during the war. A light was erected on the site of the fort in 1829.

¹² *Ibid.*, 1st *De't.*, p. 107.

¹³ It is well known as Haverstraw. The large rolling mill of the Sampson Iron Co., 1½ mi. s. of this place, usually employing 100 to 150 hands, has suspended operations.

It contains 5 churches, a newspaper office, academy,¹ paper mill, ship yard, foundry, and a silk manufactory. Pop. about 1,700. **Tompkins Cove**, upon the Hudson, is a village grown up around the extensive lineworks of C. Tompkins & Co. It contains a church, a private school supported by the company, and 60 dwellings.² **Garnerville**, 2 mi. s. w. of Warren, contains 1 church, the Rockland Print Works,³ and 40 dwellings. **North Haverstraw**, (p. v.) upon the Hudson, 3 mi. n. of Warren, contains 2 churches and 28 dwellings. **Thiel's Corner**, 4 mi. w. of Warren, contains a needle factory, 2 gristmills, a church, and 15 dwellings. **Montville**, **Caldwells Landing**,⁴ and **Grassy Point** are hamlets. Fort Clinton, the ruins of which are still visible, was situated upon the river, in the s. e. angle of the town. The house in which Arnold and André met to consummate the bargain for the delivery of West Point to the British is still standing, about halfway between Warren and North Haverstraw. There are 11 churches in town.⁵

ORANGETOWN—was formed March 7, 1788, and was named from Orange co., of which it then formed a part. It lies upon the Hudson, in the s. angle of the co. Its surface is broken by abrupt and rocky hills in the e.; but in the center and w. it spreads out into a rolling or moderately hilly region. The Nyack Hills, extending along the river, are 300 to 500 feet high, with steep, rocky declivities upon the e., but more gradual slopes upon the w.⁶ Their summits are rocky and covered with a light growth of forest trees. Snake Hill, in the s. e. corner, upon the line of Clarks-town, is one of the principal peaks. The principal stream is Hackensack River, flowing s. through the w. part. Pascasc Creek flows through the extreme w. angle, and Spar Kil is a tributary of the Hudson. Near the s. line are several bog or peat meadows, generally well drained and under cultivation. The red sandstone which crops out on the e. declivities of the hills, within a few rods of the river, between Piermont and Nyack, is extensively quarried and exported for building stone.⁷ The soil is a reddish, sandy loam intermixed with clay. Fruit growing and furnishing milk for the New York market have become leading pursuits. **Nyack**, (p. v.) upon the Hudson, in the s. e. corner of the town, contains 5 churches, 5 shoe manufactories,⁸ a steam tub and pail factory,⁹ the Rockland Female Institute,¹⁰ and a private academy.¹¹ Pop. 1,458. **Piermont**,¹² (p. v.) upon the Hudson, in the s. part, was incorp. May 21, 1850. It is the e. terminus of the Piermont Branch of the N. Y. & Erie R. R.,—the one over which the freight is carried. Nearly the whole business of the place is connected with the r. r. establishment. A pier 1 mi. long has been built into the river, where the freight is transferred to and from the cars and barges in the river. Upon each end of the pier are extensive offices for the transaction of the business of the road. At this place the r. r. co. also have a large iron foundry and extensive repair shops. Pop. 2,204. **Tappantown**,¹³ (p. v.) near the N. J. line, contains 2 churches and 30 dwellings. This place was the scene of the trial of André, and for a time in 1780 was the headquarters of Gen. Washington.¹⁴ **Rockland**, (Palisades p. o.) upon the Hudson, in the s. part

¹ The Haverstraw Mountain Institute, a private institution, was established in 1833. It employs 2 teachers, and has an average of 40 pupils.

² This company have 40 linnocks, and manufacture 100,000 bush of lime annually, giving employment to 100 men. The lime is sent s. and is used for agricultural purposes.

³ This establishment, incorp. in 1833, with a capital of \$100,000, gives employment to 220 hands, and turns out goods to the amount of \$700,000 per annum.

⁴ This place is just below the Highlands, and opposite Peckskill, with which it is connected by a steam ferry. The dry line of steamers between New York and Albany land here. About 15 years since, a company was formed for raising an old wreck at this place, said to be one of the pirate Kidd's vessels, laden with treasure! A other place was built, machinery erected, and immense sums were expended in this insane project,—which, it is needless to add, resulted in nothing but a total loss to all concerned. § 4 M. E., 3 Presb., 2 Prot. E., Af. Meth., and R. C.

⁵ The valley of Spar Kil forms a break in these hills, through which the Piermont Branch of the Erie R. R. is constructed. In the hill just s. of Piermont is an opening in the rocks, supposed by some to be the shaft of an ancient mine and by others to be a natural cave. It is divided into 2 passages, one extending 70 feet w. s. w. and the other 40 to 50 feet w. by s. The passage is very irregular, 4 to 6 feet in width and 3 to 9 feet high. At the extremity of the longer passage is an immense spring of clear, cold water.

⁶ The State House at Albany was built of this stone.

⁷ The manufactory of women's and children's shoes at this place is an extensive business. It gives employment to about 100 hands in the vinery, and 30 sewing machines are kept in constant operation. Goods to the amount of \$225,000 are annually produced.

⁸ This factory employs 30 hands, and produces \$60,000 worth of goods annually.

⁹ This institution is beautifully located upon a lot of 10 acres, upon the bank of the Hudson, in the s. part of the village. It is supplied with pure spring water from the mountain, is heated with furnaces and lighted with gas. It has accommodations for 100 boarding pupils. The institution owes its origin to the late Simon V. Fickles, of Nyack, who gave \$25,000 toward the erection of the building.

¹⁰ The Nyack Classical School and Commercial Academy, intended to prepare young men for college and commercial pursuits, has recently been established.

¹¹ Name derived from the *Fort* built by the r. r. company and the *mountain* in rear of the village.

¹² According to Herkewelder, Tappan is from the language of the Delawareans, and derived from *Tuphane* or *Tuphanne*, "Cold Stream."—*Montion and Yute's Hist.* N. Y.

¹³ The house occupied by Gen. Washington, still standing, is owned and occupied by Dr. Smith. It is a stone house, and is said to have been erected in 1700. The house in which André was confined during his trial is now kept as a tavern, under the name of "The Old '76 House." The trial was held in the old Ref. Prot. D. Church. The scene of André's execution and burial was upon an eminence 1 mi. w. of the village, and about 20 rods from the N. J. line. In Aug. 1831, his remains were disinterred, under the superintendence of Mr. Buchanan, British Consul at New York, and taken to England. A small cedar tree that stood by the grave was also taken away, and a box was afterward made from its wood, lined with gold, and sent to Rev. Mr. Demarest, of Tappantown, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by him at the disinterment. On the box was the following inscription:—"From His Royal Highness the Duke of York to the Rev. Mr. Demarest." No monument now remains to mark the spot of the execution or the grave. A builder was formerly placed to mark the spot; but this has been broken up and removed.

of the town, contains 3 churches and 40 dwellings.¹ **Orange Mills, Middletown, and Blauveltville**, (p. o.), a station on the N. Y. & E. R. R., are hamlets. The first settlement is supposed to have been made by the Dutch, as early as 1680.² The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed Oct. 24, 1694; and the first preacher was Rev. Guiliam Barch II.³ The first church edifice was erected in 1716. There are 16 churches in town.⁴

RAMAPO—was formed from Haverstraw, March 18, 1791, as "*New Hempstead*." Its name was changed to "*Hempstead*" March 3, 1797, and to Ramapo in 1828. It is the most westerly town in the co. The Ramapo or Blue Mts. extend s. e. and s. w. through the w. part.⁵ They are steep and rocky, and the valleys between them are deep and narrow. Ranges of rounded and arable hills extend through the s. e. half of the town and occupy the greater part of its surface. The principal streams are Ramapo River, flowing s. through the w. corner, and its tributaries Maway River and Stony Creek. Niggar and Shepard Ponds, on the line of N. J., in the s. w. angle, are small bodies of water. The people are principally employed in raising vegetables for the New York market. **Ramapo**, (Ramapo Works p. o.), a station on the N. Y. & E. R. R., in the w. part of the town, contains 1 church, several manufactories, and 50 dwellings.⁶ **Sufferns**, (p. v.), near the line of N. J., in the w. part, contains a rolling mill and 20 dwellings. It lies at the junction of the two branches of the Erie R. R., and is an important station. **Stotsburgh**, (p. v.) on the Erie R. R., in the extreme w. part, contains a church, cotton twine factory,⁷ hog factory, and 180 inhabitants. **Spring Valley**, (p. v.), on the Piermont Branch of the Erie R. R., contains a church and 18 dwellings. **Mechanicsville**, near the center of the town, contains a church and 15 dwellings. **Furmanville and Moneys Depot** (Moneys p. o.) are hamlets. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed near the center of the town, Dec. 4, 1774; Rev. Peter Loyt was the first preacher.⁸

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Rockland County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.			SCHOOLS.			
	Improved	Unimproved	Real Estate	Personal Property	Total	Males	Females	No. of Dwellings	No. of Families	Freeholders	No. of Districts	Children taught
Clarkstown.....	15,900.4	16,742.7	\$1,117,673	2,227,388	\$3,345,061	1,831	1,681	643	743	448	9	1,139
Haverstraw.....	7,511	14,181	893,105	743,639	1,636,744	3,799	3,541	974	1,253	1,188	17	2,289
Orange town.....	9,922	3,184	1,992,158	372,994	2,365,152	2,895	2,913	986	1,210	668	7	1,042
Ramapo.....	15,505.5	16,445	896,417	303,309	1,199,726	1,723	1,691	585	644	110	7	1,177
Total.....	49,849.4	50,856.2	\$3,899,353	8978,662	\$13,878,015	10,159	9,826	3,188	3,860	1,814	40	6,647

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.			AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses	Beefing and Oxen	Cows	Sheep	Pigs	Wool	Spinnings	Flour	Wheat	Barley	Other
Clarkstown.....	677	850	4,311	97	876	11,382	26,478	4,211	2,917	1,011	896
Haverstraw.....	1,873	493	1,317	4	483	13,871	9,231	2,585	3,974	369	4,079
Orange town.....	448	350	772	82	513	6,056	17,384	3,243	11,726	3,388	3,788
Ramapo.....	747	791	1,218	745	3,311	12,621	31,782	4,257	23,677	1,756	11,070
Total.....	3,745	2,490	7,708	926	3,185	31,931	88,891	14,828	45,222	6,224	20,000

¹ Locally known as "Snickers Landing."
² Among the early settlers were families named Arrianenx, Hitting, Blauvelt, Van Houton, and Tallman. These names appear upon the records of the church in 1694. The first settlement on record was that of Durck, (Richardson) of Cornelius Casper and Elsie Bogert, his wife, Oct. 15, 1690, and the first marriage, that of Marinus William House, Crom and Gertrude Lemus, Van Houton, in 1723. The first school was taught by Hermanus Van Housen, from Holland, soon after the first organization of the church. The first mill is believed to have been kept by Casper M. Myer, in the "1794 75 House," now occupied for the same purpose. Abram Myer, kept the first mill; his son, Cornelius MacKen, owned it during the Revolution, but, expiring the cause of the British, his property was confiscated.
³ A tract of 60 acres was originally donated to this church; but at different times all but 14 or 15 acres have been sold. The records of the church during the Revolution, kept in a small book by the past or Rev. Mr. Verbeek, have since been carried away when obliged to move from Philip Tappan's farm, and are lost.
⁴ Ref. Prot. D., Presb., M. E., A. Meth., and Ep. of N. Y.; Prot. E., Ref. Prot. D., M. E., Pres. and R. C. of France, A. B. C. Prot. D., and M. E. at Tappan, and Top of Mt. Baldwins, and M. E. at Rockland.
⁵ Cedar Hill and Tallie Back in the w. h. corner of Mts. and Pine Hill in the N. w. corner of High Mt. on the line of N. J. are the highest points, and are 3,700 and 3,600 feet high.
⁶ The establishments consist of a cotton twine factory, a hog factory, steel works, and iron works, are all fully occupied by dwellings are occupied. The whole village is a busy one, and a fine view.
⁷ This factory, now in 1864, with a population of 1,000, gives employment to 100 hands.
⁸ There are 7 churches in town; L. M. E. and Ref. Prot. D.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.



This county was formed from Clinton and parts of Montgomery and Herkimer, March 3, 1802.¹ It contains an area of 2,880 sq. mi., and is the largest co. in the State. It is centrally distant 140 mi. from Albany. The surface is broken by a series of parallel ridges extending in a n. e. and s. w. direction, and gradually declining in height from the summits, about 1000 ft. above tide, on the s. border, to the level of the banks of St. Lawrence. The highest summits, in the s. e., are about 2000 ft. above tide. The declivities of the ridges are usually gradual slopes, giving to the surface a rolling character, changing from gentle undulations along the river to a hilly and almost mountainous character in the s. e.

The principal streams are the Indian, Oswegatchie, Grass, Racket, St. Regis, and Deer Rivers.² These streams all have their rise upon the highlands, which occupy the center of the great northern wilderness, flow for a considerable distance in a n. w. direction, and most of them gradually bend toward the n. e. and finally traverse the greater part of the co. nearly parallel to the St. Lawrence. They all are frequently interrupted by rapids and cascades in their upper and middle course, but as they approach the St. Lawrence they become sluggish; and most of them are navigable for short distances from their mouths.³ The southern and central parts of the co. are thus abundantly supplied with water-power. In the s. part are numerous small lakes, the principal of which is Cranberry Lake. Long Lake, the largest body of water in the co., lies along the course of Indian River, near its junction with the Oswegatchie.

The geological formation of the co. is very simple. The whole central and southern portions are underlain by the primitive formation, consisting of gneiss and white limestone.⁴ The northern extremity of this formation may be readily traced, by a line commencing upon the border of Jefferson co., about 2 mi. w. of the Ox Bow, thence extending northerly to near the center of the s. shore of Black Lake, thence bending toward the e., and extending to the e. border of the co. on the n. line of Hopkinton. A belt of country 5 to 10 mi. wide, n. of the primitive region and parallel to it, is underlain by Potsdam sandstone; and the remainder of the co., comprising a belt 3 to 20 mi. wide bordering upon the St. Lawrence, is underlain by the calciferous sandrock. The primitive portion of the co. is generally elevated and considerably broken. Its soil is light and sandy; and in some parts are extensive sand plains, entirely unfit for agricultural purposes. A considerable portion of the co. is covered with drift deposits, which go far to neutralize the effect of the underlying rock upon the character of the soil. In this region the intervalles along the streams are usually fertile; but the whole is best adapted to grazing. Magnetic iron ores abound in the s. part; but they have never been examined or worked to any considerable extent, owing to their remoteness from settlements.⁵ In Rossie rich veins of lead have been found and extensively worked;⁶ and the rich specular iron ore found along the w. border of the co. and in the adjacent portions of Jefferson, lies between the gneiss and sandstone.⁷ The sandstone region is level or gently undulating, broken in some places by disrupted masses of the underlying rock. In this region are numerous quarries, from which are obtained sheets of sandstone of 2 inches to a foot in thickness and of almost any desirable size. This stone acquires hardness by exposure and is indestructible by atmospheric agencies. The soil in this region is usually thin, but fertile, and is derived principally from drift. The calciferous sandstone region commences as a narrow strip on the St. Lawrence, in the n. part of Hammond, and continually widens to the e. border of the co. The soil, consisting of drift and marine clay, is usually very productive.

¹ This co. included the "Ten Towns;" and Great Tracts Nos. 11 and 111 of Mason's Purchase were provisionally annexed, and now form part of the co.

² These streams are known to the St. Regis Indians by the following names:—Indian, O-ti-ki-wake, "where the ash tree grows with knobs;" Oswegatchie, a Huron word, said to signify "black water;" Grass, Ni-ken-ti-sack, "hill of large fishes;" Racket, Nj-ha-ni-wate, "racket, or noisy river;" St. Regis, Ak-wassiss-ne, "where the partridge drums;" Deer, Oe-ska-rou-ne, "Deer River."

³ In severe cold weather the tributaries of the St. Lawrence

are liable to a sudden reversal of their currents near their mouths, from the damming up of that stream by ice; the streams in consequence overflow the lowlands, making the maintenance of fences and bridges impossible.

⁴ This region is remarkable for the variety and beauty of its minerals, of which 60 species are found.—*Haugh's Hist. St. Lawrence and Franklin Cos.*, p. 184.

⁵ The Clifton Mine in Pierrepont has furnished 1,500 tons of iron.

⁶ See p. 582.

⁷ In the town of Pierrepont a substance used for red paint has been found in the same relative geological position.

Dairying and stock raising are the branches of agriculture most extensively pursued. Grain is also cultivated to some extent.¹ Fruits are not extensively cultivated. Manufactures, consisting of iron,² castings, lead,³ lumber,⁴ and articles of wood,⁵ are carried on. Commerce to some extent is carried on by means of the St. Lawrence and the various railways.

The chief works of internal improvement in the co. are the Ogdensburgh R. R., extending from Ogdensburgh to Rouses Point, on Lake Champlain;⁷ the Potsdam & Watertown R. R.,⁸ forming a connection with the O. R. R. on the s. and with the W. & R. R. R. and N. Y. Central on the s. Improvements have been made by the State in the navigation of several of the rivers, for the purpose of floating down logs from the s. forests.⁹ Daily lines of steamboats connect Ogdensburgh and other points on the river with Montreal and with the various ports on Lake Ontario.

The county seat is located at the village of Canton,¹⁰ on the P. & W. R. R., 15 mi. s. e. of Ogdensburgh. The courthouse, jail,¹¹ and clerk's office are in separate buildings, situated not far from each other. The co. poorhouse is situated on a farm of 130 acres 1 mi. w. of Canton Village.¹²

Six newspapers are now published in the co.; 3 at Ogdensburgh, 2 at Potsdam, and 1 at Canton.¹³

¹ This co. stands first in the State in the value of its stock, amount of pasturage and meadow, and among the first in the amount annually produced of spring wheat, potatoes, peas, and maple sugar.

² The iron and clay deposits produce fine crops of winter wheat.

³ Furnaces are or have recently been in operation at Rossie, Wazekite, Hillsville, and Brasher Iron Works. The supply of ore is inexhaustible, and large quantities of iron are annually made.

⁴ The Rossie Lead Mines are now worked by an English company. Lead has also been found in several of the localities in the co.

⁵ The principal lumber operations are carried on on the Rackett River. Some 1851, 10 gang sawmills have been built within 47 mi. In 1874 it was estimated that 120,000 logs were worked up.

⁶ Consisting of shingles, staves, lath, heading, boxes, doors, sash and blinds.

⁷ Opened to Ogdensburgh Oct. 1, 1850.

⁸ Opened through the co. Aug. 23, 1855.

⁹ These improvements have been made on the Indian, Oswegatchie, Rackett, and Grass Rivers.

¹⁰ The county seat was first located at Ogdensburgh, but was removed to Canton in 1828. The first courts were held in the stone barracks, west of the Oswegatchie; and a hand-print magazine adjacent was used for a jail. The first courthouse stood on the site recently purchased by Government for a customhouse. The first officers were Nathan Ford, *Fiscal*; John A. Alex. Turner and Joseph Edsall, *Judges*; Stillman Foote and John Tibbotts, *Assessors*; Jos. J. Davies, *Sheriff*; Lewis Hasbrouck, *Clerk*; and Matthew Perkins, *Sargent*. The present courthouse was located by Joseph Grant, Geo. Brayton, and John E. Humann, commissioners from Ogdensburg, and the buildings were erected under the supervision of Ansel Bailey, David C. Johnson, and Asa Sprague, jr. The records of the supervisors previous to 1854 were lost in a fire at Ogdensburgh in 1839.

¹¹ The jail is a miserable building, poorly adapted to the purpose for which it was erected.

¹² This institution yields an annual revenue of about \$1,000. The average number of inmates is about 100. The supplies are furnished by contract. The poorhouse is self-sufficient in necessary conveniences for the health and comfort of its inmates.

¹³ At Ogdensburgh the following papers have been published:

The Palladium was begun in 1819 by Kap & Strong, sold in 1812 to John P. Sheldon, and continued to 1841.

The St. Lawrence Gazette was begun in 1815 by B. R. Strachan and P. B. Furdahl. In 1830 it was bought by Preston Keagy, and merged with

The St. Lawrence Republican, removed to this place from Canton, and continued by him till 1837.

It was afterwards published by the Rev. Mr. Hillsville & Stillwell, and is now published by James H. Platts.

The Northern Light was begun July 7, 1814, by W. B. Rogers, as an anti-slavery organ. In 1834 A. R. Jones became its publisher, and changed it to

The Times; and at the end of the 4th volume it was enlarged, and called

The Ogdensburgh Times. In 1837 Dr. A. Taylor became associated with Jones, and the title was changed to

The Times and Register. In March, 1844, it was transferred to H. G. Foster and S. B. Seeley, and changed to

The People's Sentinel. In June, 1847, Mr. Foote launched it to

The People's Sentinel, under which name it was published by Stillman Foote until 1858, when it was merged in the *Examiner*.

The Montreal Register was commenced, and a few numbers issued in 1830, edited by Jas. H. Collins, in W. Wood's Press, of Lafayette Coll., Easton, Penn.

The Ogdensburgh Expositor was begun April 24, 1848, by A. Tyler, and discontinued in 1851.

The Daily Citizen was started April 13, 1848, by S. Foster, and published for 5 months.

The St. Lawrence Budget, a small semi-weekly advertising sheet, was issued from The Sentinel office in 1850-51.

The Daily Morning News was begun in Mar. 18, 1843, by Wm. N. Oswell, publisher, and Ego (the Rebus), w.

The Weekly News was issued from the same office in Sept. 1852. Both were discontinued in the Dec. following.

The St. Lawrence American was begun March 1, 1851, by Wm. Yeaton and L. M. Hollbrook, and continued 6 years.

The Boy's Weekly Journal was begun May 1, 1854, by H. P. Davis, J. J. Hopkins, and C. Foster. As boys belonging to the Ogdensburgh Academy, they had previously issued the *Morning Glory* and *Young America*. In 1857 Foster withdrew, and the name was changed to

The Daily Journal; the paper is still in issue.

The Weekly Journal is made up from the daily. Neither of the publishers is of age (1855).

The St. Lawrence Democrat was commenced at Ogdensburg in the fall of 1855 by H. C. Simpson, and was afterwards continued at that place by John F. Ames. It is published by Abbott & O'Brien.

At Potsdam the following have been issued:

The Potsdam Gazette was begun Jan. 13, 1816, by E. C. Powell, and continued till April, 1820.

The Potsdam American was commenced by E. C. Powell in Jan. 1824, from the old Gazette press, and was continued by Powell & Keddington till April, 1829. In May of the same year it was re-issued.

The Herald was published as an anti-slavery organ till Aug.

The St. Lawrence Republican was begun in 1826 by W. H. Weyman, and removed to Canton in 1827.

The Day Star was published 6 months in 1827 by Jonathan Wallace.

The Patriot was commenced in April, 1827, by Wm. Hughes, and published one year.

The Northern Sentinel was removed from Canton in 1847, and from the same office was issued.

The Repository in 1846, semi-weekly, made up the literary matter of *The Sentinel*. This latter was sold to Wm. L. Kane, and changed to

The St. Lawrence Mercury in 1848. W. H. Wallace became proprietor in 1850; and H. C. Fay in 1851, who changed it to

The St. Lawrence Journal. It was continued till July, 1852, when it was united with *The Citizen*.

The Potsdam Courier was begun in 1851 by A. Haring, and continued till July, 1852, when it was merged with *The Journal*, and is now as

The Potsdam Courier and Journal was removed to Canton in 1852, and is now published by H. C. Fay & Brother.

The Phœnix was begun in 1852, and a few numbers were issued by students of the St. Lawrence Academy.

The Phœnix Dispatch was discontinued in 1852, and its subscribers are to be found in the directory of the same year.

The Northern Freeman was a monthly paper, begun in 1853, and is still published by D. W. & B. Jones.

The Evangelical Herald, which was begun in 1854, by Jos. A. Loring, and published the same of N. Grant in 1857, was discontinued in 1857, and published

at Canton in the *Examiner*, and is now published

The Ogdensburgher of the *St. Lawrence American*, and is now published from Potsdam in 1857, was published by the Rev. Mr. Grant, till 1850, when it was removed to the same office.

The Northern Advertiser was begun in 1824, by C. Foster. It was discontinued in 1825, and is now published

The Centinel and *Examiner*, and is now published

The Lumineer of the *New York Journal*, and is now published a short time.

The St. Lawrence Democrat was begun in Sept. 1850, by E. A. Butler, and continued 12 years.

The Northern Sentinel and Phœnix Expositor, semi-weekly, was begun Jan. 2, 1854, by Chas. Bayton, and in 1857 removed to Potsdam.

The Engineer was issued in 1844 by Chas. Bayton.

The first white settlement in this co. was made by Francis Picquet, a French Sulpitian, who established an Indian mission at the mouth of the Oswegatchie in 1749 and styled it "*La Présentation*."¹ In 1759 the first island below Ogdensburg, 3 mi. down the St. Lawrence, was taken possession of by the French and strongly fortified.² It was named Fort Levi; and here the last French resistance was made against the English, in 1760. During the Revolution it was the rendezvous of scalping parties of Tories and Indians, who harassed the frontier settlements on the Mohawk and Hudson. Two expeditions were fitted out against this place during the Revolution; but the English held possession of the fort at Oswegatchie until 1796, when it was surrendered under the provisions of Jay's Treaty.³ The Oswegatchies collected by Picquet were removed, in 1793, from the vicinity of Johnstown, U. C., to a point opposite, on the s. shore, known as Indian Point. In 1807 they removed to St. Regis and elsewhere.⁴

The co. includes the tract known as the "*Ten Towns*,"⁵ Tract No. 11,⁶ of Macomb's Purchase, containing 821,879 acres, Tract No. 111,⁷ of the same purchase, containing 640,000 acres,⁸ a small portion located by Revolutionary land warrants,⁹ and the islands in the St. Lawrence.¹⁰ The first settlement under State authority was made at Ogdensburg, in 1796, by Nathan Ford, agent of Samuel Ogden. Before 1800, small beginnings had been made at Lisbon, Madrid, and Massena. The "*Ten Towns*" were opened for settlement, under the original purchasers, within the next 5 years, and the adjacent parts of the Macomb Purchase soon after. At the commencement of the War of 1812 there were about 8,000 inhabitants in the co., thinly scattered over nearly the whole territory now settled. Great alarm was felt along the whole frontier, and many families left the river towns. It soon became the theater of stirring military events, and various expeditions were planned and attacks made on both sides of the border.¹¹

At the close of the war the co. rapidly filled up with an immigration chiefly from Vt. and the other New England States. The completion of the Erie Canal checked the growth of the co. by opening to emigration the more fertile lands of the West. The price of wild lands greatly fell, and many visions of immense wealth were blighted. For the last twenty years a steady and healthy improvement has been going on, which has been greatly increased by the lines of railroad completed through it.¹² In 1837-40 the whole frontier was greatly excited by the "*Patriot*

The Inquirer and Town Advertiser, a campaign paper, was issued from The Cabinet press in 1844 by Chas. Boynton.

The Canton Weekly Citizen was begun Jan. 1, 1852, by J. S. Sargeant, and continued 4 weeks.

The Canton Independent was removed from Madrid in 1853, and published by O. L. Fay. It was soon discontinued.

The St. Lawrence Plain Dealer was begun in 1855

by Goodrich & Remington; it is now published by S. P. Remington.

Young America is now published by C. W. Ames.

The other papers in the co. have been—

The Northern New Yorker, begun April 2, 1849, at Gouverneur, by Wm. Goodrich and M. F. Wilson; and issued a little more than one year.

The St. Lawrence Advertiser was begun in 1850, at Gouverneur, and a few numbers issued.

The Liberator was commenced in July, 1852, at Gouverneur, by M. Mitchell. It was succeeded by

The St. Lawrence Free Press, begun in 1853 by J. J. Barnes, and afterward published by G. K. Lamont. It was removed to Ogdensburg in the fall of 1854 and united with *The Sentinel*.

The Progressor was begun in June, 1855, at Gouverneur, by G. D. Greenfield. It was removed to Potsdam in 1856 and changed to *The Northern Freeman*.

The True Democrat was begun in May, 1850, at Madrid, by M. F. Wilson and O. L. Fay. In its 21 year it became

The Chateaubain Independent; was continued 1 year, when it was removed to Canton and changed to *The Canton Independent*.

¹ This place became a French military station, and a magazine for supplying expeditions sent to their s. posts; and from this point were fitted out many of the parties that ravaged the back settlements of N. Y., Penn., and Va.

² This island was called by the Indians "*As-sag-on-sen-tan*," and by the French "*Isle Royal*." It is now called Chimney Island, from the ruins still visible.

³ Upon the approach of Lord Amherst in 1760, the fort at the mouth of the Oswegatchie was abandoned. The island was invested on the 18th of Aug. Upon Gallipoli Island the English found a number of scalps, which so excited them that they burned the chapel and houses, the ruins of which still visit Aids. The batteries opened on the 23d, and on the 24th the place, under Banquet, surrendered. The English moved the fortress, 4 of French rank, Augustus. On their voyage down the river from this place to Montreal, the English lost in the rapids 46 bateaux, 17 whale-boats, and 84 men. The island was occupied but a short time, and the works soon fell into ruins.—*Ames's Journal*; *Mint's Hist.*; *Memoir of Bowdoin*; *Embree's Hist.*

⁴ These Indians claimed large tracts of land and leased them to parties from Canada, who cut off the most valuable timber and committed other wasteful depredations.

⁵ The "*Ten Towns*" were sold at auction by the land commissioners in 1787, in quarter sections, except Madrid and Oswegatchie, which were sold in square miles. In each town a mile square was reserved for literature, and another 1/4 for the gospel and schools.

⁶ The original townships in this tract were named as follows:—1, Showwood; 2, Oakham; 3, Morlake; 4, Howwood; 5, Jamestown; 6, Pierfield; 7, Gramshuck; 8, Hollywood; 9, Kildare; 10, Matildavale; 11, Wick; 12, Riverside; 13, Oakham; 14, Catharineville; 15, Irlington; 16, Chesterfield; 17, Grange; 18, Crumack.

⁷ The original townships of this tract were named as follows:—1, Hammon; 2, Somerville; 3, De Witt; 4, Fitz William; 5, Ballybeen; 6, Clare; 7, Killarney; 8, Edwards; 9, Sarahsburg; 10, Chilton; 11, Postoffice; 12, Scriba; 13, Chumment; 14, Bloomfield; 15, Enfieldville.

⁸ These tracts were conveyed to Dan'l McCormack by patent in 1795-98.

⁹ The town of Massena comprises this portion of the co.

¹⁰ The islands were sold in 1825.

¹¹ A regiment of militia was stationed at Ogdensburg during the summer of 1812. In July, 1812, a fleet of 6 schooners—caught at Ogdensburg by the war—attempted to reach the lake, but were intercepted; 2 were burned, and the rest hauled back. On the last day of July a bloodless engagement took place between the American schooner *Julia*, and the British vessels, *Earl of Moira* and *Duke of Gloucester*. In Sept. an attack was made upon a number of bateaux at Toussaint Island, opposite Lisbon, in which the Americans lost one and the British several men. On the 2d of Oct. the British made a show of attacking Ogdensburg, and on the 4th made a real attack, but were repulsed, with the loss of a combat and 2 men killed. In Jan. the Americans surprised and captured Brockville, liberated several prisoners, paroled 120 of the garrison, and took a quantity of stores. On the 22d of Feb. the British, in rebellion, captured Ogdensburg, carried away the cannon and stores, and paroled a large number of citizens, who were afterward exchanged for those of Brockville. Late in 1812 Gen. Wilkinson's expedition passed down the St. Lawrence, and suffered a disastrous defeat at Chateaubain, opposite Louisa. The British followed the retreating Americans and landed at Hamilton, (Waddington.)—*High's Hist. St. Law. & French Cos.*

¹² The lands in the co. have doubled in value by the completion of the railroads.

War." The battle of Windmill Point, the most memorable event of that ill-concerted movement, was fought within sight of Ogdensburgh, in Nov., 1838.¹ The U. S. Collection Dist. of Oswegatchie was established March 2, 1844, and embraces the whole co. Its chief office is at Ogdensburgh, with subordinate offices at each of the river towns.

BRASHER²—was formed from Massena, April 21, 1825. A part of Lawrence was taken off in 1828. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface is generally level, with gentle undulations in the w. part. The principal streams are St. Regis and Deer Rivers and Trout Brook. The soil in the w. part is stony and in parts sandy; in the s. r. it is light and sandy; and in the s. it is a clay loam and very productive. Bog iron ore is obtained abundantly in the e. part, in the range where the sand rests upon the clay deposits. **Brasher Falls** (p. v.) is a manufacturing village upon the St. Regis, in the s. w. corner of the town, 1 mi. below the R. R. station. Pop. 257. **Helena**³ (p. v.) is situated at the mouth of Deer River, and has a limited amount of water-power. Pop. 100. **Brasher Iron Works**, (p. o.) 2½ mi. above Helena, on Deer River, is the seat of an important furnace. **Brasher Center** is a hamlet on the St. Regis River. The first improvement in town (at Helena) was under the agency of Russell Atwater, in 1817. Stillman Fuller built the furnace at Brasher Iron Works in 1825.⁴ The first settlement at Brasher Falls was made in 1826. In 1839 C. T. Hulburt purchased 600 acres, including the village site of Brasher Falls, and in 1841 made the first considerable improvement. On the 26th of May, 1857, a fire in the woods ravaged this town, and destroyed the furnace and nearly the whole village at the "Iron Works."⁵ The census reports 6 churches in town.⁶

CANTON⁷—was formed from Lisbon, March 28, 1805. It occupies a nearly central position in the co. Its surface is level or gently undulating. Grass River, flowing through the center, and the Oswegatchie, flowing through the s. w. corner, are the principal streams.⁸ It is underlain by white limestone and gneiss in the s., and by Potsdam sandstone in the central and s. parts. The soil is a deep, fertile, gravelly loam. Iron pyrites, from which copperas (sulphate of iron) has been manufactured, is found in abundance near High Falls, on Grass River.⁹ **Canton**,¹⁰ (p. v.) the county seat, is pleasantly situated on Grass River, a little e. of the center of the town. It is an important station on the P. & W. R. R. It has a number of manufactures,¹¹ and is the seat of the Canton Academy, founded in 1831, and of the St. Lawrence University,¹² an institution founded under the auspices of the Universalist denomination in 1856. Pop. 1,929. **Mortey**¹³ (p. v.) is on Grass River, near the s. border of the town. Pop. 359. **Russelacr Falls**¹⁴ (p. v.) is a small village on the Oswegatchie, in the s. w. corner of the town. It was formerly the seat of an iron forge. **Crarys Mills** (p. o.) is a hamlet on the line of Potsdam. **South Canton** is in the e. part. Daniel Harrington settled on the site of the Agricultural Fair Grounds in Canton Village in 1800. The first permanent settler was Stillman Poote, who bought a mile square where the village now stands, and removed thither in 1801, accompanied by several men. In 1802 he built a mill, and the town began to be rapidly settled.¹⁵ Religious meetings were held as early as 1804. The first church (Presb.) was formed under the Rev. Amos Pottingill, in 1807.¹⁷

¹ The leaders in this movement dared not risk their own lives in the battle, and left the bow, consisting mostly of young men and boys, to engage the greatly superior numbers of the British. The battle was short and bloody. Of the 139 patriots taken prisoners, 18 were released without trial, 3 were acquitted, and 129 were sentenced to be hung. Of the 1st number, 19 were hung, 69 transported to Van Diemens Land, 36 pardoned, 2 sentenced to 7 years' term in the penitentiary, and 2 died of their wounds.—*Boyle's Hist. St. L., v. d. French, Cos.*

² Named from Philip Brasher, of Brooklyn, part owner. It embraces the townships of "Grassy" and "Cromack," or Nos. 17 and 18 of Great Tract No. H, Maynard's Purchase.

³ Mills, a fork and the factory, and an agricultural implement factory, are located here.

⁴ Named from Helen, daughter of Joseph Patearin, of New York, former owner of a large part of the town.

⁵ In 1827 the furnace was purchased by Isaac W. Skinner and R. W. Bush. In 1830 the latter was succeeded by W. H. Alexander, and the business was continued by Alexander & Skinner until the village was destroyed by fire in 1857. The works are about being rebuilt.

⁶ The fire desolated nearly the whole town, and for a time threatened Brasher Falls. The country around was also desolated by running fires in 1849.

⁷ 2 Presb., and M. E. at Brasher Falls, Presb. at Helena, M. E. at "Morph Kobey," w. part of the town, R. C. near Brasher Falls, and F. W. Bap.

⁸ It embraces No. 6 of the "Ten Towns," and is 10 mi. sq.

⁹ A natural canal connects the channels of the two streams.

This canal was formerly 3 to 20 rods wide, and was navigable for small boats in high water. It flowed toward the w. and overflowed an alluvial flat of 400 acres. To reclaim the 1000 ends of the canal have been closed and a drain dug along the Oswegatchie to below Russelacr Falls.

¹⁰ Fruitless explorations for copper have here been made at great expense.

¹¹ Incep. May 14, 1845.

¹² Consisting of lumber, shingles, sash, wagons, flour, and leather.

¹³ An elegant brick building was erected here in 1877 and in 1878 a theological school was organized by T. Fisher. The collegiate department has not yet been organized.

¹⁴ Formerly "Loni Express." Named Morley in honor relative of the Harrison family. It contains several sawmills, a sash factory, and tannery.

¹⁵ A forge was erected here in 1810, by Tate, Chase & Co., and the place named "Tate's." It was more generally known as "Canton Falls" until the place was established in 1844. The present name was derived from H. Van Brosselacr, who laid out the village in 1846.

¹⁶ Daniel W. Church, the pioneer millwright of the co., erected the first mill here, for 8 posts in 1800. The summer of that year was very sickly, and in May the father of S. J. Church, d. of the smallpox, and was buried in a grave in the Wm. Baker's churchyard. The first school, in 1814. The first bath was a daughter of I. Johnson.

¹⁷ The census reports 9 churches: 2 M. E., Bap. Conv., Prot. E., (Grace C.), Wes. Meth., Cong., I. W. Bap., and R. C.

The late Gov. Silas Wright settled in Canton Village as a lawyer in 1819, and continued to reside here until his death, Aug. 27, 1847.

COLTON¹—was formed from Parishville, April 12, 1843. A small part was annexed from Parishville in 1851. It is a long, narrow town, lying s. e. of the center of the co. and extending to Hamilton co. on the s. Its surface is broken and hilly; and it is nearly all covered with forest. It is crossed by the Racket, Grass, and Oswegatchie Rivers. In the central and s. parts are numerous small lakes, the principal of which is Cranberry Lake. The extreme n. part only is inhabited. The principal business is lumbering. **Colton** (p. v.) is an important lumber station upon Racket River, near the n. w. corner of the town. Several extensive gang sawmills were erected here in 1850-52; but the business has been partially suspended. An extensive tannery for the manufacture of sole-leather was built here in 1857.² Pop. 379. **South Colton** is a p. o. at Three Falls. The first settlement was begun in 1824, at Colton Village.³ There are a M. E. and a Univ. church in town, both built in 1852.

DE KALB⁴—was formed from Oswegatchie, Feb. 21, 1806. A part of De Peyster was taken off in 1825, and a part of Hermon in 1830. It lies on the Oswegatchie, w. of the center of the co. Its surface consists of broken ridges of white limestone and gneiss with narrow valleys between them. The soil is excellent and is generally under a good state of cultivation. **De Kalb**⁵ (p. v.) is situated on the Oswegatchie, near the center of the town. Pop. 120. **Richville**⁶ (p. v.) is situated on the Oswegatchie, in the s. w. corner of the town. Pop. 250. **East De Kalb** is a p. o. and station on the P. & W. R. R. **Coopers Falls** is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in 1803, under Judge William Cooper, of Cooperstown, as agent. The first settlers were principally from Otsego co. There are 5 churches in town.⁷

DE PEYSTER⁸—was formed from Oswegatchie and De Kalb, March 21, 1825. It lies on the s. shore of Black Lake, n. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is broken in the s. by the parallel primitive ridges, and is level in the n. The principal streams are the Oswegatchie, on the s. border, and Beaver Creek, on the s. Moon Lake lies in the s. part. The soil along the lake is very fertile, in the center of average fertility, and in the s. it is light and sandy. The "*Old State Road*," the first traveled route through this part of the co., extended through this town. **De Peyster Corners** (De Peyster p. o.) is a small village. **Edenton** is a p. o. The first settlement was made in the fall of 1802, by Sam'l Bristol and others.⁹ The census reports 2 churches: a M. E. and a Cong.

EDWARDS¹⁰—was formed from Fowler, April 7, 1827. A part of Hermon was taken off in 1830, and a part was annexed from Hermon in 1850. It lies on the Oswegatchie, s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface consists of ridges of the primitive formation and the narrow valleys between them. The soil is generally a light, sandy loam, and in the valleys is very productive; but the town is best adapted to grazing. A large number of minerals are found among the primitive rocks.¹¹ **Edwards** (p. v.) is situated on the Oswegatchie. Pop. 350. **South Edwards**¹² (p. v.) contains a grist and saw mill and several mechanic shops. The first settlement commenced along the St. Lawrence Turnpike, in 1812.¹³ Several Scotch families came into town in 1817. There are 5 churches in town.¹⁴

FINE¹⁵—was formed from Russell and Pierrepont, March 27, 1841. It lies in the extreme s.

¹ Named from Jesse Colton Higley, an early settler. It embraces the townships of "*Starwood*," "*Hereward*," "*Greenwood*," and "*Middlebrook*," or Nos. 1, 4, 7, and 8 of Great Tract No. 11, Macomb's Purchase.

² This establishment employs about 25 men.

³ Among the first settlers were Asahel Lynn, Abel Brown, Wm. Bullard, Horace Carfield, and Sam'l Partridge. Miss Young taught the first school, in 1826. The first death was that of a child of Jos. Brown, in 1829.

⁴ Named in honor of Baron De Kalb. It originally embraced No. 7 of the "*Ten Towns*."

⁵ Originally named "*Williamstown*."

⁶ About 30 families came in the first year. Salmon Rich, J. n. Haskins, and S. J. Pratt were among the first settlers of Richville, in 1804. The first child born was Jehiel Dimick; the first marriage, that of Eliza Cook and Lotta Willey; and the first death, that of George Cowdrey. Bela Willis taught the first school. Dr. DeWitt, an L. J. C. Kneeland at Richville. Wm. Cooper built the first hotel, in 1803, and the first mills, at Coopers Falls, in 1804.

⁷ Bapt. and Cong. at Richville, Presb., M. E., and Union (M. E. and Bapt.) at East De Kalb.

⁸ Named from Frederick De Peyster, of New York, former pro-

prietor. Mr. De P. gave the town \$200 to assist in building a union church and town-house; and he also caused a bell to be cast, with an appropriate inscription for its use.

⁹ Among the first settlers were Thos. Wilson, Joseph Round, Sam'l Bernard, — Green, Ichabod Arnold, Robt. Hill, Fred R. Plympton, David Day, Rufus Washburn, and Smith Stillwell. Bela Willis taught the first school and was the first local preacher.

¹⁰ Named from Edward McCormick, brother of the proprietor. It embraces most of No. 8 of Great Tract No. 11.

¹¹ Among these are iron ore, mica, Rensselaerite, serpentine, and tourmaline.

¹² Locally known as "*Shoreville*," from Elijah Shaw, who opened the first store in 1825. *Eveningwash*, in the e. part, was the seat of a large furnace destroyed by fire.

¹³ Among the first settlers were Asa Brayton, Jos. M. Warner, S. & E. Jones, and — Johnson. The first birth was that of John B. Brayton, in 1812; and the first death was that of — Carbridge, accidentally killed in 1812. Oren Sheard built the first grist-mill, in 1814. In 1817 a large number of Scotch settlers came into town.

¹⁴ M. E., Univ., Cong., Bapt., and Union.

¹⁵ Named from John Fine, of Ogdensburg, principal pro-

part of the co. Its surface is elevated and broken, and its soil is a moderately fertile, gravelly loam. It is drained by the Oswegatchie and its branches. It is principally a wilderness, the settlements being confined to the s. part. Iron ore is found in town. **Fire** is a p.o. in the s. There is no village in town. The first clearing was made in 1823, by Elias Trull.¹

FOWLER²—was formed from Rossie and Russell, April 15, 1816. The townships of Edwards and Fitz William (now a part of Hermon) were annexed from Russell in 1818. Edwards was taken off in 1827, a part of Hermon in 1830, and Piteairn in 1836. It lies upon the Oswegatchie, in the southwesterly part of the co. Its surface is much broken by ridges of gneiss. It is drained by the Oswegatchie and its branches. Silver Lake lies s. of the center of the town. The soil along the streams is a fertile loam, in the s. w. a clayey loam, and in the n. a light sand. Several valuable minerals are found in town.³ **Halesborough**, on the Oswegatchie, and **Little York** (Fowler p.o.) are small villages. **Fullerville** (Fullerville Iron Works p.o.) is the seat of an extensive manufactory of iron.⁴ **West Fowler** is a p.o. The first settlements were made by Brig. Gen. Haile, at Halesborough, in 1807,⁵ and by Sam'l B. Spragne, at Little York, in 1811. The town did not begin to be settled rapidly until after 1820. The census reports 4 churches in town.⁶

GOVERNEUR⁷—was formed from Oswegatchie, April 5, 1810. A part of Macomb was taken off in 1811. It lies in the w. part of the co. Its surface is generally level, but somewhat broken in the s. by low ridges of white limestone. It is drained by the Oswegatchie, which twice flows across the town. The town abounds in interesting minerals.⁸ The soil is sandy in a few places, but is chiefly clay and loam, and is highly productive. The Kearney Iron Mine, in the s. corner, has furnished an immense quantity of ore. **Gouverneur** (p.v.) was incorp. Dec. 7, 1847. Pop. 785. It is the seat of a flourishing academy,⁹ and has a considerable local trade and the only p.o. in town. Riverside Cemetery is beautifully located on the opposite bank of the Oswegatchie, e. of the village. It was consecrated June 23, 1858. It is a station upon the P. & W. R. R. The first settlement was made in the summer of 1805, by Dr. Richard Townsend, agent of Gouverneur Morris, the proprietor.¹⁰ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1810.¹¹

HAMMOND¹²—was formed from Rossie and Morrinstown, March 30, 1827. A part was annexed to Macomb in 1842, and a part to Rossie in 1844. It lies upon the St. Lawrence, in the extreme w. part of the co., and includes a portion of The Thousand Islands. The surface is generally level, but broken upon its s. and s. borders by low primary ridges. A level terrace of sandstone, forming a continuous and regular mural wall, extends from the s. shore of Black Lake through the center of the town into Jefferson co. Black Brook flows through a stagnant swamp, which borders upon this sandstone terrace. Its soil is generally a deep, fertile loam. **Hammond**, (p.v.), on the Rossie Plank Road; **South Hammond**, on the "Old Military Road;" and **Oak Point**,¹³ (p.v.), a landing on the St. Lawrence, are small villages. **Chippewa** is a hamlet on a bay of the same name. Slight improvements began here in 1812; but settlements did not increase until 1818-21, when a number of Scotch families located just w. of the present site of Hammond Village.¹⁴ There are 4 churches in town.¹⁵

¹ Priest r. It embraces "Scriba," "Bloomfield," "Fullville," and the south half of "Scribbsburg," or Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, and 9 of Great Tract No. III, Macomb's Purchase.

² Jas. C. Haile built a mill in 1828. The settlement was soon after abandoned, but renewed in Feb. 1834, by Amasa J. Brown.

³ Named from Theodosius Fowler, of New York, former proprietor. It embraces "Kilbenny," or No. 7 of Great Tract No. III, Macomb's Purchase.

⁴ Iron ore, white marble, sulphates of lead, copper, and zinc, asbestos, Russel-ore, mica, and chalcidony.

⁵ This village contains a furnace, 21 grists, and several mills.

⁶ Gen. H. purchased a mile square, with an agreement to build a mill within a year. Among the other early settlers were Hugh S. Kett, James Arnold, John Ryan, and Ebenezer Parker. The first birth was a child of ——— Merrill; the first marriage, that of John Parker and Elizabeth S. Sackett, in 1812.

⁷ John B. Bap., F. W. Bap., and M. E.

⁸ Named from Gouverneur Morris, the proprietor of most of the town. It originally embraced the township of "Cimbrary," or No. 8 of the "Ten Towns."

⁹ Among the useful minerals are red specular iron ore, marble, limpid calcite, sulphate of barytes, serpentine, Russel-ore, mica, tourmaline, and fluor-sp. and among these interesting to men of science are spinelle, scapolite, tremolite, schist, sphene, chondroite, apatite, Epidimontite, and H. quartzite.

¹⁰ The "Gouverneur High School" was opened in 1826 and incorp. April 25, 1828. A new edifice was erected in 1834; and in 1857

it was received under the patronage of the M. E. Black River Conference. The building was burned in 1859, and a new stone edifice erected the next year. The name was changed to the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary April 24, 1849. It is a flourishing institution.

¹¹ The first party of settlers came through the wilderness from the head of Lake George, guided by a compass. They were seven days on the journey. Among the settlers in 1805 were Pardon Fabesok, Willard Smith, Isaac Nichols, and Isaac Austin, who all occupied a small shanty in common. In 1810 there were 50 families in town. A school-house was built in 1812, near where the store of Harvey D. Smith now stands. Miss F. S. Sackett taught the first school, in the first shanty; Israel Porter kept the first inn, and John Brown the first store, in 1808. The first religious services were held in 1809, by missionaries. The first child born was Allen Smith; the first birth, that of Madal Cole and Mrs. Patterson; and the first death, that of Emily Porter.

¹² The first church in town; 2 Cong., Univ., Bap., and M. E.

¹³ The last before his meetings in the chapel of the academy.

¹⁴ Named from Abijah Hammond, of New York, its proprietor. It embraces the greater part of No. 1 of Great Tract No. III, Macomb's Purchase.

¹⁵ Cross-over-Island Lighthouse was built just above this place in 1847.

¹⁶ The first of these were John and David Greger, John Baird, John and James Hill, and Peter Allen. James Scott taught the first school, in 1818-19.

¹⁷ Presb., M. E., F. W. Bap., and Prot. E.

HERMON¹—was formed from Edwards and De Kalb, April 17, 1830, and named "*Depon*." The name was changed Feb. 28, 1834, and a part was annexed to Edwards in 1850. It lies in the primitive region, s. w. of the center of the co. The surface is generally rolling, but broken and hilly in the s. part. Elm and Cedar Creeks are the principal streams. Trout and Clear Lakes lie near the s. border, and Gardners Pond near the center of the town. The soil is generally a sandy loam interspersed with tracts of sand, and is best adapted to grazing. **Hermon** (p. v.) is situated on Elm Creek, in the s. e. corner of the town. Pop. 346. **Marshville** is a hamlet, 1 mi. s. of Hermon. The first settlement was made by Jas. Taylor, and a few others who came soon after him, previous to 1812.² The town did not begin to be settled rapidly until 1822-25. Rev. Mr. Wright was the first preacher.³

HOPKINTON⁴—was formed from Massena, March 2, 1805. Russell was taken off in 1807, Parishville in 1818, and a part of Lawrence in 1828. It lies along the e. border of the co., and is the second largest town in the State. Its surface is level in the s., but broken and hilly in the n. It is crossed by the St. Regis and Racket Rivers; and in the central and s. parts are several extensive lakes, the principal of which is Tupper's Lake, on the line of Franklin co. The whole town is a wilderness, except the extreme n. part and a small tract upon Tupper's Lake. The soil is a fertile loam in the n. part. **Hopkinton** (p. v.) contains about 20 houses. **Nicholville** is a small village on the line of Lawrence and mostly in the latter town. **Fort Jackson**, in the n. part, on St. Regis, is a hamlet of a dozen houses. The first settlement in town was made by Roswell Hopkins, in 1802.⁵ In 1814 a party of British, consisting of 30 men, under Maj. P. W. De Haven, visited this town and captured a large amount of flour belonging to the U. S., which was here stored in a barn.⁶ In the spring of 1858 a company consisting of 13 families located in the vicinity of Tupper's Lake, with the design of forming an agricultural settlement.⁷ The township of Mortlake, or No. 3 of Tract H, has been called "*Atherton*," but it has yet no legal organization. There are 4 religious societies in town.⁸

LAWRENCE⁹—was formed from Hopkinton and Brasher, April 21, 1828. It lies on the e. border of the co., s. of the center. The surface is very level, and the soil is a fertile, sandy loam underlain by Potsdam sandstone. It is drained by St. Regis and Deer Rivers. **Lawrenceville** (p. v.) and **North Lawrence** (p. v.) are villages upon Deer River, each with a pop. of about 220. The latter is a station on the Northern R. R. **Nicholville**,¹⁰ (p. v.) on the line of Hopkinton, contains about 200 inhabitants. The first settlement began in 1806.¹¹ Since the completion of the r. r. this town has rapidly increased in population. The Quakers held the first meeting in 1808. There are 7 churches in town.¹²

LISBON—was formed March 6, 1801.¹³ Madrid and Oswegatchie were taken off in 1802, and Canton in 1805. It lies upon the St. Lawrence, s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is level or gently undulating. It is drained by Great and Little Sucker Creeks, and several smaller streams. Its soil is a light but fertile loam underlain by calciferous sandstone. The town includes Gallop¹⁴ Island in the river. **Lisbon Center** (p. o.) is a station on the Ogdensburgh R. R., and contains about a dozen houses. **Flackville**¹⁵ (p. o.) is a hamlet, on the Ogdensburgh & Canton Road. **Red Mills**¹⁶ (Lisbon p. o.) is a hamlet, on the river, opposite Gallop Island. This town was the first one organized in the co. The first settlement was made by Wm. O'Neal, in 1799. Alex. J. Turner came in as agent in Feb. 1800.¹⁷ He was from Salem, N. Y., and induced many families

¹ Named from Scripture. It embraces "*Fitz William*," or No. 9 of Great Tract No. 11, Macomb's Purchase, and parts of other townships.

² Among the early settlers were Geo. Davis, Philemon Stuart, Jas. Farr, Ariel Luman, and Rufus Hopkins. William D. Moore taught the first school, in 1817. The first death was that of Thos. Farr.

³ There are 3 churches in town; M. E. Bap. and Christian.

⁴ Named from Roswell Hopkins, the first settler. It embraces the townships of "*Oakham*," "*Marlboro*," "*Jamestown*," "*Pierceland*," "*Hollywood*," "*Kildare*," "*Riversdale*," and "*Islington*," or Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, and 15 of Great Tract No. 11, Macomb's Purchase.

⁵ Mr. Hopkins bought a part of Islington. Among the early settlers were Joel and Samuel Goodale, R. W. Hopkins, Jared Dewey, and Eliphalet Branch. The first birth was in the family of — Sheldon; and the first death, that of an infant, in 1807. Judge Hopkins built the first gristmill, in 1803.

⁶ There is good reason to believe that on this and other occasions the British received information from a prominent citizen of Franklin co.

⁷ This township was purchased Oct. 23, 1853, by a company consisting of Chas. C. Atherton, John H. Gage, and Dan'l B. Bear-

born, of Nashua, N. H., Elbridge G. Read and Wm. D. Beason, of Chelsea, Mass., and Moses A. Herrick, of Boston, for its purchase. The settlement was made under the auspices of this Company.

⁸ Cong., Bap., M. E., and F. W. Bap.

⁹ Named from Wm. Lawrence, of New York, proprietor. It embraces "*Chateaufield*," or No. 16 of Great Tract No. 11, Macomb's Purchase.

¹⁰ Named from E. S. Nichols, an agent of the proprietors.

¹¹ Mr. Brewer, a sub-agent, came in as early as 1801; J. and S. Tyler, A. Saunders, A. Chandler, J. Allen, and J. and J. Pierce came in 1807. Ephraim Martin built the first sawmill, in 1809; Miss S. Tyler taught the first school, in 1810.

¹² 2 Cong., 2 M. E., 2 Bap., and F. W. Bap.

¹³ It originally contained the whole territory of the "*Ten Towns*." It now includes No. 5 of the "*Ten Towns*."

¹⁴ Pronounced "Gal-lop" Island.

¹⁵ Named from John P. Flack, first p. m.

¹⁶ Named from the color of the mills erected by Daniel W. Church for the proprietor, Stephen Van Rensselaer, in 1804.

¹⁷ Among the first settlers were Peter Sharp, Peter Hinman, John Tibbets, Rouben Turner, Wm. Shaw, Lemuel Hoskins, Wm. Lytle, James Aikens, Benj. Stewart, Matthew Perkins, Wesson

to remove from Washington co. A fatal epidemic prevailed in town in 1813. In the fall of 1813 a small party of dragoons stopping at the village were surprised by the Canadians: one was shot, another wounded, and two or three were taken prisoners to Canada. There are 6 churches in town.¹

LOUISVILLE²—was formed from Massena, April 5, 1810. A part of Norfolk was taken off in 1823, and a part of the same town was annexed in 1844. It lies upon the St. Lawrence, in the N. E. part of the co. The surface is level. Grass River, the principal stream, flowing centrally through the town, affords a water-power at the village. The soil is a fertile, sandy loam, underlaid by calciferous sand-stone. **Louisville**,³ (p. o.) on Grass River, and **Louisville Landing**, (p. o.) on the St. Lawrence, are hamlets. The water-power at the former place has been somewhat improved; and the latter place is a landing for the American line of steamers. The first settlement was made by Nahum Wilson and Aaron Allen, in 1800.⁴ The growth of the town was checked by the war; but it soon revived. There are 2 churches in town; M. E. and Union.

MACOMB⁵—was formed from Gouverneur and Morristown, April 3, 1841. A small tract was annexed from Hammond in 1842. It lies upon the S. shore of Black Lake, in the W. part of the co. Its surface is broken by ridges of gneiss and white limestone parallel to the lake. Fish and Birch Creeks are the principal streams. Pleasant and Yellow or Hickeys Lakes are fine sheets of water, with rocky shores, in the central part of the town. The soil is a light, sandy loam. The ridges are often without vegetation, but the valleys are fertile. Several valuable minerals are found in town.⁶ **Macomb**, (p. o.) on the "Old State Road," and **Popes Mills**, (p. o.) on Fish Creek, are hamlets. The first settlements were made upon the "Old State Road," about 1805-06.⁷ Timothy Pope made the first improvement at Popes Mills, in 1816. There is 1 church (M. E.) in town.

MADRID⁸—was formed from Lisbon, March 3, 1802, and Potsdam was taken off in 1806. It lies upon the St. Lawrence, E. of the center of the co. The surface is level or gently undulating. It is watered by Grass River, and by Great and Little Sucker, Brandy, and Trout Brooks. Upon both the St. Lawrence and Grass Rivers are rapids, from which are derived an immense amount of water-power. The soil is a light, sandy loam, generally fertile. **Waddington**⁹ (p. v.) is situated upon the St. Lawrence, opposite Ogden's Island and the "Rapid Flat."¹⁰ The rapids at this place impede the river navigation, but furnish an abundance of water-power.¹¹ The entire fall is 14 ft. Pop. 705. **Columbia Village** (Madrid p. o.) is situated at the falls of Grass River, 1 mi. from the R. R. station. It is a place of considerable business. Pop. 300. **Chases Mills** (p. o.) is a new settlement, upon Grass River, on the line of Louisville. The first settlement was made along the St. Lawrence, in 1798, under Joseph Edsall, agent of the proprietors.¹² In Jan., 1814, a party of Canadian militia, under Capt. Sherwood, crossed the St. Lawrence at Point Broquois and marched to Columbia Village, pressed teams, and carried off a quantity of merchandise which had been captured upon bateaux on the preceding Oct. There are 9 churches in town.¹³

MASSENA¹⁴—was formed March 3, 1802. Hopkinton was taken off in 1805, Stockholm in 1806, Louisville in 1810, and Brasher in 1825. It lies upon the St. Lawrence, in the S. E. corner of the co. The surface is generally level or gently undulating. The principal streams are the Grass¹⁵ and Racket Rivers, which flow through the town in parallel channels 1 to 2 mi. apart. Its soil is a productive, gravelly and sandy loam. **Massena** (p. v.) is situated upon Grass River, at the lower falls. It has a limited amount of manufactures. Pop. 310. **Massena Springs**¹⁶

Briggs, and Bez. Pierce. The first birth was in the family of J. Brooks, in 1809. Rev. Alex. Prudden held the first meetings. Prof. J. W. Smith, the first physician in the co., settled here in 1810 and remained two years.

¹ Cong. Assn. Ref. Presb., M. E., Wes. Meth., Ref. Presb., and Prof. (St. Luke's).

² It comprises the greater part of No. 1 of the "Ten Towns."

³ It is well known as "Middleville," from Rev. Levi Miller of Turin who was here agent of McVicker, the proprietor, in 1823.

⁴ Among the early settlers were John Wilson, Lyman Bostwick, Eliza W. Barber, and Griffin Place. The first child born was a son of Nahum Wilson; and the first death, that of Phileo Barber. Eliza W. Barber taught the first school, and N. Wilson kept the first inn.

⁵ Named from Alex. Macomb, the great land speculator.

⁶ Among these are lead, mica, copper pyrites, and blende. Stock companies have been engaged quite extensively in lead mining at Mineral Point, on Black Lake, and elsewhere.

⁷ Among the first settlers were Sam'l Bristol, Rufus Washburn, Sam'l and E. E. and Sam'l Peck.

⁸ It embraces No. 4 of the "Ten Towns," and is about 10 mi. sq.

⁹ Named from Joshua Waddington, proprietor. Formerly called "Hamilton." Incorporated April 26, 1825. A furnace, supplied with log-wood, was established here in 1811, but it was abandoned

in 1840. A tract of 11,500 acres on the shore opposite the mill, together with the island and water power, was conveyed in 1811 to Joshua Waddington and Thos. L. and David A. Ogden.

¹⁰ In 1808, 18 lands were purchased and a dam erected at this place, and a lock was built for the passage of small boats.

¹¹ Among the early settlers were John Slapp, Bart. Fitch, John Tuttle, Eng. Barth, G. W. Myers, Ben. Compton, and E. Duane. Dorothy Fitch ran the first grist mill. S. C. Lefferts built the first mills, at Grand and Village, in 1817. Mills were built at Waddington in 1804.

¹² Cong. 2, M. E., Univ. Bap., Prot. East. Bap., Aso. Bap., and R. C.

¹³ Named from Marshal Massena, of the French army.

¹⁴ This stream, in its natural state, is liable to a sudden overflow of its current by the damming up of the St. Lawrence by a very severe cold weather. They break current have been built at Massena Village, and at this place have been built 10 stands below the lower mills. The water has been let out, and 100,000 trees many many more, at 100,000 acres, in 1812. The lower dam built at the end of the falls.

¹⁵ These springs are saline and sulphureous. Capt. John Pally built the first public well here in 1822. A spacious brick hotel was built in 1843, and the accumulation of those who resort here is a healthy resort.

lies upon the Racket, about one mi. distant from Massena. Pop. 120. It is a favorite summer resort. **Massena Center** (p. v.) contains about 25 houses, and **Racket River** (p. v.) about 20. By the treaty of 1796, a mile square at the mouth of Grass River was reserved by the St. Regis Indians; and most of the other lands in the town were located on Revolutionary land warrants before the sale of the rest of the co. Before the treaty the Indians issued unauthorized leases to different parties; and hence arose much annoyance from conflicting claims.¹ The first improvements were made on Grass River, on land leased of the Indians, in 1792. The first settlements on Revolutionary grants were made in 1798, by Amos Lay and others.² In 1812 the U. S. Government erected barracks here, which were occupied 3 months by militia. In Sept. 1813, a party of Canadians burned the barracks and carried away several prisoners. There are 5 churches in town.³

MORRISTOWN⁴—was formed from Oswegatchie, March 27, 1821. A part of Hammond was taken off in 1827, and a part of Macomb in 1841. It lies between the lower end of Black Lake and the St. Lawrence. Its surface is gently undulating, rising from either side toward the center. Chippewa Creek, flowing through the center, is the principal stream. The soil is a gravelly loam and generally fertile. **Morristown** (p. v.) is situated upon the St. Lawrence. Pop. 254. **Edwardsville**⁵ (p. o.) is a small village on Black Lake, at which point a ferry has been established. **Brier Hill** (p. o.) is a hamlet. David Ford—as agent of Gouverneur Morris, the proprietor—made the first settlement on the site of the village, in 1790.⁶ John K. Thurbur and Henry Ellenwood made the first improvement in the vicinity of Edwardsville, in 1810. In 1817–18 several English families located at a place still known as the “English Settlement.” There are 7 churches in town.⁷

NORFOLK—was formed from Louisville and Stockholm, April 9, 1823. A part was annexed to Louisville in 1844. Its surface is moderately uneven. Racket River, the principal stream, flows diagonally through near the center of the town, and affords a large amount of water-power, partially improved.⁸ The soil is generally fertile, resting upon drift deposits of gravel and marine clay, and all underlaid by calciferous sandstone. The e. part is sandy; and a swamp lies between the Racket and Grass Rivers. **Norfolk** (p. v.) is situated upon Racket River. Pop. about 200. It has manufactories of lumber, shingles, and articles of wood. **Raymondville**⁹ (p. o.) is a small village on the Racket, below Norfolk. The first settlement was made by Erastus Hall, in 1809, at Raymondville.¹⁰ The Racket was formerly navigated, to some extent, as far as this place. There are 4 churches in town.¹¹

OSWEGATCHIE¹²—was formed from Lisbon, March 3, 1802. De Kalb was taken off in 1806, Gouverneur in 1810, Morristown in 1821, and a part of De Peyster in 1825. The surface is level or gently undulating. Oswegatchie River, the principal stream, affords water-power at Hevelton and at Ogdensburgh, which is available most of the year. The soil is a fine quality of gravelly loam, and is under a good state of cultivation. **Ogdensburgh**,¹³ (p. v.) situated upon the St. Lawrence, is one of the largest and most important villages in Northern New York. It is the w. terminus of the Ogdensburgh R. R., and stands at the foot of sloop navigation upon the great lakes and St. Lawrence River, giving to it important commercial advantages. A limited amount of manufacturing is also carried on, chiefly on the w. side of the Oswegatchie. It contains the depôts and buildings of the Ogdensburgh R. R.—among the finest in the co.—an academy,¹⁴ a townhall,¹⁵ U. S. customhouse,¹⁶ and an armory.¹⁷ Pop. Jan. 1858, 7,308. **Hevel-**

¹ Most of the valuable timber was stolen before settlement.

² Among the first settlers were Mouri Victory, Calvin Plumley, Elms Hoisington, Elijah Bailey, David Lytle, Seth Reed, and Leonard Herrick. Gilbert Reid taught the first school, in 1807. Amabel Foucher was a lessee of the first mill, under the Indians.

³ 2 Cong. Rep., M. E., and R. C.

⁴ Named from Gouverneur Morris, principal proprietor. It originally embraced the township of “Hugot,” or No. 9 of the “Ten Towns.”

⁵ Locally known as the “Narrons.” Named from Jonathan S. Edwards, the first postmaster. On early maps it was marked “Morrisburgh.”

⁶ Arnold Smith and Thomas Hill were first settlers on the river, and H. Harrison, Ephraim Story, and Benj. Tabbs on the lake. Smith kept the first inn, and Ford built the first house.

⁷ M. L., Presb., Cong., Prot. E., Evang. Luth., and Union.

⁸ There is a dam 1 mi. from the R. R. station, near the s. w. corner of the town, another at Norfolk, and another at Raymondville.

⁹ Named from Benj. Raymond, the first agent for this town and Potsdam. First named “*Raykton*.”

¹⁰ Among the early settlers, who came in about 1810, were Elen Judson, Martin Barney, J. W. Osborn, C. G. Stowe, and Milo Brewer. The first death was that of E. Judson, in 1813. The first clearing at Norfolk Village was made for Le Bay, in 1811; and the first settlement was begun by Russell Atwater, in 1816.

A furnace was built at the village in 1825, and supplied with bog ore. It was burned in 1844.

¹¹ M. E., Prot. E., and Presb., at Norfolk, and Presb. at Raymondville.

¹² Pronounced *Oswegatch'ee*; named from the river. It embraces most of No. 8 of the “Ten Towns.”

¹³ Named from Sam'l Ogden, the first proprietor. Incorp. in 1817. The unsold lands in and about the village were bought by David Parish in 1808, the owner of large tracts in the co. He built an extensive warehouse and several vessels, and laid plans for a large business, which the war prevented him from realizing.

¹⁴ This academy now forms an incorporated part of the public educational system of the village. The schools are all graded, and the pupils are advanced, according to attainment, from the primary schools to the complete academic course. The academy receives the income from the ferry at this place. In 1857 there were 7 schoolhouses and 18 teachers. The average number of pupils on the rolls was 1328, and average daily attendance 750.

¹⁵ By special act of 1858 a town hall was erected, at an expense of \$10,000, on the corner of Washington and Franklin Sts.

¹⁶ The cornerstone of the old French Mission house is placed over one of its entrances.

¹⁷ An appropriation of \$110,000 was made in 1857 for a customhouse, p. o., and U. S. court room. It is to be erected on the site of the old courthouse, corner of State and Knox Sts.

TOWN¹ (p. v.) lies upon the Oswegatchie, 7 mi. above Ogdensburg. It has a limited amount of manufactures. Pop. 300. **Black Lake** is a p. o. in the s. w. part of the town. The early history of the town has already been noticed.² The first improvement, after Ogdensburg was abandoned by the British, was made in 1796, by Nathan Ford; and it soon became a place of commercial importance. The war checked the prosperity of the place, and after the return of peace business revived slowly. The opening of the Welland Canal and completion of the Ogdensburg R. R. greatly increased the trade and added to the population of Ogdensburg.³ The completion of the Grand Trunk Railway through Canada has in some measure checked its growth, by diverting business into other channels. The first religious meetings were held while it was a French, and afterward a British, post. The census reports 11 churches.⁴

PARISHVILLE⁵—was formed from Hopkinton, April 15, 1818. Colton was taken off in 1843, and another part of Parishville annexed to it in 1851. It lies upon St. Regis River, s. r. of the center of the co. Its surface is level in the s. and considerably broken in the n. The soil is a deep loam in the s., but in the n. is light and sandy. A large portion of the town is yet a wilderness. **Parishville** (p. v.) is situated upon the w. branch of St. Regis River. Pop. 295. It has a limited amount of manufactures.⁶ **Parishville Center**, in the s. part, is a hamlet. Daniel Hoard settled in 1810, as agent for the proprietors.⁷ During the war the settlement was greatly increased by immigrants from the frontier towns. The census reports 4 churches.⁸

PIERREPONT⁹—was formed from Russell, April 15, 1818. A part of Fine was taken off in 1844. It occupies a long, narrow strip s. of the center of the co. The surface is quite broken. The three branches of Grass River, e. branch of the Oswegatchie, and Racket River are the principal streams. The soil in the s. is well adapted to grazing, and that in the n. is light and sandy. Settlements are confined to the s. part. Magnetic iron ore and other valuable minerals are found in large quantities. **Pierrepont** (p. o.) is a small village upon the hills, near the center of No. 3. **East Pierrepont**¹⁰ (p. v.) is situated on Racket River. Pop. about 100. Flavius Curtis settled upon the line of Canton in 1806-07. The principal settlement commenced upon the completion of the St. Lawrence Turnpike, in 1811-12.¹¹ There are 2 churches; M. E. and F. W. Bap.

PITCAIRN¹²—was formed from Fowler, March 29, 1836. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the center. Its surface is much broken by ridges, separated by swamps, lakes, and fertile intervalles. The soil is light and sandy, with a few alluvial flats along the streams. Iron ore, marble, and lead are found in town. The Jay Iron Ore Bed has been worked; and unprofitable attempts have been made to work some lead mines. The town is thinly settled. **Pitcairn** and **East Pitcairn** are p. offices. Settlement was begun in 1821 by immigrants from Potsdam.¹³ There is no church in town.

POTSDAM¹⁴—was formed from Madrid, Feb. 21, 1806. It lies on Racket River, s. r. of the center of the co. Its surface is rolling; and its soil is a deep, rich loam. The streams are Racket River, affording a large amount of water-power, and Grass River, with a limited amount. Lumber and articles of wood are largely manufactured. There are extensive quarries of sand-stone above the village.¹⁵ This is the leading agricultural town in the co., and every part is under improvement. **Potsdam**¹⁶ (p. v.) is located upon Racket River, e. of the center of the town. The river is here divided by islands and broken by rapids, and furnishes an extensive water-power. Pop. in 1st and 4th election districts, 2,123. It has a considerable amount of manufactures, and

¹ Named from Jacob Van Hensel, who invested a large sum in a common attempt to establish business here.

² See p. 374.

³ Among the first settlers were Ezra Fitz Randolph, Thomas Lee, John Lyon, John King, Louis Hasbrouck, Stephen Sheesun, and J. H. Davis. The first school was taught by Richard Hubbard in 1809.

⁴ A narrow railway, constructed here in 1833, has been of great service to the interests of navigation.

⁵ M. E., 2 Presb., Univ., Unitarian, Bap., Cong., Prot. E., and R. C.

⁶ Named from David and Geo. Parish, proprietors of No. 13. It embraces the most of "the *Parishville*" and "the *Black*" of Nos. 1 and 11, except that No. 11 of Macomb's Purchase.

⁷ The river here descends 125 ft. within a mi., furnishing an abundant water-power.

⁸ Among the early settlers were Luke Brown, Isaac Tower, H. Shattuck, and Levi Sawyer, who came in about 1811. During this and the succeeding year the proprietors caused a road to be opened to Carthage, and built a distillery, hotel, and forge to be built. The first birth was in the family of Luke Brown in 1812. Huntley was the first school in the town of Mr. Huntley.

⁹ Cong., M. E., Wes., Meth., and Bap.

¹⁰ Named from Hozekiah B. Pierrepont, of Brooklyn, p. o. proctor. It embraces the townships of "the *Parishville*" and "the *Black*," an *Ex parte* of "the *Wells*," and Nos. 1, 19, and 20 of Grant's Tract No. 111, of Macomb's Purchase.

¹¹ Some farms, called "the *Mary*," in the *Grass River* Co. s. w. settled here and built mills in 1817-22. It has a large saw-mill and a starch factory.

¹² Among the early settlers were Fox, Hunt, and Putnam, George, J. S. Marthew, and Ebenezer Dyer.

¹³ Named from Joseph Pitcairn, p. o. proctor. It embraces the townships of "the *Pierrepont*," "the *Black*," and "the *Parishville*," of Macomb's Purchase.

¹⁴ Among the early settlers were Nathl. DeKens and sons, Levi Glasson, Nathl. C. S. Will, and James Streetor. There are Dickenson lands, the first of which was the first settlement in the family of N. C. S. s. d. The first marriage that of Ann and Benjamin and Cora, in 1808, was at "the *Potsdam*."

¹⁵ It embraces Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

¹⁶ From these proprietors the city of Hamilton, N. Y., was supplied with *Ballantine's*. The stone also is from a quarry of the *Ballantine's* and *Ballantine's* (March 1864).

is the seat of an academy.¹ It also contains a bank and 2 printing offices. **Racketville** (North Potsdam p. o.) lies on Racket River, in the s. corner of the town. Pop. about 150. It has an extensive water-power, and is the Potsdam Junction station on the Ogdensburgh R. R. **Bucks Bridge**² is a hamlet upon Grass River, in the w. part of the town. **West Potsdam** (p. o.) is a small village in the midst of an agricultural region. The first settlement commenced in 1803, under Benj. Raymond, agent for the proprietor, and the town rapidly filled up by immigrants from Vt.³ In Nov. 1804, Wm. Bullard took up 2,427 acres of land, and formed an association, styled "*The Union*," holding the land in common. The association broke up in 2 or 3 years. There are 10 churches in town.⁴

ROSSIE⁵—was formed from Russell, Jan. 27, 1813. A part of Fowler was taken off in 1816, and a part of Hammond in 1827. A part of Hammond was annexed in 1841. It lies on the s. w. border of the co. Its surface is level in the e., and broken by ledges of gneiss, limestone, and sandstone in the remaining parts. It is drained by Oswegatchie and Indian Rivers. Its soil is like that of the adjoining towns. Between the gneiss and limestone, near Indian River, are extensive and valuable mines of lead and iron,⁶ and a great variety of valuable minerals.⁷ **Rossie** (p. v.) is situated on Indian River, at the head of the Black Lake navigation. Pop. 214. It owes its importance to its iron manufacture, commenced here in 1813. **Churchs Mills**,⁸ (Oswegatchie p. o.) situated on the Oswegatchie, is the seat of a furnace. Pop. about 170. **Somerville** (p. v.) contains 20 houses. **Shingle Creek** is a p. o., in the s. e. corner. The first settlement was made in 1807.¹⁰ A number of Scotch families came in about 1810. A blockhouse was built near Somerville in 1812. There are 2 churches in town; Univ. and M. E.

RUSSELL¹¹—was formed from Hopkinton, March 27, 1807. Rossie was taken off in 1813, a part of Fowler in 1816, Pierrepont in 1818, and a part of Fine in 1844. It lies upon Grass River, s. of the center of the co. Its surface is much broken, and its s. part is still a wilderness. Its soil is light and sandy, but fertile in the valleys. **Russell** (p. o.) is a small village, upon Grass River, in the central part of the town; **North Russell** is a p. o. The first settlement was made in 1804, under the agency of R. Atwater.¹² A State arsenal was built in the village in 1809;¹³ and the St. Lawrence Turnpike was opened the same year. The principal growth of the village was received in 1811 and 1812. A forge was built in 1816, and supplied with bog and magnetic ores. There are 2 churches in town; Univ. and M. E.; the Presb. and Prot. E. each have societies formed.

STOCKHOLM¹⁴—was formed from Massena, Feb. 21, 1806. A part of Norfolk was taken off in 1823. It lies in the northeasterly part of the co. Its surface is rolling. Its soil is a light, sandy loam, generally productive. It is watered by the two branches of St. Regis River. It is strictly an agricultural town, and one of the most wealthy in the co. **Stockholm Depot** (p. o.) is a small village upon the R. R., in the e. part of the town. **East Stockholm** (Stockholm p. o.) and **Sanfordville** are hamlets of a dozen houses each. **West Stockholm** (p. o.) is a small manufacturing village upon St. Regis River. **Knapps Station** (North Stockholm p. o.) is a R. R. station on the s. w. border of the town; and **Southville** is a p. o. **Skimerville** is a hamlet on the w. branch of the St. Regis. The first settlement was begun in 1802, by Ebenezer Hullbard and Dr. Luman Pettibone, agents.¹⁵ The census reports 5 churches.¹⁶

¹ The St. Lawrence Academy was commenced, through the exertions of Benj. Raymond, in 1812. It has long maintained a high reputation among the schools of Northern New York.

² Named from Isaac Buck, who settled here in 1807.

³ Among the early settlers were Wm. and Gordon Smith, Benj. Stewart, John DeLancey, David French, Chester Dewey, Joseph Bailey, Bester Pierce, Roswell Parkhurst, Wm. Bullard, Reuben Field, and Abner Royce. The first birth was a daughter of Wm. Smith; and the first death, that of Jas. Chadwick. Mills were built by Raymond.

⁴ The members were not professedly united in religious or political views. Spafford, in his *Guide-Book*, erroneously calls them "Methodists."—*Hughes's Hist. St. L. and Fran's Co.*, p. 435.

⁵ M. E., Presb., Univ., Prot. E., (Trinity,) Bap., Ref. Presb., R. C., and Catholic Apostolic.

⁶ Promoted by Rossie. Named from a sister of David Parish, the proprietor. It embraces "*Somerville*," or No. 1 of Great Tract No. 111, Massena's Purchase.

⁷ The first lead mining operations in this town were unskillfully performed and attended with ruinous results, which led to their abandonment. After 20 years' suspension, the mines were re-opened by an English company, (The Rossie & Canada Lead Company,) formed under special act, and working upon a lease of 20 years from June 1, 1856; and they are said to have been successful. The Calabonan and Keene Iron Mines, now the property of Dr. Parish, have yielded an immense quantity of ore, which has mostly been worked at Rossie Iron Works.

⁸ Among these minerals are marble, graphite, heavy spar, phosphate of lime, copper pyrites, calcite, pearl spar, apatite, zircon, tremolite, satin spar, celestine, carbonate of iron, chondrodite, and spinelle.

⁹ Formerly called "*Calabonan*," and "*Howards Mills*," from Jas. Howard, former proprietor.

¹⁰ Among the first settlers were Jos. Teall, Reuben Streeter, A. Simmons, O. Maltener, A. Kenney, jr., S. Bondy, S. Waters, and J. Stearns. The first child born was Wm. Rossie Williams. Reuben Streeter built the first mill.

¹¹ Named from Russell Atwater, first settler.

¹² Among the early settlers were Nathan Loren, and David Ruess, Heman Morgan, Elias Hayden, Reuben T. Ashman, Jesse Bunnell, Eldon Morgan, and Joel Clarke, who came in 1805. The first child born was a son of Reuben Ashman, in 1806; the first marriage, that of Colvyn Hill and Harriet Knox; and the first death, that of ——— Curtis. Reuben Smith taught the first school, and Abwater built the first mills.

¹³ Sold for a school building, in 1850.

¹⁴ It originally comprised No. 2 of the "*Ten Towns*," and is nearly 10 mi. sq.

¹⁵ Among the early settlers were Benj. Wright, Isaac Kelsoy, Abram Sheldon, and John and Bolt Babcock. S. Reynolds built the first mill, in 1804. Mrs. Sheldon was the first woman who came into town.

¹⁶ Cong., M. E., Bap., W. Meth.; the Christians and F. W. Bap. have also societies in town.

Areas of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Proprietors, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of St. Lawrence County, 1897.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	AREAS OF LAND.		VALUATION OF LAND.		POPULATION.				SCHOOLS.			
	<i>Improved</i>	<i>Unimproved</i>	<i>Real Estate</i>	<i>Personal Property</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Acres of Ground</i>	<i>Proprietors</i>	<i>Teachers</i>	<i>Scholars</i>
Brasher.....	18,280	40,720	2,446,160	5,525,000	8,460,440	1,344	1,344	2,688	187	307	4	128
Colton.....	33,161	26,839	1,046,810	148,680	1,492,490	2,447	2,498	4,945	874	800	11	266
De Kalb.....	22,688	2,412	1,600,000	17,000	1,715,580	3,015	1,194	4,209	212	14	17	402
De Peyster.....	12,414	14,586	474,808	11,200	486,008	1,310	1,516	2,826	511	30	22	100
Edwards.....	78,741	19,259	327,910	13,500	341,410	300	204	504	1	1	10	60
Fine.....	18,284	9,716	350,000	12,500	362,500	1,000	1,000	2,000	207	10	10	100
Government.....	1,672	12,828	206,408	2,225	299,233	814	800	1,614	202	20	4	100
Hammond.....	25,111	12,117	733,248	43,200	796,448	1,106	1,130	2,236	312	23	14	110
Herkimer.....	1,793	18,207	383,875	1,500	347,417	970	965	1,935	220	112	11	70
Herkimer.....	12,557	12,228	2,44,000	4,900	2,990,000	814	7,4	284,000	200	20	10	100
Herkimer.....	12,411	50,147	186,800	20,000	218,150	775	779	1,554	200	20	18	80
Lawrence.....	17,338	7,969	421,800	68,900	490,700	1,226	1,130	2,356	107	473	4,7	100
Leshon.....	50,669	24,491	825,750	7,780	833,530	2,922	2,487	5,409	967	960	76	240
Leshonville.....	1,707	20,884	320,210	5,850	326,060	1,057	1,043	2,100	160	108	10	100
Madisonville.....	19,445	29,769	1,92,000	19,000	1,94,000	749	717	1,466	141	24	1	60
Madisonville.....	25,788	28,301	1,119,200	60,000	1,188,500	2,445	2,447	4,892	719	24	10	100
Massena.....	19,020	2,007	389,374	65,000	4,20,000	1,341	1,260	2,601	168	74	14	100
Northford.....	19,407	24,000	372,470	21,750	394,220	1,049	1,062	2,111	309	309	281	100
Northford.....	14,289	9,439	599,429	20,000	618,879	882	922	1,804	341	30	10	100
Oswego.....	2,669	12,492	2,41,550	1,149,000	3,565,590	5,003	5,027	10,030	1,174	1,006	24	100
Parsippany.....	20,628	42,002	3,07,000	22,800	3,298,000	1,004	1,000	2,004	315	300	404	100
Parsippany.....	19,539	113,121	274,847	3,200	278,045	966	928	1,894	147	100	18	100
Pittsford.....	23,000	29,767	7,000,000	945	80,900	269	262	531	106	10	8	100
Potsdam.....	40,297	2,624	1,58,436	244,500	1,77,200	3,328	3,330	6,658	1,126	1,104	10	100
Roseton.....	8,482	12,911	270,419	7,200	277,619	752	728	1,480	214	17	10	100
Russell.....	12,000	35,008	305,411	10,500	315,911	1,115	906	2,021	202	202	10	100
Stockholm.....	308,46	21,753	7,000,000	20,000	7,32,241	1,944	1,836	3,780	97	72	60	100
Total.....	4,96,374	8,55,531	15,000,000	2,011,800	17,077,921	37,594	37,043	74,637	15,177	10,000	177	1,000

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.						AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.						
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Working Oxen and Calves</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Swine</i>	<i>Wattle</i>	<i>Bushels of Grain</i>	<i>Tons of Hay</i>	<i>Bushels of Potatoes</i>	<i>Bushels of Apples</i>	<i>Barrels of Butter</i>	<i>Feet of Lard</i>	<i>Bushels of Eggs</i>
Brasher.....	964	1,745	1,663	2,363	854	1,000	31,450	4,440	26,317	200	160,020	11,882	1,188
Colton.....	1,906	2,991	3,927	6,163	1,892	1,848	61,525	11,192	36,474	3,546	30,840	2,028	4,144
De Kalb.....	135	218	269	373	161	430	8,221	2,502	8,444		10,340	900	1,216
De Peyster.....	598	1,261	2,426	1,281	841	1,020	41,927	6,050	15,490		20,070	2,760	3,880
Edwards.....	490	826	1,412	4,334	480	758	28,311	2,556	7,980	1,173	10,950	12,200	1,602
Edwards.....	320	914	1,017	1,496	446	1,530	17,877	2,265	12,640		92,000	2,002	2,760
Fine.....	32	156	109	147	90	312	3,576	304	3,346		10,900		64
Fowler.....	529	1,228	2,072	1,509	678	1,091	32,324	4,533	9,988	107	13,680	32,044	1,217
Government.....	679	4,486	2,924	2,755	830	1,233	65,052	5,170	16,663	110	278,026	2,043	1,876
Hammond.....	779	1,299	1,421	3,141	836	1,702	67,095	3,665	3,576	2,442	112,821	3,073	2,717
Herkimer.....	406	1,324	1,733	968	418	1,64	26,244	3,021	8,667	8,82	1,70,615	1,700	2,100
Herkimer.....	430	1,051	948	2,019	745	2,256	19,687	2,586	24,046	3,78	8,127	1,400	1,274
Lawrence.....	590	1,095	1,621	3,328	655	1,495	29,106	4,776	16,285	1,107	130,023	3,773	3,822
Leshon.....	1,715	3,667	5,927	7,313	1,904	1,918	50,888	10,614	32,894	903	34,683	10,24	12,814
Leshonville.....	724	1,861	1,611	3,974	939	1,356	16,228	4,486	18,963	4,067	148,700	4,880	4,000
Massena.....	207	979	984	1,250	444	1,557	18,225	2,336	10,683	194	65,870	7,000	3,790
Madisonville.....	1,161	2,805	3,332	7,980	1,830	2,550	80,438	9,474	46,618	8,713	1,01,822	12,000	3,974
Madisonville.....	294	2,558	1,817	5,335	1,191	1,997	50,802	6,580	20,412	4,920	10,780	23,000	3,974
Northford.....	1,122	1,437	1,869	2,188	1,080	1,434	32,792	5,133	3,811	7,200	10,880	11,200	1,212
Northford.....	477	807	1,046	2,264	665	1,436	20,031	3,738	4,908	2,708	20,700	23,800	2,218
Oswego.....	1,140	2,245	2,006	3,971	1,019	3,826	73,057	7,504	24,300	8,789	101,501	3,700	3,144
Parsippany.....	745	1,293	1,956	3,589	812	2,979	16,140	4,814	20,110	1,177	168,800	8,700	3,378
Parsippany.....	330	797	988	1,262	392	2,100	20,106	2,466	12,228	2,144	80,400	17,200	1,340
Pittsford.....	174	2,000	2,000	2,800	1,100	1,400	11,720	1,564	8,214		4,000	10,000	
Potsdam.....	1,100	2,814	4,997	4,344	1,574	1,823	61,119	13,257	50,138	11,700	1,000	11,000	4,414
Roseton.....	682	1,701	1,486	1,290	308	893	23,950	2,056	8,004	4	1,000	14,880	1,172
Russell.....	338	1,800	1,138	2,046	720	1,141	39,918	3,072	11,710	2,100	1,170	8,700	2,000
Stockholm.....	1,082	3,733	2,823	6,811	1,212	5,140	50,241	8,978	38,667	4,416	1,7,100	4,100	1,957
Total.....	50,261	44,247	62,161	86,434	24,680	50,501	1,068,344	129,460	601,421	9,107	4,288,800	17,260	8,900

SARATOGA COUNTY.



This county¹ was formed from Albany, Feb. 7, 1791. It lies in the N. angle formed by the junction of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, centrally distant 31 miles from Albany, and contains 862 sq. mi. Its surface is hilly or undulating in the S. and mountainous in the N. Two ranges of mountains traverse the co. from N. E. to S. W. The Palمرتown or Luzerne Mts., the most eastern of these ranges, extend from Warren co., through the W. part of Moreau and Milton and the E. part of Corinth, into Greenfield, where they terminate in a series of low, irregular hills. Hudson River breaks through this range on the N. border of the co. in a deep ravine 3 mi. in extent. The mountains rise abruptly from the water's edge to a height of 800 feet. Their declivities are generally rocky and precipitous, and their summits spread out into a broad, rocky upland covered with forests. The Kayaderosseras Range extend through the N. part of the co. and occupy the greater part of Corinth, Edinburgh, Day, and Hadley. The declivities of these mountains are generally precipitous, and their summits spread out into broad, rocky uplands broken by ledges and craggy peaks. A group of isolated hills, 450 feet high, with rounded summits and terraced declivities, extend through the W. part of Stillwater and Saratoga. A broad intervalle extends along the Hudson, bordered by a range of clay bluffs 40 to 200 feet in height. From the summits of these bluffs an extensive sand plain extends westward to the foot of the mountains, covering the greater part of Moreau, Wilton, Northumberland, Saratoga Springs, Malta, and Clifton Park. The S. W. portion of the co. is rolling or moderately hilly.

Hudson River flows nearly 70 mi. along the E. border of the co. It is interrupted by falls and is crossed by several dams and bridges.² The Mohawk forms a portion of the S. boundary. The Sacandaga, forming the outlet of the principal lakes in the S. part of Hamilton co., flows in a tortuous channel through Edinburgh, Day, and Hadley. It is navigable for boats and steamboats of light draught from Fish House, on the border of Fulton co., to Conklingville Falls, in Hadley, a distance of 20 mi. Below the falls it flows between high, rocky hills in a series of rapids to the Hudson. Kayaderosseras River drains the central part of the co. and flows into Saratoga Lake. The outlet of the lake takes the name of Fish Creek. The other principal streams are Snook Kil, Anthony's Kil, and Glowgee Creek. Saratoga Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, 6½ mi. long and 2 broad, situated about 4 mi. S. E. of Saratoga Springs. Ballston, Round, and Owl Lakes are small sheets of water in the S. part of the co. Among the mountains and forests in the N. are numerous other small lakes but little known.

The Kayaderosseras and Luzerne Mts. are both principally composed of primary rocks. A stratum of crystalline limestone extends along the foot of the mountains; and this is succeeded by Potsdam sandstone. In these formations iron ore has been obtained; but the beds have been imperfectly explored.³ The rocks in the S. half of the co. belong to the shales and slates of the Hudson River group. A large part of the co. is covered with drift deposits, consisting of sand and clay. The soil among the mountains is a light, sandy or gravelly loam, and is best adapted to grazing; upon the intervalles along the rivers it is a deep, fertile, clayey loam and alluvium; and in the S. W. part it is a heavy, clayey loam. A strip of light sand occupies the greater part of the two eastern tiers of towns. The people are chiefly engaged in grain and stock raising. Lumbering and tanning are extensively carried on in the N. part of the co. Considerable attention is also paid to the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods and paper.⁴

The county seat is located at the village of Ballston Spa, in the town of Milton.⁵ The courthouse, a

¹ The origin of the word Saratoga is uncertain. The termination "oga" or "uaga," is said to signify "place." The first part of the word has been thought to imply "hill-side" by some, and "flow of salt springs" by others,—"sarachi" in some Indian dialects being the name for salt.

² See descriptions of Warren and Washington co's.

³ Among the other minerals are agate, chert, iron, chrysoberyl, garnet, tourmaline, phosphate of lime, graphite, iron pyrites, and mica. A full catalogue of minerals is given by John H. Steele in his geological survey of the co.

⁴ Important manufactures have for many years been carried on in Milton, Moreau, Mechanicville, Schuylerville, and Waterford. The manufacture of lumber is chiefly limited to Glenn Falls and Jessup's Landing, on the Hudson.

⁵ The first courthouse was located 2 mi. S. W. of Ballston Spa. By an act of March 2, 1794, the sum of £1000 was appropriated to build a courthouse and jail, and a tract of the following two years 1799 was added for the purpose. John Bradford, S. J. Allen, Richard Davis, jr., John Hall, John McClintock, and Jas. Linnert, were appointed commissioners to superintend the erection of the

plain brick building, contains the usual rooms and offices and the jail. The co. clerk's office is a small building situated on Main Street. The co. poorhouse is situated on a farm of 112 acres, 1 1/2 mi. S. W. of Ballston Spa. The average number of inmates is about 100; and the institution yields an annual revenue of \$9000.¹

The Champlain Canal extends along the Hudson from Waterford to the S. border of Northumberland, at which point it crosses the river into Washington co.² The Saratoga & Schenectady R. R. extends from Saratoga Springs through Milton, Ballston, and Clifton Park to Schenectady.³ The Saratoga & Whitehall R. R. extends from Saratoga Springs S. through Wilton and Northumberland to Moreau, where it crosses the Hudson to Fort Edward. The Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. crosses the Mohawk at Waterford, and passes through that town, Half Moon, Clifton Park, Malta, and Ballston to Ballston Spa. The Albany, Vermont & Canada R. R., crossing the Mohawk at Cohoes, intersects the R. & S. R. R. at Saratoga Junction, and crosses the Hudson at Deepkill into Rensselaer co. The Lake Ontario & Hudson River R. R.⁴ has been laid out and partly worked from Saratoga Springs through Greenfield, Corinth, and Hadley.

Eight weekly and 1 daily papers are published in the co.⁵

The greater part of this co. is embraced within the "Half Moon," "Clifton Park" or "Shannonhold," "Saratoga," "Appel," and "Kayaderoseras" or "Queensborough" Patents.⁶ The last named patent includes the greater part of the co. The purchase of the tract was confirmed by the Mohawks, July 26, 1683. The bounds were so loosely defined that disputes arose between the

buildings. By an act passed March 14, 1817, Jas. Merrill, Ebenezer Powell, Isaac Gore, John Gibson, and Gilbert Waring were appointed commissioners to superintend the erection of new buildings in the place of the old ones, which had been burned.

¹ The house is reported as old, ill constructed, and badly out of repair, but generally well kept.—*Report of Sen. Com.*, 1857.
² The towing path of the canal is constructed across the river on the Foot Miller Bridge.

³ This was the second R. R. built in the U. S. It is leased and used by the Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.

⁴ Formerly the Saratoga & Schenectady Harbor R. R.
⁵ The *Waterford Gazette*, the first paper published in the co., was established at Waterford about 1801, by Horace L. Wadsworth, and was continued until after 1816.

The *Waterford Reporter* was published in 1822 by Wm. L. Fisk. The *Anti-Masonic Recorder* was published at Waterford in 1830 by J. C. Johnson.

The *Waterford Atlas* was started Nov. 1, 1832, by Wm. Hubbard & Co. In 1834 it was changed to

The *Waterford Atlas and Mercantile, Mechanical, and Farmers' Journal*. It was soon after discontinued.

The *Democratic Champion* was published at Waterford in 1840 by H. Walker.

The **Waterford Sentinel** was started — by Andrew Robinson, and is now published by J. H. Maston.

The *Saratoga Advertiser* was established at Ballston in 1804 by Samuel R. Brown. It was changed soon after to

The *Advertiser, Excelsior, and Saratoga Advertiser*, and published by Brown & Walker. About 1810 it again passed into the hands of Mr. Brown, and was changed to

The *Advertiser*, and continued as such until 1827.

The *Independent Democrat* was started Sept. 27, 1808, by Wm. Child. In May, 1818, it appeared as

The *People's Watch Tower*, published by Jas. Constock, and in 1820 as

The *Saratoga Farmer*, published by H. G. Spafford. In 1821 it was changed to

The *Ballston Spa Gazette* and *Saratoga Farmer*, and in 1822 to

The *Ballston Spa Gazette*, published by J. Constock. April 29, 1847, it appeared as

The *Ballston Democratic Whig Journal*, edited by J. O. Noyes. In 1848 it was changed to

The **Ballston Journal**; and it is now published by Albert A. Moore.

The *Saratoga Courier* was published at Ballston in 1818 by Olympe F. Doubleday.

The *Saratoga Journal* was published at Ballston by Joseph Bunch, in —

The *Saratoga Recorder* and *Anti-Masonic Democrat* was published in 1841 by D. Tehan.

The *New York Palladium* was published in 1851 by Ansel Warren.

The *Schenectady and Saratoga Standard* was published at Ballston in 1842-3 by Isaac Sakett.

The *Ballston Democrat* was started in 1843 by Sewell Hime. In 1847 it was merged with the Northern Mirror as

The **Ballston Atlas**, by Seymour Chase.

The *New York Mirror* was started by S. Chase, and in 1853 it was merged with the Ballston Democrat.

The *Saratoga Gazette* was published at Saratoga Springs in 1810. The *Saratoga Patriot* was started by Samuel R. Brown, and in 1812 it was removed to Albany.

The *Saratoga Sentinel* was commenced in 1819 by G. M. Davidson, and in 1840 it was merged in the Republican.

The *Saratoga Patriot* was started in 1810 by Rufus W. White, 841 1/2 G. W. Spencer in 1816, and afterwards by G. Hillier. In 1817 it was changed to

The **Saratoga County Press**, which after it started in 1841 was issued in 1860 as

The **Saratoga Daily News**, Rufus W. White being publisher.

The *Ballston Sentinel* was started at Saratoga Springs in 1842 by William A. Palmer. From 1840 to 1847 it was published as

The *Ballston Patriot*, and then changed by J. O. Noyes to the *Ballston Patriot*, 1849. It was merged with the Republican.

The *Ballston Patriot* and *Wm.* was started in 1847 by J. A. Conroy, and in 1861 it passed into the hands of J. O. Noyes.

Young John T. 1859; it was merged with the Republican, and in the title of

The **Republican & Sentinel**, and was published by Young publisher.

The *Half Moon* was published at Saratoga in 1849 by A. H. White.

The *Adelphi* was published at Ballston, and was published in 1850 by J. H. White.

The *Temperance Herald* was started in June 1845 at Saratoga County Temperance Alliance. In 1847 it was changed by J. O. Noyes to a publication of general interest.

The **Saratogian**. A daily edition is published every day from 1856 to the present.

The **Saratoga Sentinel** was started by John C. Allen, Coxsack, and sold in May, 1851, to J. H. White.

The *Saratoga Patriot* was published at Saratoga in 1844 by J. L. Chamberlain.

Old Saratoga was started in 1848 at Schuylkill, and J. O. Noyes, and continued until 1852.

Ballston Democrat was published at Ballston by J. O. Noyes, and published July, 1857, by R. N. May.

The **Saratoga County American**, published by J. O. Noyes, is now published at Saratoga, and is published weekly.

The *McClure's Gazette* was commenced at Saratoga by J. O. Noyes, Isaac A. Pitman, and was published in 1850.

The *Old Water Reporter* was published at Saratoga by J. O. Noyes, Isaac A. Pitman.

The *Half Moon Reporter* was published at Ballston in 1850, and continued to March, 1858, by J. O. Noyes.

The *County of Troy* was published in 1852 at Saratoga.

The *Morning Star* was published at Ballston in 1847, 48, 49, by J. Smith & Co.

⁶ The "Half Moon" Patent, by Rufus W. White, covered the tract of Half Moon, was granted by Art. 1, Sec. 8, of the Constitution of the U. S. (Ego Patent) including the tract of Ballston, Clifton Park, and Stillwater, was granted Nov. 4, 1841, to Rufus W. White, John J. Van Hook, John J. Van Hook, John J. Van Hook, John J. Van Hook, and Stillwater, was granted Nov. 4, 1841, to Rufus W. White, John J. Van Hook, John J. Van Hook, John J. Van Hook, and Stillwater. The Clifton Park Patent, by Rufus W. White, covered the tract of Clifton Park, and was granted by Art. 1, Sec. 8, of the Constitution of the U. S. (Ego Patent) including the tract of Ballston, Clifton Park, and Stillwater, was granted Nov. 4, 1841, to Rufus W. White, John J. Van Hook, John J. Van Hook, John J. Van Hook, and Stillwater. The Ballston Patent, by Rufus W. White, covered the tract of Ballston, and was granted by Art. 1, Sec. 8, of the Constitution of the U. S. (Ego Patent) including the tract of Ballston, Clifton Park, and Stillwater, was granted Nov. 4, 1841, to Rufus W. White, John J. Van Hook, John J. Van Hook, John J. Van Hook, and Stillwater. The Saratoga Patent, by Rufus W. White, covered the tract of Saratoga, and was granted by Art. 1, Sec. 8, of the Constitution of the U. S. (Ego Patent) including the tract of Ballston, Clifton Park, and Stillwater, was granted Nov. 4, 1841, to Rufus W. White, John J. Van Hook, John J. Van Hook, John J. Van Hook, and Stillwater.

proprietors and the owners of the Schenectady, Clifton Park, and Half Moon Patents, which were not settled until after the Revolution.

The first settlements in the co. were made by the Dutch, within a few years after their first colonization of the country about Albany. These settlements commenced near Waterford, on the Mohawk, and gradually extended up the valley of the Hudson. Lying in the great thoroughfare between the English settlements at Albany and the French posts on Lake Champlain, the continual passing of military parties checked the progress of settlement and exposed the few hardy pioneers to all the dangers and anxieties of border warfare. Immediately after the conquest of Canada, in 1760, settlements rapidly extended along the river valleys and to some distance into the interior. During the Revolution, some of the most important events of the war transpired within the limits of this co. Upon the approach of Burgoyne in 1777, Gen. Schuyler retreated from Fort Edward and made a stand first at Saratoga, then at Stillwater, and finally at the mouths of the Mohawk.¹ This last stand he considered the best position for checking the advance of the enemy, which he was expecting both from the s. and w. The inhabitants of the co. above fled in consternation to Albany, leaving their homes and fields of grain to be destroyed by the advancing foe. The islands at the mouth of the Mohawk were fortified about the 1st of August, and Burgoyne took possession of Fort Edward at nearly the same time. While the armies lay in this position, two events took place which served greatly to embarrass Burgoyne and to render sure his final defeat. The first of these was the defeat of Bann at Bennington, and the second the retreat of St. Leger from the siege of Fort Schuyler.²

The American army in the mean time, under Gen. Gates, who had superseded Gen. Schuyler, advanced toward the enemy, and about the 1st of September took possession of and fortified the high bluffs known as Bemis Heights, upon the river, in the s. part of Stillwater.³ Greatly perplexed and embarrassed, Burgoyne finally concluded to continue his march toward Albany. On the 14th of September he crossed the Hudson, above the mouth of the Batten Kil, into the s. part of Saratoga, and continued his march southward. On the 19th the first battle of Stillwater was fought, in front of the American intrenchments at Bemis Heights. The American loss was 315 and the British 500, the former returning to their camp and the latter retaining possession of the battle field. On the 7th of October another severe battle was fought, in which the British lost 700 and the Americans 150. During the succeeding night the British abandoned their camp and retreated northward, and finally took position upon the heights of Saratoga, just w. of the present village of Schuylerville. Here Burgoyne found himself completely hemmed in. A victorious and hourly increasing army was in front; a strong detachment was posted on the e. bank of the river to prevent his crossing that stream; Fort Edward, in his rear, had been taken by the Americans; his bravest officers had fallen in battle; Lord Howe had failed to afford the promised support from New York;⁴ and his army was reduced to the last extremity for want of provisions. Under these circumstances, the British commander reluctantly yielded to an imperative necessity, and on the 16th of October signed articles of capitulation. On the 17th the whole British army laid down their arms and were marched eastward to Mass.⁵ The close of this campaign left the co. stripped of nearly every evidence of civilized occupation. The fear of continued Indian hostilities prevented the immediate re-occupation of the abandoned lands; but after the close of the war settlements rapidly spread. Since this period few incidents of general interest have occurred, and the history is but the record of the everyday events connected with the conversion of a wilderness into fruitful fields and happy homes.

BALLSTON⁶—was formed from Saratoga as a district, April 1, 1775, and was organized as a town, March 7, 1788. Charlton, Galway, and Milton were taken off in 1792, and the line of Charl-

¹ This retreat was occasioned by the limited number of Schuyler's forces and the fact that the militia were every day flocking to his standard. Burgoyne's progress was arrested by falling trees across the roads, breaking down bridges, and by every other possible means of annoyance. Every hour this gained added to the strength of the Americans and weakened the British forces; so that, when all the obstacles were finally overcome the American army was in a condition to meet the British in open battle.

² Gen. St. Leger, at the head of a body of Tories and Canadians was to co-operate with Burgoyne by marching through the Mohawk Valley and joining the main army at Albany. At Oswego he was joined by a body of Indians under Brant, making his force 1700 strong. On the 2d of Aug. he invested Fort Stanwix, where Rome, Oriskany (now Stande), and continued the siege until the 23d, when, learning that an American reinforcement was approaching, he hastily retreated.

³ The fortifications of the American camp were erected under

the direction of Kosciuszko, then holding the office of engineer in the army. They were so constructed as to completely command the passage down the river. The position afterward chosen by the British was about 1 m. distant, and separated from the American works by a deep ravine.

⁴ Instead of co-operating with Burgoyne and sending the promised aid up the Hudson, Lord Howe had marched to Philadelphia, leaving the British forces in N. Y. under the command of Sir Henry Clinton. The latter officer made a diversion in Burgoyne's favor, but too late to be of any service.

⁵ The place where the British had down their arms was a front of 1st Hardy, an old fortification erected by DuRoi in 1755. The number of the army at the time of the surrender was 5,792, of whom 2,012 were Germans. The Americans also captured 12 brass cannon, 4,447 muskets, 6,000 dozen of cartridges, and a large amount of estranges and camp equipage.

⁶ Named from Rev. Elephelt Ball, one of the first settlers.

ton was changed March 5, 1795. It lies upon the border of the e. & w. of the county. The surface is gently rolling. Mourning Kill and the Outlet Creek are the principal streams. Bull's Pond in the s. e. part, is a long, narrow, and deep body of water, the outlet of which is the principal stream of Round Lake. The soil s. e. of the lake is generally a light sand, and s. w. it is a heavy sand and gravelly loam. **Ballston** (p. v.) is situated on the line of Malta. A small part of the village is within the limits of this town. **Burnt Hills,** (p. v.) in the s. part, contains 42 dwellings. **Ballston Center** (p. o.) and **Academy Hill,** near the center, are hamlets. **East Line,** (p. o.), on the border of Malta, contains 15 houses. It is a station on the R. & S. R. R. **South Ballston** is a p. o. The first settlement was made in 1753, by two brothers named Michael and Nicholas McDonald,¹ who located near the w. bank of Ballston Lake. In 1770, Rev. Eliphalet Ball, with his three sons John, Stephen, and Theron, and 120 members of his congregation, removed from Bedford, N. Y., and settled in the village of Academy Hill.² Soon after their arrival a large number of settlers came in from New England, New Scotland, and the north of Ireland.³ The settlements in this town were twice invaded during the Revolution, and several of the inhabitants were carried away prisoners to Canada.⁴ The first church (Presb.) was organized Oct. 6, 1792.⁵ There are 6 churches in town.

CHARLTON—was formed from Ballston, March 17, 1792. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is undulating, with a gentle inclination toward the s. Its streams are the Ad-plaats and a branch of the Mourning Kill. The soil is an excellent quality of sandy, gravelly, and clayey loam. Lodges of limestone in the w. part, affording an excellent quality of building stone, are extensively quarried. **Charlton,** (p. v.) in the s. e. part, contains 3 churches and 48 houses; **West Charlton** (p. v.) contains about 20 houses. The commissioners appointed to divide the Kayaderosseras Patent appropriated 5,000 acres in the s. part of this town to defray the expenses of the division. The first settlement was commenced in 1774, by Thos. Swastman, who located in the e. part of the town.⁶ The first church (Presb.) was incorp. Dec. 11, 1792; Rev. Wm. Schouck was the first pastor.⁷

CLIFTON PARK—was formed from Half Moon, March 3, 1828, as "*Clifton*." Its name was changed March 31, 1829. The surface is level or undulating, except in the s. e., where it is broken by sand hills and ravines. A line of rugged clay bluffs borders upon the Mohawk Valley. Stony Creek, Swarts and Dwaas Kils are the principal streams. A belt of heavy clay and gravelly loam extends along the river above the bluffs. The soil is alluvial upon the Mohawk flats and a sandy loam in the central and s. parts. **Clifton Park,** (p. v.) on the border of Half Moon, contains 2 churches and 22 houses; **Amity,** Vasschers Ferry p. o., a canal village in the s. part, contains 1 church and 45 houses; **Jonesville,** (p. v.) in the s. part, 1 church, the Jonesville Academy,⁸ and 20 houses; and **Bexford's Plains,** (p. v.) a canal village in the s. w. corner of the town, 25 houses. **Grooms Corners,** (p. o.) in the s. w., **Dry Dock,** (p. o.) in the s. e., and **Fort's Ferry,** on the Mohawk, are hamlets. Part of this town was included in the "Clifton Park" or "Shannondhoi" Patent, granted Sept. 23, 1708.⁹ Settlements were made in the

¹ Named from a tract which had been turned over by the Indians for a deer pasture before white settlements began.

² The McDonalds were natives of Ireland. They had been emigrated on board a vessel in the shannon, brought to Philadelphia, and sold for a term of years to pay for their passage.

³ Mr. Ball was induced to settle by a donation of 500 acres of land from the promoters of the "Five Mile Square." He was the pastor of the first religious society formed in town. His father and Gen. Washington's mother, Mary Ball, were first cousins. His son, John, was a lieutenant in the army during the Revolution.

⁴ Among these early settlers were Judge Bariah Feltner, and Edward M. C. Andie, Epiphanius What, Edward A. Watson, Capt. Stephen White, Paul Pierson, Capt. Tyrannus O'Brien, Bez Malobrook, Eliza Boncher, John Hoyle, Edmund Johnson, Saml. Nash, and Joseph Betts, and his son, John, (who was afterwards hung as a forger) all from New England. Capt. Kenneth Gordon, and ———— McCook from N. J.; Tombs named Stewart, M. Dermdals, and Frazee, from Scotland; and Gen. Joseph Gordon, George Scott, Francis Hunter, and 100 others, Kentucky, from the north of Ireland. The Scotch families ———— (The "Scotch Bush" and "Parlay" streets) ———— Gen. Gordon was killed in the army during the Revolution, and afterwards reached by Tombs.

⁵ In the 10th of Oct. 1779, a party of 100 regulars and Indians from Canada, under Major Munnick, came from their headquarters in their appearance in the latter settlement. They designed to attack Schoene Kill; but their commander, on impeding several days, they returned without effecting this object. They pillaged and burned several houses at Ballston, killed one man,

and took 24 prisoners. After losing the Kayaderosseras Patent, a address of his men, stating his expectations that they would be punished, and desiring that no one of the few who were prisoners should at once be killed. For this trouble, he was afterwards ordered out of his army at Montreal. The next day 1000 prisoners were allowed to return after the first of the British left New York for the Hills of Swarth, where they were met by the notorious Joe Betts, with about 100 men. On Oct. 10, 1779, captured 50 prisoners and at the same time killed 300. While on the way of their march, they captured 500 men, including the Capt. Gordon, and were afterwards captured by the British, and taken to the wilderness of the St. Lawrence, where they were kept in a Magazine. They then made their escape, and returned to the city way of Hudson and Albany.

⁶ Clifton Park, Ross, Potts, Putnam, and R. C. Hunt.

⁷ From one of White's sons, settled at the village of Amity.

⁸ Among the teachers of this academy were, Messrs. Joseph Ly. Bus, John M. S. Johnson, and Charles Johnson. The academy came in 1775. During the Revolution, the academy was closed in consequence of the destruction of the building by the British, and John Heckscher, the proprietor, was killed.

⁹ The lands were divided into 3000 acres, divided into 1000 lots, and M. P. was a member of the 18th of Oct. 1779. The lands were divided into three parts, each of 1000 acres, and M. P. was a member of the 18th of Oct. 1779.

Mohawk Valley, previous to 1700. The names of the first settlers and the precise date of their settlement are unknown. The first church (Bap.) was organized Sept. 3, 1794; Rev. Abijah Peck was the founder and first pastor.¹

CORINTH—was formed from Hadley, April 20, 1818. A part of Moreau was annexed Jan. 28, 1818. It lies upon the Hudson, in the s.e. part of the co. The Kayaderoseras Mt. Range occupies the central and s. parts, and the Palmertown Mts, the s.e. corner. The declivities of these mountains are steep, rough, and broken, and their summits are rocky and mostly covered with forests. A valley 4 mi. wide separates the two ranges. The principal streams are the Hudson, forming the s.e. border, and Cole Brook, flowing along the s. foot of the mountains. The Great Falls, in the Hudson, are on the border of this town.² Among the mountains in the s. part are several fine lakes, the principal of which are Efnor, Hunt, Jenny, and Black Lakes. The soil is a sandy and clayey loam. Lumbering is extensively carried on, the Hudson River and small streams from the hills furnishing an abundance of water-power. **Jessups Landing**, (Corinth p.o.) on the Hudson, contains 3 churches and 88 dwellings; and **South Corinth** (p.v.) 1 church and 30 dwellings. The first settlement was made near S. Corinth, in 1790, by Fred. Parkman, Washington Chapman, Jeremiah Eddy, Jephtha Clark, and Jonathan Dewel.³ The first church (Bap.) was organized June 1, 1822.⁴

DAY—was formed from Edinburgh and Hadley, as "*Concord*," April 17, 1819. Its name was changed Dec. 3, 1827. It is the n.w. corner town of the co. Its surface is principally occupied by several spurs of the Kayaderoseras Mts. Oak and Bald Mts., the principal peaks, near the center of the town, are 900 feet above the river. The whole mountain region is wild, rugged, and rocky, and scarcely susceptible of cultivation. The Sacondaga River flows in a narrow valley through the s. part. Its course is tortuous, and it is navigable through the town. Paul, Glass House, and Allens Creeks are the other principal streams. Livingston, Sand, and Mud Lakes are small bodies of water in the n. part. The soil is a moderately fertile, sandy and clayey loam. Lumbering is extensively carried on. **Huntsville** (West Day p.o.) is a hamlet in the s.w. part. **Day** is a p.o. The first permanent settlers were Phineas Austin, James Thomas, and Dyer Perry, and families named Clay and Bond. The first religious meetings were held in the barn of Peter Van Vleck, in 1801-02. The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1809. The census reports 2 churches; Christian and Ref. Prot. D.

EDINBURGH—was formed from Providence, March 13, 1801, as "*Northfield*," and its name was changed April 6, 1808. A part of Day was taken off in 1819. It lies upon the w. border of the co., n. of the center. Its surface is principally occupied by two high mountain ridges separated by the valley of the Sacondaga River. The mountain regions are rocky and broken, with a thin, sandy or gravelly soil, and are covered with forests. Beechers Creek is a small mill stream w. of the river. The soil on the river flats is a good quality of clayey and gravelly loam. Lumbering is the chief occupation of the people. **Batchelerville**, (p.v.) on the e. bank of the Sacondaga, contains 30 houses; and **Beechers Hollow**, (Edinburgh p.o.) on the w. side of the river, 12. The first settlers came in about 1790 and located in the valley below "Fish House."⁵ The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1798, by Rev. Mr. Munroe, from Galway.⁶ Traces of an ancient Indian burial place are visible on the s. bank of the Sacondaga, near the border of Day.⁷

GALWAY⁸—was formed from Ballston, March 7, 1792. Providence was taken off in 1796. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the center. Its n. half is occupied by a group of rounded hills forming the southern continuation of the Kayaderoseras Mts. The surface of the s. half is gently undulating. The principal streams are head branches of Feegowesee and Calderwood Creeks and the Mourning Kil. The soil is generally a heavy clay, intermixed in places with sand and gravel. **Galway**, (p.v.) near the center of the town, was incorp. April 18, 1838. It contains 3 churches, a female seminary,⁹ and about 15 houses; **West Galway**, (p.v.) on the border of Fulton co., contains 1 church and 20 houses. **Yorks Corners**, (E. Galway p.o.) in the s.e.

¹ The census reports 6 churches; 4 M. E., Bap., Ref. Pr. C. D.

² See description of Warren co., page 675.

³ Among the early settlers were Daniel Beardman and Stephen and Wm. Brevton at Jessups Landing; Ebal Lindsay, at Great Falls; and Ambrose Clothier, in the s.e. part of the town, in 1790. Stephen Ashley kept the first inn, about 1800; and Daniel Beardman kept the first store and built the first grist-mill about 1793.

⁴ There are 3 churches in town; Bap., Presb., M. E.

⁵ In 1790 the following persons were living in the valley, viz: Moses Crane, Jacobus Filkins, Daniel Washburn, John Sumner,

Obadiah Perry, and Saml. Rogers. Daniel Abbott, from Conn., taught the first school, in 1794; — Chatfield kept the first store, in 1795; Isaac Daming built the first grist-mill, in 1793; and Palmer Munroe, the first woolen factory, in 1808.

⁶ The census reports 3 churches; 2 M. E., Presb.

⁷ Tradition says that a band of Canadian Indians, in 1650, on an expedition against the Mohawks, at this place fell into an ambuscade and were all slain. Bullets are frequently cut out of the trees in this vicinity.

⁸ Named from the native place of the first Scotch settlers.

⁹ The Galway Academy.

part. **Mosherville**, (p.o.) near the s. border. **Whiteside Corners**, (p.o.) in the s.w., **South Galway** (p.o.) and **North Galway** (p.o.) are hamlets. The first settlers in Galway, Scotland, located in town in 1771.¹ Rev. Simeon Smith, from Claverhoe, came into town in 1778, and located near Yorks Corners.² He formed the first religious society (Bapt.) during the following year.³

GREENFIELD—was formed from Saratoga and Milton, March 12, 1793. A part of Halley was taken off in 1801. It occupies a position a little s.w. of the center of the co. The Palaeozoic Mountain Range extends along the n. border, and the Kayaderoseras Range occupies the s.w. part of the town. A valley 6 mi. wide separates these ranges. The principal streams are the Kayaderoseras and its branches. The soil is generally a gravelly loam intermixed with clay. Sections of the surface are very stony. Iron ore has been found in the n. part. **Greenfield Center** (p.v.) contains 2 churches. Pop. 85. **Jamesville**, (Middle Grove p.o.) on the s. border, contains 1 church, 2 paper mills, and 31 houses; **Mount Pleasant**, (p.v.) in the s.w. corner, a glass factory and 149 inhabitants; and **Porters Corners**, (p.v.) near the center of the town, 2 churches and 20 houses. **West Greenfield**, (p.o.), **North Greenfield**, (p.o.) and **Pages Corners** are hamlets. The first settlers were two men named Haggerty and Root, who located near Haggerty Hill in 1784.⁴ The census reports 9 churches in town.⁵

HADLEY—was formed from Greenfield and Northumberland, Feb. 27, 1801. Its boundaries were amended Feb. 28, 1808. Corinth was taken off in 1818, and a part of Day in 1819. It lies upon the Hudson, in the s.e. corner of the co. A large share of its surface is occupied by the peaks and ridges of the Kayaderoseras Mts. Mt. Anthony is an isolated peak in the s.w. part. Sacandaga River flows through the s. part. Its valley is narrow and below Conklingville its current is rapid and frequently interrupted by falls. The soil generally is a coarse, yellowish, unproductive sand and gravel. Lumbering and tanning are extensively carried on. **Conklingville**, (West Hadley p.o.) on the Sacandaga, in the w. part of the town, contains 1 church, a large tannery,⁶ and 39 houses. **Hadley** (p.o.) is a hamlet at the junction of Sacandaga and Hudson Rivers. Richard Hilton commenced the first settlement, just after the close of the Revolution, on the Hudson.⁷ The census reports 2 churches in town: a F. W. Bap. and a Wes. Meth.

HALF MOON⁸—was formed as a district, March 24, 1772, and as a town, March 7, 1788. Its name was changed to "*Orong*" April 17, 1816, and the original name was restored Jan. 16, 1820. Waterford was taken off in 1816, and Clifton Park in 1828. Its surface is undulating and broken by the narrow ravines of small streams. Hudson River forms the e. boundary, and the Mohawk a portion of the s. The river intervals are about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide, and are bordered by a line of steep, clay bluffs 60 to 100 feet high. The other streams are Anthony's, Duwa's, and Steena Kils. The soil is a clayey and gravelly loam upland, and a fine quality of alluvium in the intervals. **Crescent**⁹ (p.v.) is a canal village near the center of the s. border of the town. Pop. 593. **Middletown**, (Half Moon p.o.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. n. of Crescent, has a pop. of 230; **Mechanicsville**, (p.v.) at the mouth of Anthony's Kil, lies mostly in Stillwater. Pop. in Half Moon, 146. **Clifton Park** (p.v.) is on the w. line. **Newtown**, **Smithtown**, and **Grays Corners** are hamlets. The first settlements are supposed to have been made between 1680 and 1700, by Germans, on the Mohawk flats.¹⁰ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was organized in 1800.¹¹

¹ Among the early settlers were John and James Major, John M. O'Brien, Wm. Root, and Alex. Kelly, and John M. Harg, who all recovered in the same ship, in 1774. The first death was that of James Major, killed by the fall of a tree, 8 pt. 11, 1776; John M. O'Brien, or ———, probably kept the first store, in 1785; Daniel Campbell built the first grist-mill.

² Mr. Smith was accompanied by his parents and 2 brothers-in-law, Simon Bates, Jr., Reuben Mattison, and Joseph Brown.

³ The census reports 2 churches in town: 2 Bap., Christian, Episcop., M. E., and Presb.

⁴ Among the other early settlers were ——— Brewster, Wm. S. (settled in the Kayaderoseras, where he died in 1788), Isaac Deming, John Bond, Nathl. Sweeney, and E. M. Ingram, in 1787; Jos. V. and Chas. March, to 1789; Isaac and Durins Stebbins, ———, R. J. and Chas. H. S. in 1790; P. S. Tindler, in 1790, and ——— Munro, soon after. J. O. Reynolds kept the first inn, in 1788; G. Ashon, Moorhouse built the first saw and grist-mill, at Middle Galway, the same year; Benj. Church kept the first store, at Pages Corners, in 1787.

⁵ Bap., 2; M. E., 2; Presb., Cong., and Unit.

⁶ This tannery was formerly obtained on the w. side of this mountain, to supply the tanneries at Inverine.

⁷ This tannery is now used for the manufacture of oak and manufactures 50,000 sh. of leather per annum.

⁸ Alex. Stewart settled on the Hudson in 1788; Elyah Ellis, on the s. side of the Sacandaga; ——— Royal, on the N., and Henry

Weller, at Halley, in 1790. ——— Weller, settled at Middle Galway in 1791-22. Pelagee Hill, a German, settled in 1792, and Alex. Stewart, the first settler on the w. side of the Hudson, kept the first inn, on the w. side of the Hudson, in 1792. Col. Gould and Col. Bond, settled in 1793, and placed the first mill, at Middle Galway, in 1794.

⁹ Named from the crescent shape of the river, and the fact that Hudson and the Mohawk.

¹⁰ The census reports 70 Mechanicsville, 100 Clifton Park, and 100 Half Moon.

¹¹ In 1688 it was purchased by a Dutchman, and was afterwards moved to the present site. The first settlement was made on the Half Moon, to a small extent, in 1711, by a Dutchman, who was afterwards joined by a number of Germans, who settled in 1714 the present site of Half Moon, and in 1715, on the present site of Middletown.

——— First, on the Half Moon, then on the present site of Mechanicsville, by 1716. The census reports 100 Half Moon, 100 Clifton Park, and 100 Middletown. The first settlement was made on the Half Moon, to a small extent, in 1711, by a Dutchman, who was afterwards joined by a number of Germans, who settled in 1714 the present site of Half Moon, and in 1715, on the present site of Middletown.

¹² The census reports 70 Mechanicsville, 100 Clifton Park, and 100 Half Moon.

¹³ The census reports 70 Mechanicsville, 100 Clifton Park, and 100 Half Moon.

MALTA—was formed from Stillwater, March 3, 1802, and a part of Saratoga was annexed March 28, 1805. It lies upon the w. bank of Saratoga Lake, s. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is chiefly an undulating upland, 60 to 80 feet above Saratoga Lake, and broken by the deep gulleys of small streams. The streams are Kayaderosseras Creek, forming the n. boundary, Ballston Outlet Creek, an inlet, and Anthony's Kil, the outlet of Round Lake, and Drummonds Brook, flowing into Saratoga Lake. Round Lake, in the s. e., is nearly circular, and 1 mi. in diameter. A swampy region covering an area of several hundred acres lies in the n. e. part of the town, at the mouth of the Kayaderosseras. The soil is principally a light, sandy loam, with clay and muck in the lowlands. **Dunning Street**, (Malta p. o.) near the center of the town, contains 1 church and 17 houses. **Maltaville**, (p. o.) in the s. part, **Malta Ridge**, in the n., and **Halls Corners**, are hamlets. The first settlers were two men named Drummond and McKelvin, who came before the Revolution and located w. of the lake.¹ The census reports 5 churches in town.²

MILTON—was formed from Ballston, March 7, 1792, and a part of Greenfield was taken off in 1793. It lies a little s. of the center of the co. Its surface is moderately hilly in the s., and undulating in the n., with a slight inclination toward Kayaderosseras Creek, which flows s. e. through the center of the town. This stream has a rapid fall and furnishes a valuable water-power. Glowegee Creek, from the w., is its principal tributary. In the n. part are limestone ridges, extensively quarried for building stone and lime. The Saratoga mineral spring region extends through the s. e. part. The soil is generally a sandy loam. **Ballston Spa**, (Ballston p. o.) the co. seat, was incorp. March 21, 1807. It is situated on Kayaderosseras Creek, in the s. e. corner of the town. It contains the co. buildings, 2 seminaries,³ 5 churches, 2 printing offices, and several manufacturing establishments.⁴ Pop. 2,285, of which 1,941 are in this town. This village has long been celebrated for its mineral springs.⁵ **Rock City Mills** (p. v.) contains 3 paper mills and 34 houses; **West Milton** (p. v.) a church, a paper mill, a shingle mill, a hoe factory, and 40 houses; **Bloodville** a scythe, edge tool, and knitting factories, and 40 houses; and **Factory Village** 2 paper mills and 22 houses. **Milton Center** and **Cranes Village** are hamlets. The first settlement in town was made by David Wood and his sons Stephen, Benj., Elijah, Nathan, and Enoch, who purchased 600 acres and moved into town before the Revolution.⁶ The first church (Bap.) was organized Jan. 22, 1793.⁷

MOREAU⁸—was taken from Northumberland, March 28, 1805. A part was annexed to Corinth in 1848. It lies in the great bend of the Hudson, in the s. e. corner of the co. The w. part of the town is occupied by the rocky and precipitous peaks of the Palmertown Mt. Range. The central and e. portions are undulating and broken by the narrow ravines of small streams. The Hudson River forms the n., the e., and a part of the w. boundary of the town. Upon its course are numerous rapids and waterfalls.⁹ The Snook Kil and its tributaries drain the s. part of the town. The soil is generally a light, yellow, sandy loam, but in the s. and w. are tracts of clay and gravel. **South Glens Falls**, (p. v.) on the Hudson, opposite Glens Falls, contains several manufacturing establishments;¹⁰ pop. 513. **Fortsville**, (p. v.) in the central part, contains 25 houses. **Clarks Corners**, **Reynolds Corners**, and **State Dam** are hamlets. **Moreau Station** is a p. o., situated on the R. & W. R. R. Settlements are said to have been made before the Revolution; but their history is only a vague tradition.¹¹ The first church (Bap.) was built in 1795.¹²

¹ These men were suspected of Toryism and were driven from the co. Michael Dunning, with 6 sons and 3 daughters, from Conn. came into town in 1777-78. John Rhodes and Timothy Shapman were the first settlers on Malta Ridge; E. G. and John Hunt and John Parks located at Maltaville about the commencement of the Revolution.

² M. E. Cong., Prot. Meth., and Presb.

³ The Ballston Spa Institute for boys, was established in 1846. The Ballston Spa Academy was opened in 1856.

⁴ In the village are a cotton, oilcloth, edge tool, 2 seamless loom, and 2 knitting factories, a tinney, and 2 gristmills. A mill, co. was incorp. here March 10, 1819.

⁵ These springs were first discovered in the survey of the Kayaderosseras Patent in 1769. They are situated on the margin of a small stream that flows into Kayaderosseras Creek. The *Old Spring*, formerly much used, was greatly impaired by the opening of *Le Fay's Spring*, within 30 feet, in 1825. *McKean's Spring* was obtained in 1827, by boring 237 feet in the slate. *The Silvan*, or *United States Spring*, is considerably impregnated with salt. Besides these are the *Fulton* and *Franklin Springs* and the *Low Well*. In 1817, 4 springs were discovered within 20 feet of each other in the bed of the stream. Their properties were unlike, and after a little time they became fresh. These springs are generally clear, cool, and sparkling. Their average temperature is about 56°. The mineral properties are different in different springs; but generally the

water is similar to that of the Saratoga Springs, only less strong. Gas is copiously discharged with these waters.

⁶ Benjamin Douglas, grandfather of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, built a log house near the spring, for the accommodation of visitors, in 1792. Silas Adams and Elijah Wallbridge located in the n. part of the town in 1784-85. In 1792 Nicholas Low built a tavern close by the spring; and in 1804 he erected the "Sans Souci Hotel."

⁷ The census reports 5 churches in town; 2 Bap., 2 M. E., 2 Presb., Prot. E., and R. C.

⁸ Named from Marsball Moreau, who visited the U. S. in 1801-05.

⁹ See page 609.

¹⁰ In this village are 2 sash and blind factories, a tub and spoke factory, planing mill, broom handle factory, an extensive sawmill, and marble factory. Cheney & Ann's sawmills employ 75 men, run 150 to 180 saws, and manufacture more than 10,000,000 feet of lumber per annum. The marble mounds there is a black variety obtained from the Trenton limestone in the immediate vicinity.

¹¹ A man named Marvin was the first settler at Fortsville, about 1795; Edward and Elijah Burham and Holly St. J. by were the first settlers at Clarks Corners; — Hamilton built the first gristmill, about 1800. Abel Crandall kept the first inn, in 1798.

¹² The census reports 5 churches; Bap., Cong., M. E., Union, and Friends.

NORTHUMBERLAND—was formed from Saratoga, March 16, 1798. A part of Halfey was taken off in 1801, Moreau in 1805, and Wilton in 1818. It lies upon the Hudson, s. of the center of the co. Its surface is level or undulating and broken by deep ravines. A line of clay and slate bluffs, 30 to 100 feet high, extends along the river. Snook Kil and its tributary, Beaver Dam Creek, are the principal streams. The soil is generally a light, sandy loam. This town shares with Fort Edward the Fort Miller Falls.¹ **Gansevoort**,² (p. v.) on Snook Kil, in the s. part of the town, contains 2 churches and a pop. of 162. It is a station on the S. & W. R. R. **Bacon Hill**³ (p. o.) and **Northumberland**, (p. o.) in the s. e. part of the town, are hamlets. Fort Miller was built in this town in 1755, under the direction of Col. Miller. It was located upon the flat, above the rapids, and was enclosed on three sides by the river. A blockhouse was built on the heights that commanded the position on the w. The first settlers probably came in before the Revolution. Among them was a man named Munroe,⁴ who built the first sawmill, at Gansevoort.⁵ There are 4 churches in town.⁶

PROVIDENCE—was formed from Galway, Feb. 5, 1796, and Edinburgh was taken off in 1801. It lies near the center of the w. border of the co. Its surface is mountainous in the s. e. and broken and hilly in the s. w. The high regions along the s. and e. borders are mostly covered with forests. Hagadons, Hans, Cadmans, and Frenchmans Creeks, small mill streams rising in the mountains and flowing s. w. into Fulton co., are the principal water-courses. The soil is chiefly a coarse, yellow sand or gravel of poor quality. Large tracts are stony and rocky. Wooden ware, leather, and lumber are extensively manufactured. **Barkerville** (p. o.) and **Hagadons Hollow** are hamlets. **Providence** and **W. Providence** are p. offices. The first settlement was made previous to the Revolution, but the settlers were driven off during the war. Among the first settlers after the war were Nathaniel Wells and Seth Kellogg.⁷ There are 3 churches in town: Bap., Christian, and M. E.

SARATOGA⁸—was formed as a district, March 24, 1772, and as a town, March 7, 1788. Easton (Washington co.) was taken off in 1789, a part of Greenfield in 1793, Northumberland in 1798, a part of Malta in 1802, and Saratoga Springs in 1819. It lies upon the Hudson, near the center of the e. border of the co. A range of high, rounded, and sometimes terraced hills extends s. and s. through the central and w. parts. These hills rise 450 feet above the Hudson and slope in every direction. Narrow alluvial flats bordered by high clay bluffs extend along the Hudson. Saratoga Lake forms a portion of the w. boundary. Fish Creek, the outlet of the lake, flowing through the s. part of the town, is the principal stream; and upon it are several fine mill sites. The other streams are small brooks. The soil s. of Fish Creek is light and sandy, and in the remaining parts of the town it is a gravelly and clayey loam. Three mineral springs, known as "Quaker Springs," issue from the Hudson River slate, in a ravine a little s. e. of the center of the town.⁹ **Schnylerville**,¹⁰ (p. v.) incorp. April 16, 1831, is situated on the river, at the mouth of Fish Creek. It contains 4 churches, the Schnylerville Academy, a newspaper office, a bank, cotton factory, and foundry; pop. 1,181. **Victory Mills**, (p. v.) situated on Fish Creek, contains 1 church, a machine shop, and an extensive cotton factory;¹¹ pop. 729. **Quaker Springs**, (p. v.) near the center of the town, contains 1 church and 22 houses. **Grangerville**, (p. o.) on Fish Creek, is a hamlet. **Deans Corners** (p. o.) and **Coveville** are hamlets. Settlement was begun in the early part of the last century, upon the Hudson.¹² The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed before the Revolution.¹³ The census reports 7 churches in town.¹⁴

SARATOGA SPRINGS—was formed from Saratoga, April 9, 1819. It occupies a nearly central position in the co. Its surface is rolling or moderately hilly. Kayaderosseras Creek

¹ See p. 682.

² Named from Col. Peter Gansevoort, who located here soon after the war.

³ Named from Ebenezer Bacon, who came from Conn. in 1794, and opened the bridge tavern the same year. The place has been called "Fiddleboon" and "Figs Corners" at different times.

⁴ Munroe was a Tory, and fled to Canada, and his property was confiscated.

⁵ Gansevoort discovered the iron of Munroe's mill and erected a new sawmill. He soon after built a gristmill. Fort Miller bridge was first erected by a company incorp. March 16, 1803. The present bridge was erected in 1845. It has a single road track and a canal towing path. ⁶ 2 Ref. Prot. D., 2 M. E.

⁷ — Cove built the first sawmill, in 1786, and the first gristmill, a year afterward. The first inn was kept by — Shankland.

⁸ Written "Saratoga" until about 1793. Upon the old map of the Kayaderosseras Patent this name is spelled "Saratogla."

The name was first applied to a settlement on the Hudson, in the vicinity of the present village of Schnylerville. It is said to signify "swift water," and was applied to the rapids in the river, in contradistinction to still water just below.

⁹ The water of these springs contains lime, magnesia, and iron, held in solution by carbonic acid, and a large proportion of common salt and soda.

¹⁰ Named in honor of Gen. Philip Schnyler, who resided here previous to the Revolution. During the war his buildings and mills were burned by order of Burgoyne.

¹¹ There are 45 looms in this factory. In 1857, 2,565,411 yds. of print cloth and shirtings were manufactured.

¹² At the attack upon old Fort Saratoga, upon the opposite side of the Hudson, in the fall of 1755, several sawmills and other buildings, upon Fish Creek and the river, were burned, and about 300 Canadians were killed or taken prisoners.

¹³ The British troops made a riding school of this church during the war.

¹⁴ 3 M. E., Bap., Ref. Prot. D., R. C., and Friends.

and Saratoga Lake, forming the s. boundary, are skirted by a line of low bluffs. The streams are Ellis and Owl Pond Creeks. An extensive tract lying N. of Saratoga Lake and along the course of Owl Pond Creek is low and swampy. The soil is an inferior quality of yellowish, sandy loam. The far famed mineral springs, which give to the town its name, are situated about 3 mi. N. W. of Saratoga Lake. They are near the center of the mineral spring region, which has a radius of nearly 10 mi.¹ **Saratoga Springs** (p. v.) was incorp. April 17, 1826. It contains 2 female seminaries,² 7 churches, 2 banks, 5 printing offices, 2 public halls, 22 hotels,³ and several sanitary institutions.⁴ Pop. 5,129. The business of the village is principally connected with the entertainment of strangers during the fashionable watering season. The springs are on that part of the Kayaleroseras Patent that fell to the share of Rip Van Dam. Sir Wm. Johnson is said to have been the first white person who ever used the Saratoga waters for medicinal purposes. In 1767 he was brought to the place on a litter, and, after remaining several days, he was able to return on foot. His example was followed, and the visits of invalids soon became of frequent occurrence. In 1773, Derick Sewton made the first clearing and erected a hut. He was followed soon after by George Arnold and Saml. Norton.⁵ In 1783, Gen. Schuyler cut a road through from Fish Creek, and spent several weeks here, living in a tent. The next year he erected a framed house, (the first in town,) and annually afterward until his death he spent a part of the summer here with his family.⁶ Several prominent men have resided in the village.⁷ The census reports 7 churches in town.⁸

STILLWATER⁹—was formed March 7, 1788. A part of Easton (Washington co.) was

¹ *High Rock Spring*, the first discovered of these, was so named from a pyramidical mound of calcareous tufa 34 feet high and 24 feet in diameter at the base which has been formed around it. An aperture 1 foot in diameter opens from the top of the rock downward, in which the water generally rises 1½ feet above the surface of the ground. It is said that the water once overflowed the top; but at an early day the rock was cracked by the fall of a tree, and the water sunk to its present level. *Congress Spring* was discovered in 1792, by a hunting party, and named in compliment to John Taylor, one of the number, who had been a member of the Continental Congress. The present spring was obtained by sinking a well in the bed of the stream near the original fountain. *The Columbia Spring*, a few rods S. W. of the latter, is chalybeate, and constantly boiling from the escape of gas. It was opened in 1806, by G. Putnam. *The Hamilton Spring*, 50 rods S. E. of Congress, was discovered by G. Putnam, and brought into use by Dr. Clarke. *The Pavilion Fountain*, opened in 1830, has a smart, pungent taste. *The Indian Spring*, situated a few rods N. of High Rock, was opened in 1839. The

water contains a large proportion of iodine and very little iron. This spring has sometimes been called the Walton Spring, from Henry Walton, a large proprietor of lands in the vicinity. *The Empire Spring*, the most northerly in the village, was opened in 1846. It discharges 75 gallons per hour. *The Washington Spring*, 50 rods S. W. of Congress Spring, was opened in 1806. *Putnam Spring* is in the immediate vicinity. *Hot Rock Spring*, 100 rods N. E. from Hamilton, is chalybeate. *Hot Spring* 3-90 rods N. E. of High Rock; and *Mount Spring*, 15 rods S. of Flat Rock. *Ten Springs* were discovered in 1844, 1 mi. S. E. of the village. *Ellis Spring* is situated in a ravine 2 mi. S. W. of Congress. There are several other springs in the immediate vicinity. Baths are connected with most of these springs, and an immense trade has sprung up in the bottling and sale of the water. The temperature of the fountains ranges from 48 to 51°, and it is not sensibly affected by the seasons. The following table gives an analysis of several of these springs. The figures show the number of grains in a gallon of water.

INGREDIENTS.	Columbia. (Dr. J. H. Steele)	Congress (Dr. J. H. Steele)	Empire. (Dr. E. Emmons)	Hot Rock. (Dr. J. H. Steele)	Hamilton. (Dr. J. H. Steele)	High Rock. (Dr. J. H. Steele)	Iodine (Dr. E. Emmons)	Washington. (Dr. Thomas)	Putnam (Dr. Thomas)	Putnam (Dr. R. Chilton)	Washington. (Dr. J. H. Steele)
Chloride of sodium.....	267.00	385.00	260.696	148.87	279.30	189.10	137.00	166.20	226.58	214.00	281.50
Hydriodate of soda.....	2.56	3.50	12.000	1.23	3.00	2.50		1.70	2.75	2.00	2.75
Bicarbonate of soda.....	15.10	8.28	30.848	20.79	27.04	17.54					16.50
Carbonate of soda.....							2.00	10.40	4.70	14.32	
Sulphate of soda.....										1.68	
Carbonate of magnesia.....							75.00	44.26	62.50	51.60	
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	46.71	95.79	41.981	125.0	35.20	61.59					40.92
Carbonate of lime.....	68.00	98.10		60.57	92.10	69.29	25.00	48.00	60.24	68.80	92.60
Phosphate of lime.....			141.824								.21
Bicarbonate of lime.....			000								
Carbonate of iron.....	5.58	5.97		5.39	5.39	5.58	1.00			7.00	3.25
Bicarbonate of iron.....										4.10	
Silicic.....	2.05	1.50						1.10	.62	.84	1.50
Alumina.....							5.50	.89	.25	.56	
Hydrochlorate of potassa.....	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace	trace					
Total solid contents.....	496.50	595.943	466.352	279.65	490.33	344.68	244.5	299.10	394.74	394.10	439.12
Carbonic acid gas (inches).....	27.200	341.00		287.50	316.00	304.00	300.00	371.00	190.00	318.8	262.50
Atmospheric air.....	4.50	7.00		6.50	4.00	5.00	4.00	3.25	8.00	6.41	6.80
Total gaseous contents.....	276.50	348.00	700.00	294.00	320.00	309.00	374.25	188.10	225.25	290.30	

Noble's Analysis, 1838; *Allen's Analysis*, 1858.—*Bobb's Mineralogy*. Slightly different results have been obtained from different analyses.

² Temple Grove Female Seminary, a boarding school, was established in 1833. The Saratoga Female Seminary,

³ Several of these hotels are among the most extensive in the country. Union Hall was built in 1802, by G. Putnam; The Columbian, in 1808, by Jetham Holmes; Congress Hall, in 1812, by G. Putnam; The Pavilion, in 1819, by Nathan Lewis; and The United States, in 1824, by Elias Benedict. All of these have been rebuilt since their erection.

⁴ Among these are the Saratoga Water Cure, and the Medical and Surgical Institute, both established in 1832.

⁵ Norton joined the British, and his property was confiscated.

⁶ Alexander Bryan and Henry Livingston were the first set

thers after the war. Gideon Putnam came in 1789. Mr. P. built the first sawmill, the first large hotel, and opened several of the springs. Dr. Clement Bickels, the first physician, came with Putnam, and remained 3 years. John and Ziba Taylor opened the first stores in 1794; Robt. Ellis and Geo. Peck built the first gristmill, in 1814; and Wm. A. Rogers, the first clothing works, in 1815. Henry Walton resided here for several years. He was proprietor of the whole village N. of Congress St. Several of the noted springs were on his estate.

⁷ Essek Gowen, Justice of the Supreme Court, and compiler of *Gowen's Reports*, resided here until his death, in 1844. Chancellor Renben H. Walworth resides in town.

⁸ Bap. M. E. Prot. Meth. Presb. Prot. E. R. C. and Univ.

⁹ Named from the "still water" in the Hudson, on the borders of the town.

taken off in 1789, and Malta in 1802. It lies upon the Hudson, s. e. of the center of the co. It is uneven in the s. and moderately hilly in the n. The highest point is about 250 feet above the Hudson. A range of clay bluffs 60 to 100 feet high borders upon intervals of the Hudson and Anthony's Kil. The streams are generally small brooks flowing in deep gulleys worn in the drift deposits.¹ The s. w. corner borders upon Saratoga Lake. The river intervals are alluvial. West of the river bluffs is a wide belt of heavy clay; and in the s. w. part is a sandy tract interspersed with swamps. Upon the lake shore is a sulphur spring.² **Stillwater**, (p. v.) incorp. April 17, 1816, is situated on the Hudson. It contains 4 churches, and manufactories of lumber, paper, woollens, and castings. Pop. 552. **Mechanicsville**, (p. v.) incorp. July 16, 1859, situated on the Hudson, at the mouth of Anthony's Kil, on the line of Half Moon, is a station on the Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. It contains 5 churches, a printing office, and an extensive line of a lumber manufactory.³ Pop. 1,111.—616 in Stillwater, 495 in Half Moon. **Bemis Heights**,⁴ (p. v.) on the Champlain Canal, near the Hudson, and **Ketchums Corners** (p. v.) are hamlets. This town was included in the Saratoga Patent of 1684; and settlement was commenced about 1750.⁵ The first church (Cong.) was established in 1763.⁶ There are 8 churches in town.⁷

WATERFORD⁸—was formed from Half Moon, April 17, 1816. It lies at the junction of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, in the s. e. corner of the co. Its area is about 7 sq. mi. Its surface is mostly an upland, 50 to 100 feet above the river. The Mohawk is bordered by an almost perpendicular range of slate bluffs, and the Hudson Valley by a range of clay bluffs. The soil is a sandy, clayey, and alluvial loam of great fertility. The falls in the Mohawk furnish a valuable water-power. **Waterford**,⁹ (p. v.) incorp. April 6, 1801,¹⁰ situated on the Champlain Canal, near the confluence of the Hudson¹¹ and Mohawk Rivers, is a station on the Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. and the Albany & Northern R. R. It contains 6 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, and several manufacturing establishments.¹² Pop. 3,983. Settlement was commenced by the Dutch at a very early day. The census reports 7 churches in town.¹³

WILTON—was formed from Northumberland, April 20, 1818. It lies a little s. e. of the center of the co. The Palmertown Mts., with their steep, rocky slopes and broken, forest-covered summits, extend across the s. w. corner. The center and s. w. are gently undulating, or broken by low ridges. The principal streams are Snook Kil and Bog Meadow and Cold Brooks. The soil in the e. and s. e. is a yellow, sandy loam resting on clay, and in some places swampy. At the foot of the Palmertown Mts. is a belt of productive gravel and clay loam. A heavy growth of white and yellow pine originally covered the plains, but little woodland now remains. Near Emersons Corners is a spring of acidulous and carbonated water, and in the s. part of the town is a sulphur spring. **Wilton** (p. v.) contains 20 houses; and **Emersons Corners**, in the n. part of the town, is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in 1774 or '75, by Rowland Perry and his sons Samuel, John, Benj., Absalom, Roswell, Artemas, Rowland, and Joseph, from Dutchess co.¹⁴ Near the mill pond on Snook Kil are traces of Indian occupation; pestles, broken pottery, and flint arrow heads have been found in abundance. The census reports 4 churches in town.¹⁵

¹ Upon these streams are several fine cascades.

² This spring is called the White Sulphur Spring. A few years since, a hotel and bathing house were erected here, and a small steamer was put upon the lake. The building was burned 2 or 3 years after, and the enterprise was abandoned.

³ The American Linen Thread Manufacturing Co. was organized in 1852. The number of men employed is 425.

⁴ Named from Jonathan Bemis, who during the Revolution kept the only inn worthy of note on the Albany & Fort Edward Road.

⁵ Among the first settlers were John Thompson, Geo. Palmer, — Benjamin, Brock Swart, — Fusion, — Burlington, and — Abel. The first gristmill was built by Geo. Palmer, before the Revolution.

⁶ This church was organized at Latfield, Conn. in 1752, and in 1763 was removed to Stillwater. Rev. Robt. Campbell was the first pastor.

⁷ 3 M. E., 2 Pop., Presb., Prot. E., and R. C.

⁸ The Indians called the country around the mouth of the Mohawk "Na-ho-na-ck." This town was formerly known as Half Moon Point; and the semicircular tract between the Hudson and the Mohawk was called Half Moon. Its present name originated from the fact that at the village of Waterford a lord of the soil, Roger Halsey,

⁹ In 1784 the site of the village was purchased by Col. Jacobus Van Schoon, — Middlebrook, Ezra Haddock, Judge White, and several others, most of whom were from Conn.; and Flores

Banker was employed to lay it out into villages. In July 11, 1841, a destructive fire occurred, which destroyed 200 houses.

¹⁰ On the 2^d of March, 1794, Rev. John W. C. Van Der Schuerhoven, Martha W. G. Zeeb, Isaac K. Van Der Post, Van Buren, Oliphant, and Thos. Smith were appointed trustees of Half Moon Point.

¹¹ A bridge across the Hudson at this place was built in 1841, at a cost of \$20,000. The present structure, known as the "Union Bridge," was built in 1912, at a cost that was \$1,000,000.

¹² A hydraulic ram, 12 in. in diameter, was erected in 1828-29, by J. F. King. Upon the site of the 280,000-lb. factories, a machine shop, six large saw-mills, a grist-mill, and lampblack factory, supported by a network of 1,000 pillars, and a plank-mill. On the 13th of April, 1862, the mill, a lumber and machine factory, and grist-mill, were destroyed by a fire which works at this place were started in 1791. About \$20,000 worth of work is turned out annually, and 40 men are employed.

¹³ Pop., Cong., M. E., Presb., Prot. E., R. C., D. C., and F. B. C.

¹⁴ John Stiles, Ebenezer King, Daniel Smith, Peter Johnson, and Jas. and Wm. Metzger settled in 1774; and John Boyce, Robt. Miller, and Jacobus Van Schoon, and John M. Day in 1784. John King built the first saw-mill in 1791-87, and Wm. Metzger the first grist-mill, in 1791-87, and Stephen King kept the first store, and — Ostrin the first shop.

¹⁵ Pop., M. E., Prot. Meth., and Unit.

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Saratoga County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.		No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.				No. of Districts.	Children taught.
Ballston.....	16,177	2,090	\$44,356	\$15,110	\$59,466	1,058	1,143	385	435	543	12	678
Charlton.....	15,166	3,156	416,510	104,138	520,648	842	859	318	323	214	10	593
Clifton Park.....	23,541	5,485	637,750	230,970	868,720	1,562	1,415	429	577	424	16	1,198
Corinth.....	13,071	10,564	211,166	13,416	224,582	781	753	296	317	131	10	568
Day.....	7,017	17,047	67,920	4,650	71,570	569	519	197	198	144	11	556
Edinburgh.....	13,956	25,028	119,540	9,625	129,165	629	689	235	283	283	12	577
Galway.....	27,760	172	420,564	44,969	465,473	1,208	1,233	451	504	401	15	924
Greenfield.....	28,644	12,791	399,410	45,341	444,751	1,432	1,410	579	613	425	21	1,124
Hadley.....	7,691	13,498	69,811	6,150	75,961	626	546	222	222	112	7	260
Hallmoon.....	16,550	2,837	307,225	139,600	446,825	1,659	1,656	606	603	231	12	970
Malta.....	11,434	2,983	780,570	58,160	838,730	615	621	228	237	222	8	413
Milton.....	18,366	3,885	730,650	310,143	1,040,793	2,291	2,408	751	225	264	13	1,772
Moreau.....	18,291	6,504	343,166	31,650	374,756	1,079	1,087	360	401	264	12	867
Northumberland.....	13,123	5,925	392,880	82,448	475,328	860	808	300	312	244	12	621
Providence.....	8,664	5,401	91,662	20,921	112,583	678	690	286	295	166	19	512
Saratoga.....	19,281	5,089	788,885	241,458	1,030,343	1,822	2,010	692	701	374	13	1,410
Saratoga Springs.....	11,740	6,386	1,540,656	789,887	2,330,543	2,051	3,356	1,013	1,239	694	10	2,339
Stillwater.....	22,401	3,963	72,017	165,530	237,547	2,468	1,466	498	500	313	13	1,024
Waterford.....	3,523	342	543,652	391,225	934,877	1,569	1,680	498	605	226	2	1,141
Wilton.....	16,288	5,994	253,744	24,054	277,798	682	719	267	281	233	10	579
Total.....	315,728	139,849	9,102,609	2,826,385	11,931,994	24,282	25,097	8,631	8,984	5,735	229	18,286

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					BUSH OF GRAIN.		AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.				Domestic Manufactures, in Yards.	
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Winter.	Spring.	Tons of Hay.	CEREAL PRODUCTS.		DAIRY PRODUCTS.		
									Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	Pounds of Butter.		Pounds of Cheese.
Ballston.....	654	912	1,029	1,606	2,098	4,241	94,071	3,226	21,788	40,710	113,463	18,428	104
Charlton.....	705	882	956	2,276	965	2,338	90,172	3,115	13,912	23,565	65,065	805	142
Clifton Park.....	897	920	1,370	2,401	2,336	25,244	112,812	3,019	43,846	29,038	101,781	19,285	179
Corinth.....	421	866	602	1,425	508	1,202	35,164	1,853	21,567	4,600	51,580	6,090	404
Day.....	222	813	280	1,184	335	274	16,977	1,706	11,292	5,741	27,575	100	743
Edinburgh.....	320	1,290	614	2,591	401	214	31,893	2,902	15,159	7,440	48,495	8,550	1,523
Galway.....	736	1,320	1,241	3,212	1,379	2,333	113,455	4,817	28,964	31,732	141,903	12,715	1,323
Greenfield.....	835	1,692	1,346	3,092	1,590	1,203	83,823	4,515	33,687	29,846	106,490	13,865	1,579
Hadley.....	190	733	336	961	339	718	22,120	1,378	10,631	2,595	30,406	1,490	111
Hallmoon.....	618	785	972	3,414	1,407	10,825	81,075	2,815	28,322	12,662	79,735	5,090	179
Malta.....	474	751	778	3,090	1,450	11,979	60,994	2,427	19,083	19,991	77,819	13,514	75
Milton.....	775	979	1,170	1,416	1,709	8,169	89,545	3,075	24,818	28,810	91,057	5,665	392
Moreau.....	632	655	745	2,350	1,123	5,792	63,975	2,018	13,701	6,191	67,695	15,270	199
Northumberland.....	581	1,057	855	1,989	1,518	5,387	97,394	2,632	39,589	5,489	84,795	4,857	197
Providence.....	235	793	392	900	484	38	31,161	1,586	15,139	4,588	30,160	3,970	359
Saratoga.....	832	1,150	1,217	5,776	2,294	17,669	121,896	4,161	67,541	13,842	103,922	4,441	185
Saratoga Springs.....	710	457	752	1,023	1,399	6,129	36,847	1,599	17,758	4,345	55,710	960	535
Stillwater.....	862	1,246	1,259	4,848	2,312	22,114	84,523	3,544	32,725	15,734	101,935	13,090	193
Waterford.....	239	183	248	462	1,205	4,159	23,598	663	5,140	555	36,950	1,250	119
Wilton.....	445	597	625	1,792	1,053	8,589	66,691	1,650	22,970	8,191	61,390	2,947	119
Total.....	11,203	17,991	16,778	49,018	26,093	147,601	1,357,588	52,743	487,672	289,478	1,468,136	152,901	7,753

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.



This county was formed from Albany, March 7, 1809. It is centrally distant 20 mi. from Albany, and contains 221 sq. mi. The greater part lies between Mohawk River and Schoharie Creek,—one town only lying s. of the Mohawk. The surface consists of the Mohawk Valley and an upland, generally much broken by ridges and isolated hills, 200 to 350 feet above the river. The highlands are the northern continuation of the Helderbergh and Schoharie Mts. The underlying rock is generally the shales of the Hudson River group, which crop out in the valleys and the bottoms of the ravines. In portions of Glenville and Duaneburgh this rock is underlain by bird-eye limestone, from which are obtained both lime and stone for building. The greater part of the surface is covered with a thick deposit of drift, consisting principally of clay in the w. part and sand in the e. The rocks crop out on the banks of the streams and form the declivities of the steeper hills. The soil in the w. part is a tenacious, clayey loam, underlain by hardpan on the hills, and in the e. a light, unproductive sand. The valley of the Mohawk consists of a deep, rich alluvium, well adapted to tillage, and extensively devoted to the cultivation of broomcorn.¹

The principal streams are Mohawk River, Schoharie Creek, and Normans Kil, and their branches. The valleys of these streams are generally bordered by the steep declivities of the uplands, rising to a height of about 300 feet. Many of the smaller streams have worn deep gulleys in the loose drift deposits, giving to the surface a very broken character. These small streams are mostly dry in summer. The fine alluvial flats near Schenectady, extending 5 mi. w. on the s. side of the river, were called by the first settlers "*The Bourland*."² A tract 2 mi. in extent, s. of the river, was called the "*Maulwyck*;"³ and a tract on both sides, 4 mi. w. of the city, was known as the "*Wostint*."⁴ A region immediately about Schenectady was called "*Oron-nygh-wurrie-gughre*;" the hills s. were known as the "*Yan-ta-pach-a-berg*;"⁵ and those on both sides of the river above the city were called "*Tin-ar-ou-ne*." The streams of "*Wostint*" were "*Wolf Kil*,"⁶ "*Zantzee Kil*," and "*Righelbrigh Kil*."⁷ The valleys are best adapted to tillage and the hills to pasturage.⁸ Manufactures are chiefly limited to the city of Schenectady.⁹ In Glenville are about a dozen broom factories, employing 150 persons.

The county seat is located at Schenectady City.¹⁰ The courthouse and clerk's office are both situated on Union St.; the former contains the courtroom, jail, sheriff's and supervisors' rooms,¹² and the latter the clerk's and surrogate's offices. The poorhouse is located on a farm of 116 acres, on the Albany Road, just e. of the city. It has, on an average, about 75 inmates, and the farm yields a revenue of \$1,200. There are 4 newspapers published in the co.¹³

¹ One-half of the entire broomcorn crop of the State is raised within this co. A considerable portion of the broomcorn land is annually overflowed, rendering it continually fertile; and many tracts have produced this crop alone for many years.

² "Arable Land."
³ "Whirl-back," from the tortuous course of the Mohawk.
⁴ "Wilderness."
⁵ Mixed Indian and Dutch, signifying "John-enr-of-corn-hill."
⁶ "Paint Creek," from the yellow earth along the banks.
⁷ "Sea-Sand Creek." ⁸ "Rail bridge Creek."
⁹ At an early period the Mohawk Valley was celebrated for its large wheat crops; but now very little is raised.

¹⁰ See page 595.
¹¹ By the terms of the act making Schenectady the co. seat, the courthouse was to be built at the expense of the city. The first county officers were Gerrit S. Vender, *First Judge*; Peter V. Vender, *Clerk*; Jas. V. S. Rider, *Sheriff*; and Wm. J. Teller, *Surrogate*.

¹² The first courts were held in the City Hall, and afterward in the West College.

¹³ The following is a nearly complete list of the newspapers in the co:—

The Western Spectator was issued prior to 1807.
The Schenectady Cabinet was commenced in Jan. 1809, by Isaac Riggs. In 1850 it passed into the hands of S. S. Riggs, who continued it until 1857.

The Western Budget was issued a short time in 1809.
The Mohawk Advertiser was pub. in 1810 by R. Schermehorn.
The Floral, &c., was published in 1811.

The Schenectady Gazette was published in 1812, by Ryer Schermehorn.

The Schenectady County Whig was issued in 1839, by C. G. and A. Palmer, and was continued until 1841.

The Schenectady Standard was published in 1850, by T. J. Sutherland.

The Schenectady Democrat was begun in 1825, by C. G. and A. Palmer. T. W. Bang became its publisher in 1837, and the same year it was changed to

The Reflector and Schenectady Democrat. It has been successively published by G. Yates, T. H. Knecud, and A. A. Keyser, and is now published by Fred. W. Hoffman.

The Corsair was published in 1834, by the students of Union College. *The Parthenon*, mo., was published in 1840-47, by the college students.

The Mohawkley was published in 1835, by Riggs & Norris.

The Protestant Sentinel was commenced in 1835, by Rev. John Maxon, and continued 2 years.

The Wealth was started in 1835, by W. H. Burleigh, and continued 1 year.

Freedom's Sentinel was issued during the campaign of 1840, by Stephen S. Riggs.

The Antagonist and General Review, mo., was started in 1845, by Rev. W. Arthur, and continued 12 years.

The Scroll, mo., was published a short time in 1849.

The Schenectady Democrat was founded in 1853, by Wm. M. Colbourne and W. N. Clark, and since 1857 it has been published by Alex. J. Thompson.

The great flat upon the Mohawk w. of "Fort Orange," and where the city of Schenectady now stands, was bought of the natives in July, 1661, in the name of Arent Van Corlear;¹ and settlement was commenced during the same year. It was under the charge of 5 commissioners until Nov. 1, 1684, when Gov. Dongan granted a patent confirming previous rights and extending the territory.² On the night between the 8th and 9th of Feb. 1690, N.S.,³ the settlement—then consisting of about 80 houses—was surprised by a party of about 300 French and Indians, and nearly every house was burned. Sixty-three persons were killed, and 27 were carried to Canada as prisoners. The night was intensely cold, and the nearest place of refuge was Albany, to which a few escaped after much suffering.⁴ In 1702 R. Schermerhorn became sole trustee; and in 1705 a new patent was issued, conferring certain township privileges. On the 23d of Oct. 1765, the place was created a borough, with the rights and immunities incident to these corporations.⁵ From 1726 to the Revolution the township of Schenectady sent a representative to the General Assembly. During the war the village was fortified and garrisoned at the public expense, and many families from the Upper Mohawk sought protection here from the incursions of the Tories and Indians.⁶ For several years after 1779 a large number of friendly Oneida and Tuscarora families, driven from their homes by the hostile tribes, were supported in this vicinity at the expense of the General Government. At the return of peace the settlement shared in the general prosperity. A new impulse was given to business by the improvements effected by the Western Inland Navigation Co., which enabled large boats to make longer voyages.⁷ Upon the completion of the Erie Canal the Mohawk navigation was entirely superseded. For several years after the completion of the r. r. from Albany in 1831, large quantities of merchandise were sent here to be shipped on the canal, saving the delay of the circuitous route and numerous locks on the canal between Schenectady and Troy.⁸ In 1832 a r. r. was built to Saratoga, in 1835, to Utica, and in 1843, to Troy. In 1849 several plank roads were built, which since have been mostly abandoned.

DUANESBURGH⁹—was erected as a township, by patent, March 13, 1765, and it was first recognized as a town March 22, 1788. It lies in the s. e. corner of the co. Its surface consists of an upland, broken by the narrow valleys and gulleys of small streams. Schoharie Creek forms a portion of its w. boundary, and Normans Kil flows through the s. part. The hills that border upon these streams are steep, and in some places rocky. The other principal streams are Carrys Brook, Chuetenunda Creek, and Bozen Kil. Maria Pond and Featherstons Lake are 2 small bodies of water in the n. e. part, about 250 feet above the canal. The soil is principally a stiff, clay loam, with a slight intermixture of gravel. It is best adapted to pasturage. **Duanesburgh** (p. v.) contains about a dozen houses, **Quaker Street**¹⁰ (p. v.) 30, **Mariaville**¹¹ (p. v.) 20, and **Bramans Corners** (p. v.) 18. **Eatons Corners** is a hamlet. Large tracts in this town were purchased by different parties between 1736 and 1770,¹² but no active measures of settlement were taken till about the time of its organization in 1765. During that year Duane, who had become an extensive proprietor, con-

¹The *Schenectady Morning Star*, started Feb. 24, 1854, by W. M. Colbourne and W. N. Clark, was changed in 1854 to **The Evening Star**, &c., now published by W. M. Colbourne.

²The *Schenectady Republican* has been published since Sept. 1857, by Colbourne & London.

³The *Schenectady Daily News* was started in April, 1853, by Frederic Hoffman.

⁴The grantors were 4 Mohawk chiefs, named Cantonne, Sonarotse, Andiane, and Solachihasse. This grant was confirmed the next year, and the tract was surveyed in 1664. The inhabitants of Fort Orange, wishing to monopolize the Indian trade, presented to the settlers, before the land was received from the Indians, a remonstrance against this injustice, signed by the following early settlers, viz.: A. Van Corlear, Philip Hendrickson, Sanders, Leinfertsen, Glen, Simon Adenertsen, Pieter Sochimackokyk, Tomas Cornelissen, Martje Cornhee, Willem Teller, Barbara De Winter, An. Cathlyn, widow of Arent Andries de Voss, Pieter Jacobus Borsboom, Pieter Damoise Van thinda, Jan Barentse Wemp, and Jacques Cornhee. Their remonstrance occasioned several years' delay in the survey of the lands.

⁵Wm. Teller, Rens. Schermerhorn, Sweer Timson, Jan Van Epe, and Myndert Wemp were appointed trustees under this grant. The tract embraced the present city, and the towns of Glenville, Rotterdam, and part of Niskayuna.

⁶Previous to 1752 time was reckoned in England by "Old Style," the year commencing on the 25th of March. All dates previous to that time, between Jan. 1 and March 25, are reckoned in 1 year by "Old Style," and in the following year by "New Style."

⁷*Calden's Five Nations*, 3d ed., l. p. 120.

⁸This and West Chester were the only boroughs in the colony.

⁹The place was never visited by a hostile army after 1690. The colonial statutes contain frequent provisions for the rebuilding, repairs, and supplies of this fort.

¹⁰This company cleared the river of impediments to navigation as much as possible, built a lock at Little Falls, and in 1796 built a short canal connecting the Upper Mohawk with Wood Creek, which flows into Oneida Lake, opening a direct water communication with the chain of lakes in the interior of the State, and with Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence. The boats employed, called "*Durham boats*," were propelled up stream by setting poles, and were floated down by the current.

¹¹This business was stopped by the repeal of the statute prohibiting the r. r. from carrying freight w. of this place.

¹²Named from James Duane, the principal proprietor. It was first joined with Schoharie, as "the united district of Duanesburgh and Schoharie." It was made a separate district, March 21, 1772. Mr. Duane took an active part in public affairs during the Revolution and the earlier years of the State Government, and was a liberal benefactor of the town.

¹³Boats and sleds, wagons, and sash and blinds, are manufactured here.

¹⁴Named from a daughter of James Duane.

¹⁵Among the purchasers were Thos. Freeman, in 1736, Timothy Bagley, in 1737, A. P. and William Cosby, in 1738, Walter Butler, in 1739, and Jonathan Brewer, in 1750. Wm. North, an officer of the Revolution, married a daughter of Duane and resided several years in this town.

tracted with 20 Germans from Penn., of whom 16 came on and made a permanent settlement.¹ The first church (Christ's Ch., Prot. E.) was formed Aug. 3, 1795, and the church edifice was erected by Judge Duane. Rev. David Belden was the first rector.²

GLENVILLE³—was formed from Schenectady, April 14, 1820. It is the only town in the co. s. of the Mohawk. The central and w. parts are occupied by rugged and wooded hills abruptly rising from the valley of the river to a height of 300 feet. The e. part is nearly level. The streams are Crabbs Kil, Chaugh-ta-noon-da, Aalplaats,⁴ and Jan Wemps Creeks, and Verf Kil. The soil among the hills is a stiff clay, underlain by hardpan, with an occasional outcrop of slate; and in the e. part it is a sandy and gravelly loam. The Mohawk intervals are very fertile, and are chiefly devoted to the culture of broomcorn. **Glenville** (p. v.) contains 2 churches and 20 houses, **Scotia**⁵ (p. v.) 2 churches and 266 inhabitants, **Roseville** 12 houses and a broom factory, and **High Falls** 13 houses, a grist mill, and woolen factory. **Hoffmans Ferry**⁶ (p. o.) is a hamlet and station upon the N. Y. C. R. R. **East Glenville** is a p. o. Bridges connect this town with Schenectady and Niskayuna. Settlements were made about 1665, and were among the earliest in the co.⁷ The Sanders House, in this town, was spared by the enemy when Schenectady was destroyed.⁸ There are 5 churches in town.⁹

NISKAYUNA¹⁰—was formed from Watervliet, (Albany co.) March 7, 1803. A part of Schenectady was annexed in 1853. It lies upon the Mohawk, in the e. part of the co. Its surface is mostly upland, terminating in steep bluffs upon the river valley. The intervals are very rich and productive. A strip of land about 1 mi. wide, extending back from the summits of the bluffs, has a hard, clay soil, and a considerable portion of it is swampy and unfit for cultivation. Further s. the soil is sandy. **Watervliet Center** (p. o.) is within the limits of this town. **Niskayuna** is a hamlet in the s. e. corner. The first settlements were made about 1640.¹¹ The canal crosses the Mohawk into this town upon a magnificent stone aqueduct.¹² There is 1 church (Ref. Prot. D.) in town.

PRINCETOWN¹³—was formed from Schenectady, March 26, 1798. It lies a little w. of the center of the co. Its surface consists of a broken upland, gently descending toward the s. r. The streams are Normans Kil in the s. and Zantzeo Kil in the s.¹⁴ The soil is a heavy clay loam, underlain by hardpan, and is best adapted to grazing. **Princetown** (p. o.) is a hamlet. The town was chiefly conveyed to Geo. Ingoldsbj and Aaron Bradt, in 1737. Wm. Corry afterward became owner, and formed a settlement, which was long known as "*Corrybush*." The town was thinly settled at the time of the Revolution. The Princetown Academy, a Presb. institution, was opened here, on an extensive scale, in 1853, and was discontinued in 1856. There are a Presb. and a Ref. Prot. D. church in town.

ROTTERDAM—was formed from Schenectady, April 14, 1820. A part of the city was annexed in 1853. It lies near the center of the co., upon the s. bank of the Mohawk. The surface consists of a broken, hilly region in the s. w., a level interval extending from the center toward the s., and a high plain in the e. The soil upon the w. hills is a tough clay, underlain by slate, which frequently crops out. The central valley or plain, 5 mi. in extent, was called by the Dutch the "*Boulandt*." The soil is a deep alluvium. The e. plateau is sandy and barren. **Rotterdam**, **Mohawkville**, and **Factoryville** are hamlets.¹⁵ Settlements were first made about 1661.¹⁶ The first church was organized Aug. 29, 1800; Rev. Thos. Romeyn was the first pastor.¹⁷

¹ The tract embraced about 60,000 acres, and the lands were rented at the rate of \$15 per 100 acres, on long leases. The agents of Sir Wm. Johnson excited a prejudice against these lands, which retarded their settlement.

² The name in town 5 other churches: Cameron in, Bap. Univ., Presb. and Quaker. ³ Named from the original patentee, A. J. H. 1667. ⁴ Locally pronounced "Steeley."

⁵ H. H. Van Velder established a ferry here about 1790, and it was called Velders Ferry until 1835, when it was bought by John Hoffman and the name was changed.

⁶ In 1665 the country around Scotia was granted to Sanders Leiders in Glen, a native of Scotland, who removed to Holland in 1644 on account of religious persecutions. After several years there spent in mercantile pursuits, he migrated to "*Nieuw Nethlands*," Van Slycks Island was granted to Jacques Van Slyck, N. Y. L. 1662—*Inter-R's H. C. C. B.*

⁷ On a former occasion a party of French, sent against the Mohawks, became reduced to the extremity of want, and were obliged to seek assistance of the English. The kindness shown them by Mr. Sanders was remembered, and his house was spared. A stone house built in 1713 is still owned by the Sanders family.

⁸ 2 Ref. Prot. D., 2 M. E., and Bap.

⁹ Said to be a corruption of Niskayuna, or Niskayuna, by which it is known on the old maps. The name is also commonly "extensive corn flats." The term was also applied to portions of Watervliet and Half Moon, in the absence of the whites this place was occupied by a tribe of Indians, known as the "*Conestogons*."—*Reber's H. C. B. C. C. N. Y. L. 1785.*

¹⁰ Among the early settlers were Clites, Van der Aalplaats, Groves, Jamesons, Barce, Jamies, and Van Baskel.

¹¹ By an act of 1806, Alexander Alexander was authorized to build a dam at this place.

¹² Named from John Prater, a member of the Assembly in Albany co. at the time of the formation of this town.

¹³ Upon this stream, on the farm of Elmer D. McGill, is a cascade 60 feet high, and from this point to the Mohawk are numerous rapids and cascades.

¹⁴ Among the early settlers were Wilhelmus Van Oot, Van Curajo, a relative of the founder of Curajo, a River St. Bernard, and Simon Velder. The house of Van Oot, still on the site of the one now occupied by Simon Velder. At the time of the Revolution there were families living in town by the names of DeLenot, Van Polton, and Bringham.

¹⁵ At this place is a town and this factory.

¹⁶ There are 3 churches in town: 2 Ref. Prot. D. and 1 M. E.



SCHENECTADY CITY—was patented, with certain municipal rights, Nov. 4, 1684; chartered as a borough Oct. 23, 1765; incorp. as a district, March 24, 1772, as a town, March 7, 1788, and as a city, March 26, 1798. Princetown was set off in 1798, Rotterdam and Glenville in 1820, and parts of Niskayuna and Rotterdam in 1853.¹ It is situated on the Mohawk, and on the borders of one of the finest intervals in the State. A considerable amount of trade is carried on in the city by means of the canal and the railroads that center here; but the people are more largely engaged in manufactures.² The engine houses and repair shops of the N. Y. C. R. R. Co. are very extensive; and one of the largest locomotive manufactories in the country is located here.³

This city is especially noted as the seat of Union College. This institution was incorp. by the regents, Feb. 25, 1795, and received its name from the cooperation and union of several religious denominations in its foundation.⁴ A fund was first raised by private subscription to erect the necessary buildings and to defray the expenses of opening the school;⁵ and this was increased by the avails of several lotteries authorized by the legislature,⁶ by grants of land and money from the State, and by private donations. The total amount received from the State, up to 1822, for permanent investment, was \$331,612 13. In a will dated Dec. 28, 1855, Dr. Nott, the president of the college, bequeathed to the trustees \$555,000 for specific purposes and an additional fund for miscellaneous expenses.⁷ The funds thus bequeathed were derived from the profits of certain investments of college funds, and amounts from other sources, which had been employed for the purpose of creating a fund for the endowment of the institution. The first college building was erected in the city;⁸ but in 1814 a tract of land upon an eminence e. of the city was purchased, and the two principal buildings were erected.⁹ The site commands an extensive view of the city, the river, and the valley. The faculty of the college now consists of a president, 12 professors, 1 lecturer, and 3 tutors. The total number of students is 420, and has not materially varied from this number for a great number of years, the junior and senior classes being invariably larger than those that preceded them. A considerable number of students derive aid from the State fund, which is extended to students of limited means without reference to the profession they intend to follow. The college has received from E. C. Delavan, Esq., a magnificent donation of minerals and shells, known as the "Wheatley Collection," which was purchased for this purpose at a cost of \$10,000. Departments of Civil Engineering and Analytical Chemistry have been organized, and the facilities which they afford are of the most ample kind.

The *Public Schools* are under 8 commissioners, elected once in 2 years. There were, in 1857, 9 school districts, employing 3 male and 22 female teachers. The number of children between 4 and 21, was 3065, of whom 1729, or 56 per cent., attended the public schools.¹⁰

The first settlement was made in 1661, as already noticed.¹¹ As this was an advance frontier settlement, the compact part, at an early period, was enclosed by palisades. In 1690 the enclosure

¹ An Indian name signifying "beyond the plains." Formerly spelled Schenectack. The city, under its first charter, contained an area of 128 sq. mi.; but the successive changes which have been made have reduced it to a plot of 250 acres.

² The manufacturing establishments of the city consist of the mill, machine shops, locomotive works, a cotton factory, 3 carriage shops, an agricultural implement factory, 3 turning and machine shops, sawmill, 2 brick works, 1 brick yard, 2 cabinet shops, 4 founderies, a planing mill, pump factory, foundry, 2 tool factories, a vice and spring factory, and a great variety of other non-ferrous shops.

³ The Schenectady Locomotive Works Co. was incorp. June 4, 1861, with a capital of \$150,000, all of which is actively employed. When in full operation, they employ 600 hands, and can turn out 1 locomotive every 5 days.

⁴ Rev. Wm. Andrus opened the first grammar school, in 1771; and before the close of the year he proposed to change it to an academy. The Consistory of the Ref. Prot. D. church erected a small academy in 1785. The Schenectady Academy was incorp. Jan. 29, 1793, and was merged in the college in 1795. Rev. John Blair Smith was the first President. He was succeeded in June, 1793, by Rev. Jonathan Edwards, who remained until his death in Aug. 1801. Rev. Jonathan Maxcy was next elected president, and continued till 1804, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Eliphalet Nott, the present venerable president of the College.

⁵ In 1779, the inhabitants of the northern part of the State petitioned for the incorp. of a college, but without success. The petition was renewed in 1791, but did not succeed. In 1794 another effort was made, and a subscription of \$7065 was raised from 39 persons in Albany, and of \$3425 from 231 persons in Schenectady, for an endowment. This sum was afterward largely increased by subscription. The location was fixed at

Schenectady, it is said, chiefly through the influence of Gen. Schuyler, and because of its then central location.

⁶ Lotteries were authorized in 1805, 1814, and 1822.—*Mansell's Ann. of Albany*, VII, 126; *Semi-Centennial Celebration of Union Coll.*

⁷ The items of this bequest are as follows:—
 \$225,000 for 9 professorships, with a salary of \$1500 each.
 \$60,000 for 6 assistant professorships, at \$600 each.
 \$60,000 for an astronomical observatory.
 \$20,000 for 60 auxiliary scholarships, of \$10 and \$12 per term.
 \$60,000 for 60 prize scholarships for undergraduates, of \$15 and \$18 per term; in certain cases to be increased to \$24.
 \$45,000 for 9 scholarships for graduates or fellows, of \$200 each.
 \$20,000 for a cemetery.
 \$10,000 for apparatus.
 \$5,000 for textbooks.
 \$20,000 for an eclectic library.
 \$5,000 for a geological and mineralogical cabinet.
 \$5,000 for a historical cabinet.
 \$10,000 for a lecture fund.

The miscellaneous fund was left discretionary with the trustees to fill deficiencies and extend the operation of any of the foregoing objects. At the time of this gift the greater part of the funds were invested in real estate in Greenpoint village, opposite N. York City.

⁸ This building, formerly known as "West College," was sold to the city, and, with an adjoining building, accommodates the 10 departments of the public schools of the city.

⁹ Other buildings have since been erected, for library, cabinet, and lecture rooms. The corner stone of the Central Chapel was laid July 28, 1858.

¹⁰ Total receipts, \$14,423.06; total expenses, \$14,423.06. Volumes in district libraries, 3045.

¹¹ See page 520.

was in form of an oblong rectangle, with gates at the ends. The people, however, felt so secure that the gates were habitually left open, and no guard was kept; and hence it was easily entered by the enemy on the memorable 9th of Feb. 1690, N. S. The lives of 60 old persons and children were spared from the massacre. The settlement recovered slowly from the disaster, and not until the close of King William's War did it receive any considerable accessions. A new fort was built in May, 1690, which was garrisoned for many years. Another fort was built in 1755, and another in 1780.¹ The old fort stood at the intersection of Ferry and Front Sts. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was organized in 1684, and the building was erected on the s. end of Church St. in 1685. It was burned in 1690; and a new building was erected, about 1702, on the site of the present church, corner of Union and Church Sts.² St. George's Church (Prot. E.) was organized, in 1735, by Rev. H. Barclay, incorp. in 1766, and an edifice erected in 1768.³ The first mail was brought to the town April 3, 1763.⁴ The first English school was opened, under the care of Rev. Henry Barclay, in 1710.⁵ The Vale-Cemetery Association was formed Feb. 25, 1858.⁶ The population of the city has slowly and steadily increased, although, from the setting off of portions of its territory, the census reports for some periods show an apparent decrease.⁷

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Schenectady County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.		No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.				No. of Districts.	Children under 16 years of age.
Duanesburgh.....	33,911	19,827				1,556	1,395	512	395	566	22	1,224
Glenville.....	22,941	7,159				1,666	1,487	556	417	500	15	1,173
Niskayuna.....	7,922	2,549				584	539	201	118	217	4	296
Princtown.....	12,929	3,421				496	469	166	129	172	7	397
Rotterdam.....	16,729	7,693				1,557	1,298	440	293	492	13	1,127
Schenectady.....	515	34				4,012	4,377	1,290	619	1,666	9	3,650
Total.....	93,448	31,684				9,851	9,521	3,105	1,963	5,783	58	7,647

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.					DAILY PRODUCTS.		Domestic Manufactures, by Towns.
	Horses.	Working and Carriage Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat, Winter.	Spring.	Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	
Duanesburgh.....	1,319	1,872	1,940	5,541	2,097	2,471	149,597	6,223	10,826	25,461	194,591	28,684	1,250
Glenville.....	1,033	1,306	1,482	2,644	2,205	15,321	135,942	3,718	41,837	40,628	127,599	5,625	829
Niskayuna.....	341	271	389	625	537	3,706	32,168	1,716	18,397	8,369	34,521	14,500	
Princtown.....	404	629	673	1,123	784	7,291	61,160	2,163	17,756	11,826	53,181	13,800	666
Rotterdam.....	731	720	1,065	826	1,660	20,445	65,049	3,328	30,447	19,042	103,779	9,800	746
Schenectady.....	391	48	219		424	680	2,291	57	1,809	345			
Total.....	4,239	4,849	5,768	10,759	7,727	43,918	449,117	16,183	105,132	105,551	515,592	72,919	3,494

¹ By an act of 1780, all the people living within a half mile of the Dutch church were assessed, in labor and materials, for the erection of defensive works—the work to be done under the direction of the field officers and magistrates.

² Rev. Peter Tasselmaeker, the pastor and first teacher, was killed, and all his papers were destroyed.

³ On the 27th of Oct. 1791, the Governor granted a special license for the inhabitants, or their agents, to gather, collect, and receive the free and voluntary offerings and contributions of all and singular his free subjects, inhabitants of this province, at any time from the day of the date hereof, for and during the term of six months then ensuing. The funds raised were restricted to the rebuilding of the church, and all justices of the peace, high sheriffs, and all others his majesty's friends, with all Protestant ministers, were exhorted to use each their utmost diligence to excite and stir up the charities of the inhabitants. — MSS. See, *other*.

⁴ Besides these, the census reports 10 churches; 2 Ref. Prot. D., 2 Meth. E., Univ. R. C., Presb. Bap., Af Meth., and a Jewish Synagogue. ⁵ *History of Sar. Ho., J. 1790.*

⁶ A Unitarian school was incorp. Nov. 12, 1810, and was taught 24 years. It was superseded by the present system of public schools.

⁷ The Vale Cemetery, containing 50 acres, is located in a beautiful vale about one-fourth of a mile from the city. It is covered with pines, and is finely laid out and ornamented.

⁸ In 1699, 70 men took the test oath.

⁹ In 1719 there were 16 English and 199 Dutch families.

¹⁰ In 1714 the census reported 291 persons.

¹¹ In 1799 there were 8 of the Mohawk, in Schenectady, Princtown, Rotterdam, and a part of Niskayuna, 472 persons. The following table shows the progress of population since 1820:

1820.....	10,990	18,490	17,784
1825.....	498	18,490	17,992
1830.....	428	18,490	18,918
1835.....	672	18,500	18,829

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Albany and Otsego, April 6, 1795.¹ A small part of Greene was annexed in 1836. It is an interior co., lying s. e. of the center of the State, is centrally distant 35 mi. from Albany, and contains 675 sq. mi. Its surface is an upland, broken by mountains in the s. and by hills in the center and n. A northerly branch of the Catskill Mts. lies along the s. border, the highest summits of which are 3,000 ft. above tide. From them irregular spurs extend northward, occupying the greater part of the co. Many of the summits along the e. and w. borders are 800 to 1,000 ft. above the valleys and about 2,000 ft. above tide. In the s. the hills are generally rounded and are arable to their summits; but in the center and s. the declivities are steep and in

many places precipitous. The high ridge along the e. border, and extending into Albany co., is known as the Hellebark Mts.

The hills derive their general features from the rocks that underlie them. The extreme n. part of the co. is terraced like the limestone region farther w. Toward the s. the hills become more steep; and in the shaly region they are broken by deep, irregular ravines. In many places the hills bordering upon the streams are 1,000 ft. high and in places very steep. Schoharie Creek flows n. e. through the co., a little e. of the center. It receives as tributaries Foxes Creek, Stony Brook, Little Schoharie Creek, Keyzers, Platter, and Manor Kils from the e., and Cripplebush, Cobles, Line, Panther, West, and Mine Kils from the w. West and Punch Kils are tributaries of Cobles Kil. Charlotte River, a branch of the Susquehanna, takes its rise in the w. part, and Catskill Creek in the s. e. part, having its source in a marsh called the Vlaie, Utsyanthia² and Summit Lakes, two small ponds, are the only bodies of water in the co. The former is 1,900 ft. and the latter 2,150 ft. above tide.

The rocks in the co., commencing upon the n. border and appearing successively toward the s., are those belonging to the Hudson River group, Clinton group, Onondaga salt group, Helderbergh series, Hamilton group, Portage and Chemung group, and the Catskill group. The limestones are cavernous; and the minerals which they afford are particularly interesting to mineralogists.³ Drift is scattered over the co. to a limited extent. Waterlime is found, but is not now manufactured.

The soils are principally derived from the disintegration of the underlying rocks. In the n. the soil is a productive, clay loam, and in the center and s. it is a clay and sandy loam, the latter predominating upon the s. hills. The alluvial flats along Schoharie Creek are unusually fertile.

The co. is eminently an agricultural region. Spring grains are largely produced. Hops are cultivated in the w. part, and broomcorn upon the Schoharie Flats. Dairying is the principal business in the s. part. Very little manufacturing is done, except such as is customary in an agricultural region.

The county seat is located at the village of Schoharie.⁴ The courthouse is a fine edifice built of blue limestone, located near the center of the village. The jail is a stone building, situated in rear of the courthouse. The clerk's office is a small, fireproof building, upon the courthouse lot, nearly in front. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 160 acres in Middleburgh, 5 mi. s. w. of the courthouse. The average number of inmates is 60, supported at a weekly cost of 75 cents each. This institution seems to be well managed and much above the average of similar institutions in the State.

The Albany & Susquehanna R. R. is located along the valleys of Schoharie Creek and Cobles

¹ Schoharie is said to signify "drift wood." At a place 1/2 mi. above Middleburgh Bridge the Line Kil and Little Schoharie flow into Schoharie Creek from opposite sides; and here drift wood is said to have accumulated in large quantities, forming a natural bridge.—*Brown's Hist. Schoharie*.

The original Indian name was To-wes-sche-har; and it has been written Sheny, Skihary, Schughharie, &c.

² Utsyanthia was the N. E. corner of the Hardenburgh Patent, and a distinguished landmark in early records.

³ Among the more interesting are stalactites of pure white, translucent and solid, sulphate of barytes, calcite, selenite, mica, igneous mineral, barite, black oxide of manganese, sulphate and carbonate of strontia, fluor spar, aluminobaryte, carbonate of iron, and argonate. The co. exhibits an unusual variety of fossils peculiar to the respective geological formations.

⁴ The first courts were held in a wagon house of Johannes Ingold, and prisoners were at first sent to the Albany jail. The first meeting of the Judges, Justices, and Supervisors was held Dec. 10, 1795, and it was decided to fix the site for co. buildings 2 mi. w. of their present location. The location was changed before the buildings were erected. The first buildings were erected soon after, and were burned in 1817. The first courthouse was built under the direction of Joest Borst, jr., Jacob Fowyer, Peter Snyder, John H. Shuler, and Wm. Phral, com. assessors.—Abraham A. Post, of Oswego, Alexander H. Bird, of Berkham, and Wm. Dier, of Oswego, were appointed to locate the present site. The first co. officers were Wm. Beckman, *First Judge*, (reappointed constantly till 1858); Joachim G. Straus, *Clerk*; Jacob Lawyer, jr., *Sherrif*; and Stephen A. Becker, *Narragade*.

Kil, through Esperance, Schoharie, Cobleskill, and Richmondville.¹ Several turnpikes and lines of plank road extend across the co.²

About thirty years previous to the advent of the whites, a number of Indians belonging to the Mohawks, Mohicans, Delawares, Tuscaroras, and Oneidas united together, formed the Schoharie tribe, and took up their abode along Schoharie Creek.³ Their principal chief was Ka-righon-don-tee, who had been a prisoner of the French in Canada and had married a Mohawk woman. This tribe was subordinate to the Six Nations. They could bring into the field about 600 warriors, and in the wars that ensued they steadily espoused the cause of the British. At an early period, with the aid of the Colonial Government, they erected several strongholds to protect themselves from the attacks of the Canada Indians. A band of 200 Indians remained in the valley, at peace with the settlers, until the commencement of the Revolution. Efforts were made to induce them to remain neutral during the war; but the offers of the British were so tempting that at last they took up arms against their neighbors. Previous to this a pestilence had swept off the greater part of the tribe, though the whites were not in the least affected by it.

The first white settlement was made by a colony of German Palatinates, in 1711. These people had previously settled at East and West Camp, on the Hudson. Their number is estimated at 600 to 700. They settled in 7 clusters, or villages, each under a leader or head man, from whom the Dorf, or village, was usually named.⁴ The Dutch soon after began a settlement at "*Vroomansdorp*," on the w. side of the creek, 2 or 3 mi. above the German settlement.⁵ The Palatinates at first did not secure a patent for the lands they occupied, and a short time after their settlement Nicholas Bayard appeared as agent of the British Government, and offered to give the settlers deeds for their lands; but he was assailed by a mob and was obliged to flee for his life. Upon reaching Schenectady he sent back word that for an ear of corn each he would give a clear title to the lands occupied by each; but this offer was rejected. He returned to Albany and sold the tract to 5 persons at that place.⁶ A sheriff, named Adams, was sent to arrest some of the trespassers; but no sooner was his business known than he was assailed by a mob and ridden upon a rail. For a considerable time after this outrage none of the German settlers dared visit Albany; but after a time they ventured to do so, and were at once arrested and thrown into jail. They were at length released on making a written acknowledgment of the outrage they had perpetrated.⁷ The settlers at length sent an embassy, consisting of Conrad Weiser, — Casselman, and another, to England to petition the king for redress. The ship that took them out carried also a statement of the outrages, and the ambassadors were at once imprisoned; but after a time they were set at liberty and permitted to return. Weiser was so chagrined at the result of the controversy that soon after, with about 60 families, he emigrated to Talpehoeton, Berks co., Penn. Other families removed to German Flats and others to Stone Arabia.⁸ Peter Vrooman, with several Dutch families,⁹ perma-

¹ The elevation of this road, where it enters the co. on the E. is 700 ft. above tide; at Schoharie Creek it is 550 ft.; at Cobleskill, 900 ft.; at Richmondville, 1,175 ft.; and at the w. co. line, 1,470 ft.

² The principal turnpikes in the co. in early times were the Great Western, extending to Cherry Valley, built in 1802; and the Charlotte River Turnpike, built in 1801. The latter formed the great thoroughfare to the settlements in Delaware co. and adjacent regions. The plank road project was pretty thoroughly tried, and has been abandoned after a sacrifice of nearly all the capital invested.

³ The Mohicans principally settled near the mouth of the Little Schoharie; and the largest settlement of the others was at "*Vroomansdorp*," in the present town of Fulton.

⁴ Six of these leaders were Conrad Weiser, Hartman Winterker, John Hendrick Kneiskern, Elias Garlock, Johannes George Smith, and William Fox; and John Lawyer, who came soon after, is supposed to have been the seventh. "*Wissers Dorf*" occupied the present site of Middleburgh Village, and had some 40 dwellings, like the others, built rudely of logs and earth and covered with bark and grass. "*Arbuthnots Dorf*" was 2 mi. below, and had 65 dwellings. "*Bonus Dorf*," or "*Brown Dorf*," or "*Panther Burn*," was near the courthouse. "*Smiths Dorf*" was a mi. farther N. "*Bias Dorf*" was still farther down, about a mi. from Smiths. "*Garlocks Dorf*" was 2 mi. below; and "*Kneiskerns Dorf*" 2 or 3 mi. still farther N. Among these early settlers, besides those above named, were families named Keyser, Bonck, Richard, Richtmever, Warner, Weaver, Zimmer, Mattie, Zeh, Bollinger, Borst, Schoddratt, Cryster, Casselman, Newark, Earhart, Brown, Settle, Merckley, Snyder, Ball, Weblman, Heitz, Maun, Sternberg, Studrath, Enderse, Sibney, Bergh, and Honck. Within a week after their arrival, Catharine Mattie, Elizabeth Lawver, Wilhelmus Bonck, and Johannes Earhart were born. The first wheat was sown by — Sternberg, in 1733; and the first skipple planted like corn yielded 85 fold.

⁵ Adam Vrooman, from Schenectady, obtained a patent for 1,100 acres, Aug. 26, 1714. His tract was afterward found to contain 1,400 acres. It embraced the flats along the creek in

the present town of Fulton, except Wilder Hook, at which place was an Indian castle and settlement. His son Peter, for whom it was bought, built a house, planted corn, and the first winter left the premises in charge of a man named Truxy, and a negro man and his wife. Truxy was murdered, and the negro and his wife were arrested, tried at Albany, and burnt alive; but years after, one Moore, a resident of "*Beers*," *De W.*, confessed that he and the negro man committed the deed, and that the woman was innocent. — *Narrative Schoharie*, p. 26.

⁶ The purchasers were Mynder S. Jansker, Peter Van Brugh, Robert Livingston, Jr., John Schoddratt, and Henry Weblman. They received a patent Nov. 3, 1714, for 10,000 acres, which was designed to include the flats from "*Vroomansdorp*" to Mount Senary co. line; but on being surveyed by Lewis Morris, Jr., and Andrus Coeyman, it was found that the flats on Fox Creek and at the mouth of Cobleskill were not included and these lands were secured by the surveyors. In a short time Morris and Coeyman joined interest with the five proprietors, and the company became known as the "Seven Partners." Land suits for partition and settlement were a pestilence in 1819, 20, 21, 22, and 23.

⁷ After this time a large number of settlers took leave of the proprietors, thus abandoning their claims to the lands.

⁸ Among those who removed to the Mohawk was Elias Garlock, the first and long the only settler in the sch. town.

⁹ Among these were families named Swartz, Ecker, Theobald, Feock, and Becker. Lowrance Schoddratt built the first mill in the Schoharie settlement; — Brown, in 1722, the first wagon maker. John Mattie Junk taught the first German school at the Camps, about 1719; and schools were taught in Schoharie soon after. Dutch schools were taught at "*Vroomansdorp*" at an early period, and about 1769, it also was first taught in sch. in this region. John Ecker was the first blacksmith. The settlers of the valley resorted to Schenectady to mill, or use stump mottars, until many years after, when a mill was built on Mill Creek, near Fox Creek, by Simeon Faraway. Bolting cloths were first used in this co. about 1760. John Lawver was the first merchant among the Germans.

nently located upon his patent in 1727. The German and Dutch races long remained distinct. The Dutch were generally wealthier than the more hardy and laborious Germans, and preferred to contract marriages with those of their own class in the older Dutch settlements. They often kept slaves, while the Germans seldom had further assistance than such as their own households, of both sexes, might afford. The Germans, by intermarriage, became a "family of cousins;" and they were united by many ties of common interest. Industry and frugality gradually brought them to a level, and long acquaintance has almost entirely obliterated these hereditary distinctions of society. Upon the approach of the Revolution, a part of the people espoused the cause of the British; but the majority were ardent patriots. In many cases members of the same family were engaged on opposite sides, and the struggle assumed all the horrors of a civil war, aggravated by Indian barbarities. A Council of Safety was organized in 1774, of which Johannes Ball was chairman. During the war several conflicts took place within the limits of the co., and the people were continually exposed to the attacks of small scalping parties of the Indians.¹

At the close of the war a large number of families removed to Canada, and their property was confiscated.² Several Tories and Indians who had been active during the war returned at its close and were waylaid and shot. Others, warned by these examples, fled the country.³ Since that period little of especial interest has occurred in the history of the co. In 1845 and '46, in common with the surrounding regions, this co. partook largely in the anti-rent excitement,—though no actual violence took place within its limits.⁴ Within the last ten years, a mania for building large seminaries, far beyond the wants of the people, has spread through the co. The speculation has proved a ruinous one, and the entire amount of capital invested in the enterprises has been sunk.⁵

Three weekly newspapers are now published in the co.⁶

¹ The principal events of the Revolution in Schoharie co. were as follows:—

1774. Council of Safety formed.
 1776. Col. James Huston enlisted Tories at Loomenburgh.
 1777. Schoharie militia called into service under Captain Hager. Col. Huston and 20 others were arrested, and Huston was hung.
 " Aug. 10.—Engagement between an American force under Col. John Harper and the Tories under Capt. McDonald at Brakabeen. The Tories were defeated and fled. Capt. Geo. Mann, one of their number, remained secretly in the vicinity until the succeeding spring, when he delivered himself up to the authorities. He never afterward joined the enemy, and his property was not confiscated.
 " In the autumn of this year the middle fort was built, and the upper and lower forts were begun. The lower fort is the old stone church, lately changed to an arsenal.
 1778. May 8.—Battle of Cobles Kill, in which Captain Patrick and 22 men were killed.
 " July.—Lieut. Col. Wm. Butler, with 3 companies of Morgan's Riflemen, was stationed at Schoharie. Several Tories recruiting for the British were shot.
 1779. Aug.—Col. Butler joined Sullivan's expedition against the Western Indians.
 1780. Aug. 9.—A party of 73 Indians and 3 Tories made an attack upon the settlements at Vroomansland, killed 5, and took 30 prisoners.
 " Oct. 16.—Sir John Johnson, with 500 troops and a large body of Tories and Indians, invaded the Schoharie settlements from the S. The upper fort was garrisoned by 100 men, under Capt. Jacob Hager and Joseph Harper; the middle fort by 350 men, under Maj. Woodsey; and the lower fort by 150 men, under Maj. Becker. The middle fort was attacked, and the commander, Major Woodsey, being an arrant coward, wished to surrender it, but a soldier, named Murphy, fired upon the flag which was sent with a summons to surrender, and after an ineffectual attack, Sir John abandoned the attempt. The dwellings, barns, stacks, and all the property of the inhabitants were destroyed, though but few persons lost their lives.
 1781. Early in the year blockhouses were built at "Kneifshans Dorf," "Hartmans Dorf," and Cobleskill.
 1781. July 9.—An engagement took place in Sharon, 2 mi. E. of the springs, between a party of Tories and Indians under Dextader, and an American force under Col. Willott, in which the former were defeated, with a loss of 40 killed.

1781. July.—Several persons at Middleburgh were surprised and taken prisoners while harvesting. One escaped, and the others were carried prisoners to Canada.
 " Oct.—Three men at Christian Mynder's house, in Sharon, were taken prisoners by a small party of Indians, and carried to Canada.
 " Oct. 24.—A party of 60 or 70 Indians, under Brant, entered Vroomansland and commenced their work of plunder. Isaac Vrooman was murdered. A party of Americans, under Capt. Hager, rallied to their assistance, and the Indians retreated. A sharp skirmish took place at Utsuntha Lakes, but a part of the American force, under Capt. Hale fled at the commencement, and the remainder were obliged to retreat. Hale was arrested in his retreat by the threat of being shot; but the enemy had escaped.
 1782. July 26.—Several Tories and 22 Indians made an incursion into Foxes Creek Valley for the purpose of capturing Maj. Becker; but the Maj. and family defended the house with such vigor that the Indians retreated. Several persons were murdered by the Indians, and several of the latter were shot.
 1784. Dec. 16.—Many persons who had been taken to Canada were released on Lake Champlain, and returned to their homes.

² In Canada, opposite St. Lawrence co., are many families who claim relationship to inhabitants of this co. They were refugees to whom grants of land were made by the British Government.

³ Among these was one Eberardt, who boasted of his feats of villany. Soon after his return he was surprised by about a dozen whigs, near Blenheim bridge, led into a grove, stripped, bound, and punished with fifty lashes with hickory gods, the executioners at every ten flogging him for what particular offense they were applied. He was then unbound and allowed a very short time to disappear.

⁴ In this co. George Clark had then considerable tracts, leased for 3 lives at a rent of 6 pence sterling per acre. Scott's Patent of 50,000 acres was then chiefly owned by the heirs of John Livingston, and leased for 2 lives at a rent of \$14 per 100 acres. The Blenheim Patent was also in part leased.

⁵ Of 9 academies built in this co. 3 have been burned, 3 are "to let," and 3 are still open.

⁶ *The American Herald*, the first paper published in the co. was commenced at Schoharie in June, 1809, by Derick Van Veghten. In 1812 its name was changed to *The Schoharie Herald*, and the paper was soon after discontinued.

The True American was commenced at Schoharie in Dec. 1809, by T. M. Tallman. It was discontinued in 1812 or 1813.

The Schoharie Budget was commenced in June, 1817, by Derick Van Veghten. In 1820 its name was changed to

BLONHEIM¹—was formed from Schoharie, March 17, 1797. Jefferson was taken in 1818, and a part of Gilboa in 1848. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. Schoharie Creek flows s., through the center, receiving West Kill and several smaller streams from the w. A wide alluvial flat extends along its course. The streams generally are bordered by steep hills rising to a height of 200 to 300 ft. The soil is principally a clayey loam. **Patchin Hollow.**—Near Blenheim, upon Schoharie Creek, contains 2 churches, a tannery, and 41 houses. The first settlements were made by Dutch and Palatinates, before 1761; but the settlers were driven out during the late war. The present race of settlers came mostly from New England, soon after the close of the war. Rev. Stephen Tenn was the first preacher.²

BROOME³—was formed March 17, 1797, as "*Beistol*." Its name was changed April 6, 1808. A part of Conesville was taken off in 1836, a part of Gilboa in 1848, and parts of Middleburgh were annexed Feb. 9 and Oct. 5, 1849. It lies upon the e. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. The highest summits are 350 to 500 ft. above the valleys. Catskill Creek takes its rise in the s. part, and several branches of Schoharie Creek drain the s. and w. portions.⁴ The soil is a gravelly and clayey loam. **Livingstonville.** (p. v.) in the e. part, s. of the center, contains 2 churches, a sawmill, gristmill, and sash factory. Pop. 150.⁵ **Franklinton.** (p. v.) in the s. part, contains a church and 190 inhabitants. **Smithton** is a hamlet, near the s. line. The first settlements were made before the Revolution.⁶ There are 6 churches in town.⁷

CARLEISLE⁸—was formed from Cobleskill and Sharon, March 31, 1807.⁹ It is the central town upon the s. border of the co. Its surface consists principally of an immense ridge lying between the valleys of the Mohawk and Cobles Kill, the summit of which is 800 to 1000 ft. above the former stream.¹⁰ This ridge descends to the s. by a series of terraces formed by the different geological strata, and on the s. by gradual slopes following the general dip of the rocks. The streams are small brooks. The soil is principally a clay loam. Hops are extensively cultivated.

The Schoharie Republican. It soon after passed into the hands of Peter Keyser, Lemuel Cuthbert, A. A. Keyser, Wm. H. Underwood, Wm. H. Gallup, P. D. Lawyer, and — Bossiter have since been interested in its publication. It is now published by J. B. Hall.

The Observer was commenced at Schoharie in Oct. 1818. In 1819 it passed into the hands of Solomon Baker, in 1820 to Baker & Fishcut in 1822 it was again in the hands of Mr. Baker, and was soon after discontinued.

The Evangelical Luminary was commenced at Schoharie Jan. 1, 1824, by Rev. Geo. A. Luther and L. Cuthbert. It was continued about 1 year.

The Lutheran Magazine, Inc. was commenced in Feb. 1827, by the Western Conference of Lutheran Ministers, L. Cuthbert, printer, and was published for some years.

The Schoharie Free Press was commenced June 9, 1829, by Duncan McDonald. In 1832 it was removed to Esperance and its name changed to

The Esperance Sentinel and Schoharie and Montgomery Reporter. It was discontinued in 1835 or '36.

The Gem was published a short time in 1837.

The Schoharie Patriot was commenced Feb. 13, 1838, by Peter Mix. It is now published by him and his son, S. H. Mix.

The Star was commenced in April, 1838, by S. H. Mix, then a schoolboy.

The Sun was commenced as an opposition paper in May, 1838, by D. L. Underwood another. Both of about the same age. These papers were about 3 by 4 inches. Early in 1839 they were enlarged. On the issue of Nov. 5 of the Sun it went down never to rise again, and the Star ceased to twinkle after the 12th number.

The Hung Town, a campaign paper, was published from Aug. 12 1840, to Nov. 11 following, by Wm. H. Gallup.

The Helderberg Advertiser was commenced in 1841 by Wm. H. Gallup. Its name was changed in 1843 to

The Guardian of the Fall, and it was discontinued in 1 year.

The American Liberator was commenced at Lee-ville Jan. 7, 1847 by J. D. Lawyer. It was soon after discontinued.

The Schoharie County Sentinel was commenced at Cobleskill Jan. 22, 1852, by Hiram C. Pugh. It was published a short time by Chas. Cleveland, and by Williams & Knister, and was soon after purchased by J. B. Hall, who merged it with the Schoharie Republican.

The Charlotteville Journal was commenced at Charlotteville in 1854 by Furman & Brown. In 1855 John Brown became sole proprietor, and removed it to Cobleskill and changed the name to

The Cobleskill Journal. It has since been discontinued.

The Acad.—Seminar, was commenced at Schoharie by the students of the academy in 1856. It was soon discontinued.

The Schoharie County Jeffersonian was commenced at Cobleskill in 1856 by Walter Freeman, and is still published.

¹ Named in the Blenheim Patent, a portion of which lies in the s. part of this town.

² Hendrick Mattice, the pioneer, built a mill on West Kill at Patchin Hollow. He became a capitalist and went to Canada, Henry Fittler, Lambert Stenberg, Wm. Krook, Isaac Smith, Banks Moorhouse, George Martin, and Henry Rizer were early settlers. Freetag Patchin settled in 1768, built the second mill, and gave name to the village. Gen. Patchin had been taken prisoner by the Indian and suffered extremely at the hands. The first inn was kept by H. Fittler; the first store, Thomas Cuyler, in 1806; and the first tannery was built in 1825, by Jones & Lathrop. Jacob Sutherland, afterward Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, resided several years at North Lee-ville.

³ There are 4 churches in town; 3 M. L. and 1 E. L. D.

⁴ Named from John Broome, Lieut. Gov. of the State at the time of the formation of the town. Scott's Patent of 67,840 acres, granted Jan. 2, 1779, and a part of Isaac L. Key's Patent, are within the limits of this town.

⁵ On the summit level of the Catskill & Canaan, on the R. R. line, between two immense hills, was a 200-acre, or thereabouts, swamp from which streams issued in opposite directions. It was about a mile long and covered many acres. Pines were formerly erected and mills built at each end, and fish placed in the pond thus formed multiple fertility. It is now drained.

⁶ Daniel Shays, the leader of the insurrection in Mass. that bears his name, settled in this town after the dispersion of his forces. David Williams, one of the captives of the U. S. removed to this village from South Salem in 1800, bought 100 acres from Shays, and resided upon it until his death, Aug. 2, 1815. He left a widow, 4 sons, and 3 daughters. He was the ancestor of much regard, from the interesting history of his work which his name is associated, and the year he died, 1815, he was the guest of New York City. *See* *835* of the index.

⁷ Derck Van Dyck settled before the Revolution at Lee-ville. — Gulliver, a full-blooded, Allen Fair, John and Asa Bushnell, Geo. and Hezekiah Watson, E. C. and Wm. Keen, Geo. Burtwick, Timothy Kelley, Joseph Gulliver, and Peter Chapman settled previous to 1770. The first known settler was that of Francis Kelso, in April, 1761, and the first of 1800, that of Ezra Chapman, Aug. 1794. George W. C. and Wm. C. began the erection of a sawmill in 1796, and a gristmill in 1802, as in —

⁸ M. L., Meth. Prot., Pap. and E. P. C.

⁹ This town contains 100 papers of New York City, to wit, Livingston's, Van Brossier's, Michael's, and the 8000 Paper Patents.

¹⁰ A cone of elevation near the s. line is well known. It is a cone some 100 ft. of the highest points in the country, only 1000 ft. from Hamilton in a direct line.

Several caves are found in the limestone regions in various parts of the town.¹ **Argusville**,² (p. v.) in the s. w. corner, upon the line of Sharon, contains 3 churches, a sawmill, gristmill, tannery, and 35 houses. **Carlisle**, (p. v.) upon the Western Turnpike, in the n. part, contains a church, boarding school,³ and foundry. Pop. 107. **Grovenors Corners**, (p. o.) in the s. e. corner, contains a church and 10 houses. The first settlement was made in the s. w. part, about 1760.⁴ The first church was formed by Dr. Simon Hosack, of Johnstown, in 1803 or '04.⁵

COBLESKILL⁶—was formed from Schoharie, March 17, 1797. The line of Sharon was changed March 15, 1799. A part of Carlisle was taken off in 1807, a part of Summit in 1819, and Richmondville in 1845. It is an interior town, lying n. of the center of the co. Its surface is principally a hilly upland, broken by the deep valley of Cobles Kil, which extends e. and w. through the center. The highest points, on the n. and s. borders, are 600 to 900 ft. above the valley. The soil upon the hills is a sandy loam, and in the valley an alluvium. **Cobleskill**, (p. v.) in the w. part, contains 3 churches, a sawmill, gristmill, planing mill, and tannery. Pop. 364. **Cobleskill Center** (p. v.) contains a church, sawmill, and 20 dwellings. **Lawyersville**,⁷ (p. v.) in the n. w. corner, contains 3 churches, 2 sawmills, and 25 dwellings. **East Cobleskill**,⁸ (p. v.) in the s. e. corner, contains 2 churches and 21 dwellings. **Barnerville**, (p. v.) near the center, contains a church, gristmill, clothing works, and 16 dwellings. The first settlement was made about 1750.⁹ The first land grants were made about 1730. During the Revolution the people mostly espoused the cause of the colonists, and in consequence were subjected to constant incursions from the Indians. A regular engagement took place between a company of militia and a large Indian force under Brant, May 31, 1778. The Americans were defeated, and about one-half of their number were killed.¹⁰ Howe's Cave, near the e. line, is a place of considerable interest.¹¹ The census reports 7 churches in town.¹²

CONESVILLE¹³—was formed from Broome and Durham, (Greene co.) March 3, 1836. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is generally a hilly upland, mountainous along the e. border. The highest summits are 1,600 to 2,000 ft. above the valleys. Schoharie Creek forms a small portion of the w. boundary; and Manor Kil flows w. through near the center. Upon the latter stream, near its mouth, is a cascade of 60 ft. The valleys of these streams are bordered by high and often nearly precipitous hills. **Strykersville**, (West Conesville p. o.) upon Manor Kil near its mouth, contains a church, tannery, and 20 houses; and **Stone Bridge**, (Conesville p. o.) near the center, a church and 10 houses. **Manorkill** (p. o.) is a hamlet. The first settlement was made by Ury Richtmeyer, in 1764.¹⁴ There are 3 churches in town; 2 M. E. and Ref. Prot. D.

ESPERANCE¹⁵—was formed from Schoharie, April 4, 1846. A small portion was annexed to Schoharie in 1850. It is the e. town on the n. border of the co. Its surface consists of two ridges, extending e. and w. across the town, separated by the valley of Schoharie Creek. The

¹ The principal of these caves are known as Young's and Set-kirk's caves. Near Carlisle Village is a small cavern, in which it is supposed that Indians found shelter during the Revolution. Fibrous sulphate of barites, fibrous carbonate of lime, and aragonite are found near Grovenors Corners.

² Named from the Albany Argus, at the time the principal paper taken in town. Formerly known as "*Malick's Mills*."

³ The Carlisle Seminary was built by a stock company in 1853, at a cost of \$24,000. It is beautifully situated on a grove a little s. of the center of the village. It was opened in Nov. 1853, and closed in March, 1855. It has accommodation for about 200 boarders.

⁴ Andrew Luarks, Conradt Enche, Philip Hooker, and Peter Young were among the first that located in town. The late Judge Brown, author of a small local history, settled at an early period. John C. McNeill, Wm. Caldwell, John Sweetman, Aaron Howard, Tomm's Van Camp, Mathias Cass, and Ludowyck Pruiner were also early settlers.

⁵ There are now 5 churches in town; Bap., Evan. Luth., Presb., Univ., and Union.

⁶ Named from — Cobel, who built a mill near Central Bridge at an early period. Cobles Kil was called by the Indians Ots-ga-ra-goo.

⁷ Named from Lawrence Lawyer, said to have been the first settler in town.

⁸ Locally known as "Punchhill."

⁹ Among the early sojourners were families named Shaker, Bonek, Keyser, Warner, Fremyere, Borst, and Brown,—mostly from Schoharie. Capt. Jas. Benn, an early settler, distinguished himself in the battle of Bunker Hill. John Redington, another soldier of much service, also lived in this town.—*Sumner's Schoharie*, p. 619. A sawmill, built before the war by Christian Brown, was not destroyed by the Indians, as it was covered by a tory, who expected to receive it after it was confiscated by the British.

¹⁰ The American force of 15 men, under the command of Capt. Brown and Patrick, were drawn into an ambuscade. Upon the retreat, 5 of the soldiers threw themselves into a house, which was surrounded by the Indians and burned; the soldiers perish-

ing in the flames. The delay occasioned by the resistance made at this house gave the remainder of the fugitives and the inhabitants time to escape. The whole number of Americans killed was 22; and it is supposed that the Indians lost about an equal number. Fort Du Bois, a strong blockhouse, stood in this town during the war.

¹¹ This cave was discovered in May, 1842, by Lester Howe, the owner. Its entrance is about 50 ft. above Cobles Kil. After passing several spacious rooms, one of which is named "The Chapel," the visitor comes to a crawling pass 20 ft. long, beyond which is a limpid sheet of water 20 ft. long, 20 wide, and 10 deep. Beyond this the cavern extends a great distance, much of the way along a brook, and the total length of the passages measures several mi. Many highly interesting stalactitic concretions—some of great size—have been found in this locality. It has been named the Ots-ga-ra-goo Cavern.

¹² 4 M. E., 2 Ref. Prot. D., and Evan. Luth.

¹³ Named from Rev. Jonathan Cone, of Durham, Greene co. The town was included in a tract granted to U. Richtmeyer and others, May 6, 1754, known as Duse's Manor; and tracts to Daniel Crane, Samuel Stringer, Walter McFarlane, John Richtmeyer, Christian Patrie, and others.

¹⁴ Mr. R. was joint owner of several patents with John Duse and others; and the name is still common in town. During the Revolution the settlers fled for safety to the upper fort. Peter Richtmeyer was twice taken prisoner by the Indians under the tory Jones. After the war, Philip Kringple, Conrad Patrie, John Shew, Barret Stryker, Stephen Seville, James Allerton, and Hubbard and Judah Larrig, the last two from Conn., came into town. The first death was that of Ury Richtmeyer, Aug. 14, 1799. Thomas Cumbfield taught a school in 1794. Peter Richtmeyer kept the first inn, in 1784. Barret Stryker built the first mill, above the falls of Manor Kil.

¹⁵ The town was named from the village. The site of the latter was bought by Gen. Wm. North in 1809, laid out into lots, and named by him from a French word signifying *Il ps.*

highest parts are 600 to 800 ft. above the valley. The soil is principally a clayey loam. **Esperance**, (p. v.) upon the e. line, was incorp. April 21, 1832. It contains 2 churches, a paper mill, gristmill, sawmill, and foundery. Pop. 322. **Stoansville**,¹ (p. v.) near the center, contains 2 churches, 3 sawmills, and 2 gristmills. Pop. 252. The first settlements were made by Palatinates, about 1711.² There are 4 churches in town: 2 Bap., Presb., and M. E.

FULTON³—was formed from Middleburgh, April 15, 1828. It is the central town in the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the ravines of the streams. Schoharie Creek⁴ flows s. through the e. part, receiving Panther Creek from the w. The highest summits are 1,000 ft. above the valleys. The hills next to the creek are conical and often precipitous; but further w. they assume a rounded form and are bounded by more gradual slopes. The soil is a gravelly and clayey loam. **Brakabeen**,⁵ (p. v.) upon Schoharie Creek, in the s. part, contains a church, gristmill, foundery, 2 sawmills, and 200 inhabitants. **Fultonham**, (p. v.) near the n. line, contains a church, gristmill, 2 sawmills, and 25 dwellings; and **West Fulton** (p. v.) a church, sawmill, gristmill, and 16 dwellings. **Watsonville** is a small village, in the e. part; and **Petersburgh** a hamlet, in the s. part. The first settlements were made by Dutch and Palatinates, about 1711. The upper fort of the Schoharie during the Revolution was situated upon the present site of Fultonham. The census reports 5 churches in town,⁶ Gov. Wm. C. Bouck was born in this town Jan. 7, 1786, and died here in April, 1859.

GILBOA—was formed from Blenheim and Broome, March 16, 1848. It is the central town upon the s. border of the co. Its surface is a mountainous upland, broken by deep ravines. Schoharie Creek⁷ flows s. through the center, receiving Platter Kil from the e. and Mine Kil from the w. The streams are bordered by steep hillsides rising to a height of 2,000 to 3,000 ft. above tide. The soil is a gravelly and clayey loam. **Gilboa**, (p. v.) upon Schoharie Creek, contains 2 churches, a private seminary, cotton factory,⁸ gristmill, tannery, and 566 inhabitants. **South Gilboa**, (p. v.) in the w. part, contains a church and 20 dwellings. **West Gilboa**, (p. o.) in the s. w. part, is a hamlet. **Mackies Corners**, (Broome Center p. o.) in the n. part, contains a church and 15 dwellings. **Mine Kil Falls** is a p. o. Settlement was commenced in 1764, by Matthew and Jacob Dise.⁹ The first preacher was Rev. Joel Peeldes, settled in 1808.¹⁰

JEFFERSON—was formed from Blenheim, Feb. 12, 1803. A part of Summit was taken off in 1819. It is on the s. line of the co., near the s. w. corner. Its surface is a hilly upland, the principal summits being about 1,000 ft. above the valleys and 2,000 ft. above tide. Mine Hill, in the extreme s. part, is estimated to be 3,200 ft. above tide. A high ridge extending s. e. and s. w. through near the center forms the watershed between Delaware and Mohawk Rivers. Utsyantha Lake is a small sheet of water on the s. line.¹¹ The soil is a gravelly and clayey loam. **Jefferson**, (p. v.) near the center, contains 2 churches and 25 houses. **Morseville**, in the

¹ Named from John R. Sloan, an early settler. Many years since, near this place, by the side of a path leading to Fort Hunter, was a stone heap thrown up by the Indians, who, from a superstition among them, never failed to add a stone to the pile whenever they passed it. The Rev. Gideon Hawley, who passed it in 1763, relates (*Misc. Coll. II*) that this heap had been accumulating for ages, and that his native guide could give no other reason for the observance than that his father practiced it and enjoined it upon him. He did not like to talk about it; and the missionary believed that the custom was a religious offering to the unknown God. Others state that a tradition fixes this as the spot where a murder was committed. The heap gave name to the "Stone Heap Patent," granted to John Fowler and others Sept. 15, 1770. The heap was 4 rods long, 1 or 2 wide, and 10 to 15 ft. high, and consisted of small, flat stones. The covenant-owner many years since built the material into a stone wall, and no trace of this curious monument of Indian superstition now remains. Similar stone heaps have been noticed in other sections of the State. The path that led by this pile was that taken by Sir John Johnson and his men from Schoharie to the Mohawk in Oct. 1789.—*Summit's Schoharie*, p. 632.

² One of the first settlements was made at "*Knoekskerns Doff*," opposite the mouth of Cold's Kil. The place was named from John Peter Knoekskern, a prominent settler. The Sturabachs, Enderses, Sidneys, Berghs, and Boucks were also pioneer families. Henry and George Bouck built the first gristmill. This town comprises the whole of Jacob Henry Ten Eyck's patent, surveyed Aug. 1761; a part of the Schoharie Patent, and a part of Sawyer & Zimur's Second Allotment. The Stone-Heap Patent lies partly in this town.

³ This town embraces the whole of several patents and parts of others, the principal of which are: Michael Hyatt's, of 18,000 acres, granted Dec. 14, 1767; John Butler's, of about 8,000 acres; Wm. Bouck's Patent, of 1,250 acres, E. of the creek, grant of May 8, 1765; and another, on the w. of about the same size; Edward Clark's, of 100 acres; Vrooman's Land, granted to Adam Vrooman, Aug. 26, 1714; Wm. Wood's Patent, of 2,000 acres, July

13, 1770; Hendrick Hager's, 900 acres, Dec. 1, 1768; part of John Butler's, of 100 acres, and of Isaac Levy's tract of 4,000 acres, surveyed in July, 1770. Vrooman's Land Indian deeds are still extant, one of which is dated Aug. 22, 1711. Among the early settlers were Peter, son of Adam Vrooman, the patentee; Cornelius and Bartholomew Vrooman, Nicholas Peck, Adam Brown, Tomis Vrooman, Michael Brown. — Knoekskern, Eric Becker, and Stephen Young, on the w.; and William Bouck the patentee, with his sons, Johannes E., Christian, and William, Nicholas York, and Henry Hager, on the e.

⁴ This stream is called by the Indians Ken-ho-sa-cro-ye. Upon its course, in a ravine 200 feet deep worn in the Hamilton shales, is a fine cascade, known as "Bouck's Falls."

⁵ A German name for the bushes which grow upon the banks of this stream.

⁶ 3 Union, Evan, Luth., and Ref. Prot. B.

⁷ A fall in the creek at the village was called by the Indians De-wa-se-go.

⁸ The Gilboa Cotton Mills Co. has a capital of \$20,000, and runs 100 looms.

⁹ These two settlers joined the British and fled to Canada during the Revolution. Among the early settlers after the war were Richard Stanley, Joseph Dierckx, Benjamin Brown, Cornelius Lane, John Broust, Isaac Van Fort, Daniel Fowler, and Jacob Hooper, all from New England. But 9 years after the first settlement, in 1784, John Duse built the first mill, on 170 ft. of John Soper's first 1,000 yds. in 1800. This town embraces a part of the Blenheim Patent, with parts of grants to Eric E. Knicker, David Buthington, July, 1770, and to S. Scott, with a portion of the "Schoharie Lands." The last named tract was improved by the lands escheated to the state by failure of title, and the confiscated estates of Tories.

¹⁰ The census reports 8 churches: 4 Pap., 2 M. E., Ref. Prot. B., and Christian.

¹¹ This lake is 1,800 ft. above tide. It is often mentioned in old documents, and was at one time in the hands of Albany e. in 160 and times. It is the source of the w. branch of the Delaware.

n. part, is a p. o. The first settlements were made, in different parts of the town, in 1794.¹ The first preacher was Rev. Stephen Fenn.²

MIDDLEBURGH—was formed from Schoharie, March 17, 1797, as "*Middletown*." Its name was changed in 1801. A part was re-annexed to Schoharie March 26, 1798. Fulton was taken off in 1828, and parts were annexed to Broome in 1849. It is the central town upon the e. border of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into two ridges by the valley of Schoharie Creek, which extends n. and s. through the town. The highest summits are 600 to 800 ft. above the valley.³ Schoharie Creek receives Little Schoharie Creek from the e. and Line Kil from the w. The hills bordering upon the streams are usually steep and in many places precipitous. The soil is a clayey loam upon the hills, and a sandy loam in the valleys. Hops and broomcorn are extensively cultivated. **Middleburgh**, (p. v.,) upon Schoharie Creek, contains 4 churches, a private seminary, 2 steam paper mills, a steam gristmill, a foundery, and 110 dwellings. **Hunters Land**, (p. v.,) near the s. e. corner, contains 2 churches, a sawmill, gristmill, foundery, and 101 inhabitants. **Mill Valley**, on the line of Fulton, contains 2 large tanneries, a gristmill, and 25 dwellings. The first settlements were made by Palatinates, in 1711.⁴ The middle fort of Schoharie stood a little below the present site of Middleburgh Village during the Revolution. The census reports 5 churches in town.⁵

RICHMONDVILLE—was formed from Cobleskill, April 11, 1845. It lies upon the w. border of the co., a little s. of the center. The surface is a hilly upland, separated into two distinct parts by the valley of Cobles Kil, which extends e. and w. through the center. The highest summits are 500 to 700 ft. above the valley. The soil is generally a clayey loam. Hops are extensively cultivated. **Richmondville**,⁶ (p. v.,) near the center, contains 3 churches, a foundery, sawmill, gristmill, and 370 inhabitants. **Warnerville**,⁷ (p. v.,) upon Cobles Kil, at the mouth of West Kil, contains 2 churches, a boarding seminary,⁸ 2 tanneries, and 44 dwellings. **West Richmondville** is a p. o. The first settlement was made before the Revolution, by George Warner and his sons Nicholas, George, and Daniel, from Schoharie.⁹ The census reports 5 churches in town.¹⁰

SCHOHARIE—was formed as a district March 24, 1772, and as a town March 7, 1788. Sharon, Cobleskill, Middleburgh, and Blenheim were taken off in 1797, and Esperance and Wright in 1846. A part of Middleburgh was re-annexed in 1798, and a part of Esperance in 1850. It lies in the n. e. part of the co., its n. e. corner bordering on Schenectady co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of the streams. The declivities of the hills are generally gradual slopes, and their summits are 400 to 500 ft. above the valleys.¹¹ Schoharie Creek flows n. through near the center, receiving Foxes Creek from the e. and Cobles Kil from the w. In the limestone region in this town are numerous caverns.¹² The soil upon the hills is a clayey loam, and in the valleys a gravelly loam and alluvium. Hops and broom corn are largely cultivated. **Schoharie**, (p. v.,) the county seat, is situated upon Schoharie Creek, s. of the center of the town. Besides the co. buildings, it contains 3 churches, the Schoharie Academy, 2 newspaper offices, an arsenal, and a bank. Pop. 806. **Central Bridge**, (p. v.,) at the mouth of Cobles Kil, contains a church, sawmill, gristmill, machine shop, and 12 dwellings. **Barton Hill** is a p. o., near the n. e. corner. The first settlement was made in 1711, by a colony of German Palati-

¹ Amos and Caleb Northrop settled in the e. part; Samuel and Neal Johnson, near Utsyantha Lake; Henry Shelmeidine and James McKenzie, on West Kil; Stephen Marvin, Erasmus Judd, and Aaron Jones, near the village. These were mostly from New England. The first marriage was that of Marvin Judd and Lois Gibbs, Aug. 1800; and the first death, that of Elsie Judd, in June, 1799. Heman Hickok taught the first school, in 1799. Canteloe Coe kept the first inn, in 1794; and Rodman Lewis the first store, in 1800. Stephen Judd built the first sawmill, in 1799; and Heman Hickok the first gristmill, in 1799. Eh Jones built the first tannery, in 1810.

² The census reports 6 churches; 4 M. E. and 2 Bap.

³ A hill opposite Middleburgh Village was named On-ang-genda, "Mountain of Snakes." A mountain just above Middleburgh, on the w. side, was called On-nis-ta-ga-wa; the one next w. To-wok-nou-ra, or "Spring Hill;" and the one s. e. of Middleburgh, Mo-he-gou-toe.

⁴ This town comprises parts of Schoharie Patent, Lawyer's & Zimmer's 1st Ablotment, Thos. Eckerson's, Becker & Eckerson's, Thos. & Cornelius Eckerson's, Clark's, Dopeyster's, Vrooman's, John Butler's, Bonck's, Lawrence Lawyer's, Nicholas Matthee's, and the Van Patents.

⁵ 2 M. E., Evam. Luth., Ref. Prot. D., and True Dutch.

⁶ Richmondville Union Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute was built by a joint stock company in 1852, at a cost of \$24,000, including grounds, buildings, and furniture. It was burned Dec. 13, 1853, and was immediately rebuilt at a cost of \$31,000, but was again burned June 30, 1854.

⁷ Named from Capt. Geo. Warner, the first settler.

⁸ Warnerville Seminary was built in 1851, at a cost of about \$25,000, grounds and furniture being \$3,000 additional. It has accommodations for 200 boarding students. A school was in operation about 3 years, when it was closed and has not since been opened.

⁹ Geo. Mann, John and Henry Shafer, Andrew Michael, Elijah Hulseh, John Lick, and John Dingman settled soon after the Revolution. The first school (German) was taught by — Skinsky. The first inn was kept by — Behall; the first store by Geo. Skillman; the first sawmill was built by a company of settlers; and the first gristmill by David Lawyer, on Cobles Kil. The town is comprised in the Skinner and portions of the Franklin, John F. Bonck, and B. Glazier Patents. Bonck's Patent, of 3,000 acres, was granted March 19, 1754, and Glazier's, of 3,000 acres, July 28, 1772.

¹⁰ 2 M. E., Bap., Evam. Luth., and Christian.

¹¹ The grade of the Albany & Susquehanna R. R., upon the n. line of this town, is 550 ft. above tide.

¹² Ball's Cave, otherwise called Gebhard's Cave, 4 mi. e. of the courthouse, was first explored in Sept. 1831. It descends about 100 ft. below the surface. A stream of water, with small cascades, flows through it, and a boat is kept for the use of visitors. About 1833, it was purchased by W. H. Knoepfel, of N. Y., with the design of making it a popular place of resort. When first explored, it abounded in magnificent stalactites, of the purest white, translucent and fibrous. Schtaway's Cave, 2 mi. s. e. of the courthouse, was explored in 1836, by John Gebhard, jr., and John Bonny. A few fine specimens of colored rhombohedral spar were found in it.

nates, who had previously located upon the Hudson.¹ The first church (German) was established soon after the first settlement.² Rev. Peter Nicholas Sommer was the first clergyman.

SEWARD³—was formed from Sharon, Feb. 11, 1840. It lies on the w. border of the co., x. of the center. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland, the highest summits being 300 to 500 ft. above the valleys.⁴ West Kil, the principal stream, flows s. e. through the center. The soil is a clayey loam. Hops are largely cultivated. **Hyndsville**, (p. v.) upon West Kil, in the s. part, contains a sawmill, gristmill, tannery, and 143 inhabitants. **Seward Valley**,⁵ (Seward p. o.) in the s. w. part, contains a gristmill, sawmill, and 16 houses. **Gardnerville**, (p. v.) contains a church and 84 inhabitants. **Clove** is a hamlet. The first settlements were made in the s. part of the town, by a colony of Germans, in 1754.⁶ Their settlement was known as "*New Dorlach*." The census reports 8 churches in town.⁷

SHARON⁸—was formed from Schoharie, March 17, 1797, as "*Dorlach*." Its name was changed March 17, 1797. Seward was taken off in 1840. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland. The highest summits, in the s. w. corner, are about 500 ft. above the valleys. West Kil, flowing s. through the w. part, is the principal stream. The soil is a gravelly loam. In the underlying limestone are numerous caves. Hops are largely produced. **Sharon Springs**, (p. v.) a little s. w. of the center, is celebrated for its sulphur and chalybeate springs.⁹ It contains 5 large hotels for the accommodation of the visitors to the springs, and 2 churches. Pop. 230. **Rockville**, upon the turnpike, about a quarter of a mi. above the springs, contains 3 churches and 20 dwellings. **Sharon Center** (p. v.) contains 20 dwellings. **Sharon Hill**, (Sharon p. o.) in the s. e. part, contains a gristmill, sawmill, foundery, and 20 dwellings; **Lcesville**, (p. v.) in the s. w. part, 2 churches and 20 dwellings. **Engelville**, (p. o.) near the w. line, and **Beckmans Corners**, near the s. line, are hamlets. Col. Calvin Rich, from New England, is said to have been the first settler.¹⁰ July 9, 1781, the tory Doxtader, with a party of 300 Indians, made a descent upon Currytown, Montgomery co.; and on his return, with his plunder and prisoners, he was overtaken by an American force, under Col. Willent. An engagement ensued, in which about 40 Indians were killed, and the remainder fled. The battle ground is about 2 mi. e. of Sharon Springs. The census reports 5 churches in town.¹¹

SUMMIT—was formed from Jefferson and Cobleskill, April 13, 1819. It is the s. w. corner town of the co., lying principally on the w. border. Its surface is a broken and hilly upland. The central ridge forms a portion of the watershed between Susquehanna and Mohawk Rivers, the highest summits being 2,000 to 2,300 ft. above tide. Charlotte River, the principal stream, flows s. w. through the w. part. The soil is a gravelly and clayey loam. **Summit**, (p. v.) upon the ridge, near the center, contains 2 churches and 28 dwellings. It is 2,200 ft. above tide. **Charlotteville**, (p. v.) upon Charlotte River, in the s. w. part, contains a church, the N. Y. Conference Seminary and Collegiate Institute,¹² 2 sawmills, a gristmill and clothing works, and about 40

¹ This town includes parts of the Schoharie, Morris & Coeyman's, Lawyer & Bergh's, and the 2d Allotment of Lawyer & Zimmer's Patents. For particulars of early settlement, see page 601.

² A lot of 14 acres in Hunterfield was conveyed, Jan. 3, 1737, to Johannes Sheller, Hendrick Comadt, and Johannes Ingold, to Jonas Le-Roy and Peter Speis, for the support of the Middleburgh and Schoharie high and low Dutch churches. By an act of Feb. 5, 1793, the two congregations were empowered to divide and mutually release this lot. The census reports 4 churches; 2 Evan. Luth., M. E., and Ref. Prot. D. ³ Named in honor of Gov. Seward.

⁴ Upon the s. e. border of the town is a hill, called by the Indians Gogny-tan-ge; and S. of Seward Valley is another, called One-on-ta-lashie. ⁵ Locally known as "Nesley's Hollow."

⁶ The first settlers were Sebastian France, Michael Merckley, Henry Hynds, and Ernest Fritz. Among the other early settlers were Cal. C. Probst, Wm. Eric -t Sponhlyer, and Conrad Brown, who located near the Luth. church; and Wm. Rippsmah, Henry France, Henry Hanes, Geronimus Chrysler, and John, Peter, and Martin, sons of Rev. Peter Nicholas Sommer, the first Schoharie pastor. The first German school was taught by — Pkonhwer; the first inn was kept by Thos. Almy; the first store by Wm. E. Sponhlyer. Wm. Hynds built the first sawmill, and Henry Hanes the first gristmill. The first birth was that of a son of — France.

⁷ 3 Evan. Luth., 3 M. E., Ref. Prot. D., and Bap.

⁸ Named from Sharon, Conn.

⁹ These springs have a high reputation for the cure of cutaneous disorders, and are a place of resort during the summer. As analyzed by Dr. Chilton, a pint of the water is found to contain,—

Sulphate of magnesia.....	2.65 grains.
Sulphate of lime.....	6.38 "
Chloride of sodium.....	0.14 "
Chloride of magnesium.....	0.15 "
Hydrosulphuret of sodium }	
Hydrosulphuret of calcium }	0.14 "
Extractive matter }	
	14.66

Sulphuretted hydrogen gas,—1 cubic inch.

The waters flowing over vegetable substances imbue them with white and fluorescent sulphur. The gas from the sulphur spring quickly tarnishes silver, even in the pocket. In the neighborhood is a chalybeate spring. The vicinity derives interest from caves containing stalactites and beautiful crystals of sulphate of lime. A quarter of a mile below the spring is a fine cascade. A copious spring of common water gushes from the rocks a short distance above, in volume sufficient to turn a mill.—*God. Ist. Dict.*, p. 89; *Berk's Mineralogy of N. Y.*, p. 143; *Sommer's Schoharie*, p. 64-5.

¹⁰ Col. Rich was afterward at Sackets Harbor as a Col. of drafted militia in Gen. Richard Boddie's brigade. Calvin Pike, William Vanderwerker, Conrad Fritche, Abraham and John Meanness, John Mahck, and Peter Combert were early settlers, and were obliged to flee to Schoharie or Fort Hunter for safety during the war. Wm. Beckman kept the first store; John Hart built the first sawmill, Omero Laczarize the first gristmill, John Hart the first clothing works, and Frederick & Cronk the first tannery. The town comprised a part of Frederick Young's Patent of 2,000 acres, granted Sept. 25, 1761; a tract granted to Beulah & Livingstone, of 8,000 acres; a part of Johan B. East, and others, of 7,000 acres, Aug. 14, 1761; and a small part of the New Dorlach Patent. The first owners of N. w. Dorlach Patent were: Michael, Johannes, Johannes Just, and Jacob B. East, Johan Brann, Wm. Rauch, Michael Holtzman, Henry Hanes, Johannes Sheller, Johannes and Jacob Lawyer, Christian Z. H. Mathias, Louman, Lambert Sternberg, Peter Keyser, and Peter Nicholas Sommer. The patent provides that any differences that might arise were to be settled by arbitration.

¹¹ 2 Ev. Luth., Ref. Prot. D., Bap., and Pcon.

¹² This institution is under the charge of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. It is one of the largest institutions in the state, having accommodations for about 450 boarding students.

dwellings. **Lutheranville**, (p. o.,) in the s. w. part, contains a church and 10 dwellings; and **Eminence**, (p. v.,) on the line of Blenheim, 2 churches and 15 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1794, by Frederick Prosper, from Dutchess co.¹ Rev. M. Sherman was the first preacher. The census reports 7 churches in town.²

WRIGHT³—was formed from Schoharie, April 4, 1846. It is the s. town on the e. border of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland. The highest summits, along the s. line, are 600 to 800 ft. above the valleys. The principal stream is Foxes Creek, flowing s. w. through the center. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam. **Gallupville**, (p. v.,) near the center, contains 3 churches, a sawmill, tannery, carding machine, and 40 houses. **Shutters Corners**, (p. o.,) in the w. part, contains a sawmill, gristmill, and 10 houses. **Waldenville** is a p. o., near the e. line. The town comprises the whole of several patents and parts of several others, principally granted from 1760 to 1770. The first settlement was made by Jacob Zimmer, near Gallupville, several years prior to the Revolution.⁴ A stone house built by Johannes Becker, an early settler, was used as a fort during the war.⁵ There are 5 churches in town.⁶

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Schoharie County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.		POPULATION.		SCHOOLS.					
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Males.	Females.	No. of Districts.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	Children taught.		
Blenheim.....	9,864	16,102	\$16,667	\$18,990	686	665	225	245	186	12	601	
Broome.....	18,623	8,375	204,346	50,884	1,071	1,067	421	427	270	19	1,034	
Carlisle.....	14,612	6,243	394,171	42,410	4,365	850	311	326	256	9	750	
Cobleskill.....	11,742	6,296	347,926	56,175	4,041	1,312	373	401	335	9	776	
Conesville.....	12,997	8,552	224,460	27,506	256,966	709	707	262	292	215	13	629
Esperance.....	7,679	2,715	237,915	71,922	399,337	643	727	239	262	177	8	606
Fulton.....	17,120	17,492	464,359	68,550	522,900	1,450	1,267	509	539	402	15	1,182
Gilboa.....	13,130	13,398	502,308	56,550	359,258	1,366	1,351	478	526	322	18	1,165
Jefferson.....	15,094	8,045	278,140	30,478	298,618	820	868	292	321	232	13	683
Midleburgh.....	11,241	11,009	431,345	53,850	485,195	1,321	1,454	480	547	363	13	1,179
Richmondville.....	14,294	5,475	374,599	32,760	407,359	1,028	999	345	378	291	12	849
Schoharie.....	9,491	6,429	522,591	222,660	745,241	1,423	1,440	498	495	310	10	1,068
Seward.....	14,581	5,420	388,128	28,920	417,048	992	963	316	335	217	12	765
Sharon.....	19,297	4,878	562,188	100,162	662,350	1,360	1,356	460	489	424	15	1,066
Summit.....	13,027	6,040	329,735	45,065	365,800	940	950	334	374	248	16	687
Wright.....	12,599	5,276	338,797	62,265	400,972	843	815	283	310	236	10	697
Total.....	227,904	152,040	5,573,576	959,237	6,532,813	16,828	16,691	5,846	6,258	4,574	204	13,808

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Wheat.	Spring.	Tons of Hay.	Barrels of Potatoes.	Barrels of Apples.	Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	Domestic Cloth in yards.
Blenheim.....	232	915	873	1,288	618	3,168	16,109	1,946	5,529	6,746	85,230	608	1,809
Broome.....	608	1,586	1,117	5,438	962	6,169	52,592	3,315	7,270	16,481	92,146	2,665	2,092
Carlisle.....	698	1,338	1,078	3,348	1,337	2,275	61,664	2,765	11,349	12,902	115,586	5,379	2,165
Cobleskill.....	741	1,228	986	2,930	1,463	6,964	63,671	2,745	11,724	14,063	93,725	6,716	2,717
Conesville.....	443	1,238	808	3,160	946	2,991	17,185	3,129	5,740	10,686	95,550	2,640	848
Esperance.....	379	801	549	1,165	618	2,272	49,561	1,869	5,889	7,132	53,745	5,025	1,130
Fulton.....	707	1,867	1,492	3,320	1,484	10,065	76,860	3,450	18,226	11,847	149,939	839	4,950
Gilboa.....	597	1,903	1,027	3,285	1,229	4,244	33,427	5,655	10,691	13,440	207,265	3,090	2,560
Jefferson.....	452	1,477	1,753	2,241	729	2,288	33,261	4,569	11,161	9,472	183,875	2,593	2,363
Midleburgh.....	898	1,498	750	3,268	1,749	11,499	17,395	2,819	16,395	11,108	95,970	500	1,331
Richmondville.....	601	1,120	1,009	2,182	1,093	6,041	62,354	3,122	11,761	15,261	98,580	1,885	2,853
Schoharie.....	758	1,244	1,066	2,241	1,104	19,358	73,555	2,159	4,754	16,372	72,660	200	1,281
Seward.....	585	1,672	1,250	2,901	1,444	5,669	73,290	3,213	13,296	18,066	136,430	49,661	2,050
Sharon.....	1,001	1,349	1,201	3,923	1,384	4,638	129,765	2,881	16,925	47,482	124,965	2,240	1,976
Summit.....	506	1,115	1,530	2,630	940	2,151	51,884	4,297	18,971	12,210	156,815	200	3,162
Wright.....	578	807	823	3,076	1,171	13,660	57,690	1,757	8,164	11,354	86,374	499	1,398
Total.....	36,822	29,558	18,213	4,559	18,804	106,237	922,641	48,774	160,492	222,182	1,832,257	71,916	34,915

¹ Clement Davis, Samuel Allen, Martin Van Buren, Morris Koff Robert and Abraham Van Duser, A. M. Cuydenburgh, Joseph L. Burnett, Amos Baldwin, Jonathan Hughes, Baltus Prosper, and James Brown were early settlers. The first birth was that of — Frydenburgh, and the first marriage that of Clement Davis and Lovina Allen, in 1797. Daniel Harris taught the first school, in 1798. — Beng. Roder kept the first inn, James Burns the first store, and — Van Buren the first sawmill. The town comprises a part of the Strasburgh, Charlotte River, Stephen Skinner, and Walter Franklin Patents.

² 2 Bap., 2 M. E., Ref. Prot. D., Ev. Luth., and Christian.

³ Named in honor of Gov. Silas Wright.

⁴ Among the early settlers were Johannes Becker, — Shaffer, Frederick Deuing, John Nuthold, Frederick Boller, Christophers Shickell, and John Hilsbey. — Jacob Zimmer kept the first inn, John and Henry Becker the first store, Jacob Zimmer built the first grist-mill, and Zimmer, Becker & Shatter the first saw-mill.

⁵ On the morning of July 29, 1782, a band of Tories and Indians appeared in the valley of Foxes Creek, impaled several persons, took some prisoners, and attempted to dislodge the inmates of the stone house, but failed. This house is still standing.

⁶ 2 M. E., Ev. Luth., Ref. Prot. D., and Christian.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.



This county¹ was formed from Steuben, Chemung, and Tompkins, April 17, 1851. It lies upon both sides of the s. extremity of Seneca Lake; is centrally distant 160 mi. from Albany, and contains 352 sq. mi. Its surface is mostly an undulating and hilly upland, divided into two distinct ridges by the deep valley of Seneca Lake and its inlet. The highest summits are 600 to 1,000 ft. above Seneca Lake and 1,200 to 1,600 ft. above tide. A bluff 100 to 300 ft. high extends along the shores of the lake, too steep for profitable cultivation; but farther inland the hills are bordered by long and gradual slopes and are generally arable to their very summits. The extreme s. part of the co. assumes a more hilly and broken character. Catharines Creek, flowing into the head of Seneca Lake, is the principal stream. Its course is through a deep, narrow, and winding valley bordered by steep hillsides 400 to 600 ft. high. Upon it are numerous falls, affording abundance of water-power; and near its mouth is a marshy region of considerable extent. Meads Creek, a tributary of Chemung River, drains the s. w. corner, and Cayuta Creek the s. e. corner. The other streams are small creeks and brooks, mostly discharging their waters into Seneca Lake. A few streams take their rise along the s. e. border and flow into Cayuga Lake. Little and Mud Lakes, two smaller sheets of water along the w. border, discharge their waters through Mud Creek into Conhocton River. Cayuta Lake is a fine sheet of water, in the e. part of the co. Hector Falls, upon a small stream flowing into Seneca Lake from the e., is one of the finest cascades in the State. The rocks of this co. mostly belong to the Portage and Chemung groups,—the former occupying the n. and the latter the s. part of the co. In the deep valley along the shore of Seneca Lake, in the extreme n. part of the co., are found outcrops of Genesee slate. The only good building stone in the co. is the thin-bedded sandstone separating the thick beds of shale. In many places these rocks are covered deeply with drift deposits. The soil upon the highlands is clayey and gravelly, principally derived from the disintegration of the shales; and in many places this is underlaid by hardpan. In the valleys the soil is a gravelly loam intermixed with alluvium.

Agriculture forms the leading and almost the sole occupation of the people. Spring grains are extensively grown, and stock and wool growing and dairying are largely carried on. The climate and soil are both better adapted to pasturage than to tillage. Fruit is becoming an important article of culture, and all kinds adapted to the climate succeed well. A limited amount of manufacturing is carried on at Watkins and Havana.

In 1854, commissioners appointed to locate the co. buildings fixed upon Havana as the county seat.² The action of the commissioners was resisted by the Board of Supervisors, and by them the county seat was located at Watkins, at the head of Seneca Lake. A courthouse was erected at each village; but subsequently the courts decided in favor of the action of the commissioners, and, April 13, 1857, an act was passed by the legislature confirming the location of the county seat at Havana. This act was confirmed by the Supreme Court, April, 1859. The Board of Supervisors soon after changed the location to Watkins, and at this place the co. offices are at present located. The buildings erected at each place for a courthouse, and for a clerk's office and jail at Havana, are fine buildings, embodying nearly all modern improvements. The buildings at Havana were erected at a cost of \$30,000. No poorhouse has yet been established.

The public works in the co. are the Chemung Canal, extending from the head of Seneca Lake s. through the valley of Catharines Creek, uniting with Chemung River at Elmira; the Elmira, Jefferson & Canandaigua R. R., extending along the w. shore of Seneca Lake to Watkins; and the Chemung R. R., extending s. from Watkins along Catharines Creek to Elmira. These roads are both leased to the N. Y. & E. R. R. Co.

In 1779, Sullivan's army marched through the defiles along Catharines Creek, closely pursuing the Indians, who were flying from the fatal battle of "*Narctowa*," (now Elmira.) So great was the terror of the Indians that they neglected to defend the passes, and the American army

¹ Named from Gen. Philip Schuyler.

² These commissioners were De-las De Wolf, of Oswego, Edward Dodd, of Washington, and Vivus W. Smith, of Oneida.

marched unmolested through the only place where successful resistance was practicable. Upon the conclusion of peace, many of the soldiers belonging to the army returned to this region and located upon land which had been first brought to their notice during their march against the Indians. The first settlements in the co. were made on Catharines Creek, near the present site of Havana, in 1788, and on the shores of Seneca Lake, in 1790. The town of Hector belonged to the Military Tract; the towns of Catharines, Dix, and Reading, to the Watkins and Flint Purchase; and Tyrone and Orange, to the Phelps and Gorham Purchase.

Two weekly newspapers are now published in the co.¹

CATHARINES²—was formed from "Newtown," (now Elmira, Chemung co.,) March 15, 1798. Catlin and Veteran (Chemung co.) were taken off in 1823. A part of Newfield (Tompkins co.) was annexed June 4, 1853, and a part was added to Cayuta, April 17, 1854. It lies upon the s. border of the co., E. of the center. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of the streams. Catharines Creek, along the w. border, flows in a deep ravine 300 to 700 feet below the summits of the hills. Cayuta Lake lies in the s. e. part; and its outlet, Cayuta Creek, flows s. into the Susquehanna. The soil is principally a gravelly loam mixed with clay. **Havana**, (p. v.,) upon Catharines Creek, on the line of Dix, 3 mi. from Seneca Lake, was incorp. May 13, 1836. It contains a courthouse, jail, clerk's office, the People's College,³ 3 churches, a newspaper office, 3 flouring mills, and several manufacturing establishments.⁴ It is a canal village and a station upon the Chemung R. R. Pop. 1,290. **Odessa**, (p. v.,) near the center of the town, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, several sawmills, and 40 dwellings; and **Catharines**, (p. v.,) in the s. part, 2 churches and 25 dwellings. **Alpine**, (p. v.,) on the s. e. border, is partly in this town. The first settlement in town was made at Havana, in 1788, by Silas Wolcott and — Wilson.⁵ The first religious meeting was held at the house of Mr. P. Bowers, by a Presbyterian minister, in 1794.⁶

CAYUTA—was formed from Spencer, (Tioga co.,) March 20, 1824. Parts of Catharine and Erin (Chemung co.) were annexed in 1854. The town was transferred from Tioga to Tompkins co. March 22, 1822. It is the s. e. corner town in the co. Its surface is a hilly upland. Cayuta Creek flows s. e. through the town, in a narrow valley bordered by steep hillsides 300 to 600 ft. high. The soil is a clayey and gravelly loam. **Cayuta** (West Cayuta p. o.) contains 15 dwellings; **Alpine**, (p. v.,) on the n. line of the town, a flouring mill, sawmill, chair factory, and 25 dwellings. The first settlement was made in the valley of the Cayuta, near West Cayuta, in 1801, by Capt. Gabriel Ogden, Rev. David Janes, and Jos. Thomas,—the first two from Tioga co., and the last from Athens, Penn.⁷ The first religious services were held by Rev. Mr. Janes, (Bap.,) at his own house, in 1802. No churches are reported.

¹ The *Tioga Patriot* was started at Havana in June, 1828, by L. B. and S. Butler, and was continued a short time.

The *Havana Observer* was started in 1839 by F. W. Ritter, and was soon discontinued.

The *Havana Republican* was commenced in 1835 by Nelson Colgrove. It was issued successively by G. Barlow Nye, T. I. Taylor, and W. H. Ongly until 1849, when it was changed to

Life in The Country and Havana Republican. It was discontinued in 1850.

The *Chemung Democrat* was removed from Horsesheds to Havana in 1840, and to "Jefferson" (now Watkins) in 1842. Its name was soon after changed to

The Democratic Citizen, and it was issued by J. I. Hendrix until 1850.

The *Independent Freeman* was started at Watkins, June 15, 1850, by W. B. Slawson & Co.; in 1851 it was changed to

The Jefferson Eagle, and was continued a few months.

The *Canaan Borealis*, a literary paper, was published at "Jefferson" about the same time.

The *Havana Journal* was commenced April 16, 1853, by John B. Cook, and its publication is still continued.

The *Watkins Republican* was established in June, 1844, by S. M. Taylor. It passed into the hands of J. K. Averill, and afterward into those of M. Ellis, by whom it is still published.

The *Schuyler County Democrat*, commenced at Havana, April 25, 1855, by Averill & Baxter, was soon after discontinued.

² Named from Catharine Montour, a French woman who married an Indian, was adopted into the Seneca tribe, and exerted a controlling influence among the Indians. She received a small salary from the English Colonial Government, for many years, on account of her influence among the Indians. She resided on the present site of Havana, and was known as Queen Catharine. This town as first formed embraced the s. part of Tps.

1 and 4 and all of Tps. 2 and 3 of John W. Watkins's Tract.

³ This institution was incorp. April 13, 1854, and was located at Havana Jan. 8, 1857. The college edifice—the erection of which has been commenced—is to be 320 by 52 feet, 4 stories high, with a basement. At either end is a wing, 206 by 52 ft., 4 stories high; and a wing will project rearward from the center, 68 by 64 ft., 3 stories high. Above the basement the walls are to be erected of brick; the whole at an estimated cost of \$175,000. The institution is to afford instruction in some departments of mechanics and manufactures, and students are to be paid for their services. The trustees have resolved to establish 19 professorships.

⁴ 2 plaster mills, 2 sawmills, a planing mill, woolen factory, iron foundry, and tannery.

⁵ Geo. Mills, Wm. McClure, Phineas Bowers, John King, and 2 families by the name of Stevens, settled in the valley at and near Havana in 1789-90. Anthony Broderick kept the first school, in a house owned by Phineas Bowers, in 1792-93. Silas Wolcott kept the first inn, soon after his settlement, and Isaac Baldwin and George Mills the first store, in 1805, at Havana. Phineas Bowers erected the first grist and saw mills, at or near the village.

⁶ The census reports 7 churches; 2 Prot. E., 2 Presb., 2 M. E., and Bap.

⁷ Harmon White, Benj. Chambers, and Jeremiah Taylor settled in the same vicinity in 1803; Moses Brown, Langstaff Compton, and others in 1804. The first birth was that of Rosetta, daughter of Jonathan Thomas, in Jan. 1804; the first marriage, that of Ebenezer Edwards and Sarah Ogden, in 1804; and the first death, that of Joseph Thomas, in July, 1802. Robert Lockerly taught the first school, in a house belonging to Eler James, in the winter of 1805. Capt. Gabriel Ogden kept the first inn, at West Cayuta, in 1805, and Jesse White the first store, in 1808. John White erected the first sawmill on the e. branch of the Cayuta, in 1816, and John Emms the first gristmill, 2 mi. below West Cayuta, in 1817.

DIX—was formed from Catlin, (Chemung co.) April 17, 1835. It lies upon the w. side of Catharines Creek, and extends from the head of Seneca Lake to the s. bounds of the co. The surface is mostly a rolling and hilly upland, the summits being 400 to 700 ft. above the lake. It is drained by Catharines Creek and several smaller streams. The soil is principally a fine quality of gravelly loam. A little s. w. from the head of the lake is a deep glen in the hills, bordered by perpendicular rocks 200 ft. high. A small stream runs through it, forming a series of beautiful cascades. **Watkins**,² (p. v.) upon the line of Reading, at the head of Seneca Lake, was incorp., as "*J. Jefferson*," April 11, 1842, and its name was changed April 8, 1852. It contains a courthouse, 5 churches, a newspaper office, and several manufacturing establishments. It is a lake, canal, and r. r. station; a daily steamboat plies upon Seneca Lake between this place and Geneva. Pop. 1,984. **Beaver Dams**, (p. v.) in the s. w. corner, contains 2 churches, several manufactories, and 28 dwellings; **Townsend**, (p. v.) near the w. line, contains 1 church, several mills, and 36 dwellings; **Crawford Settlement**, (Moreland p. o.) near the s. line, contains 2 churches and 26 dwellings. The first settlements were made near the head of the lake and along the valley of Catharines Creek, about the commencement of the present century.³ The first church edifice (Bap.) was erected in 1833, at Townsend.⁴

HECTOR—was formed from Ovid, (Seneca co.) March 30, 1802. It is the s. w. corner township of the Military Tract and the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, its highest summits being 500 to 700 ft. above Seneca Lake. The bluffs bordering upon the lake are 100 to 300 ft. high, and nearly perpendicular. It is drained by a large number of small creeks flowing into Seneca and Cayuga Lakes. Hector Falls, upon a small creek in the s. w. part of the town, is a cascade made by the stream flowing down the bluff which borders upon the lake. The soil is a clay, sandy, and gravelly loam, in some places underlaid by hardpan. **Perry City**, (p. v.) upon the e. line of the town, contains a Friends' meeting house and 120 inhabitants; **Mecklenburgh**, (p. v.) situated 2 mi. s. w. of Perry City, contains 3 churches, 2 sawmills, a flouring mill, and 338 inhabitants; **Reynoldsville**, (p. v.) near the center of the town, contains a church and 117 inhabitants; **Bennetsburgh**, (p. v.) in the s. part, contains a church, 4 saw and shingle mills, 1 gristmill, tannery, and 25 dwellings; **Burdett**, (p. v.) in the s. w. part, contains 3 churches, a woolen factory, agricultural implement factory, iron foundry, gristmill, sawmill, tannery, and 360 inhabitants; **Peach Orchard**, (Hector p. o.) in the s. w. part, contains 3 churches and 34 dwellings; **Polkville**, (p. v.) in the s. w. part, contains a church and 16 dwellings; **Scarsburgh** (p. o.) contains 2 churches and 10 dwellings. **North Hector** and **Cayutaville** are p. offices; and **Steamburgh** is a hamlet. John Livingston and Wm. Wickham settled in 1791, in the s. w. part of the town, on the bank of the lake.⁵ The first church (Presb.) was formed by Rev. Mr. Stewart, at Peach Orchard, in 1809.⁶

ORANGE—was formed from Wayne, (Steuben co.) Feb. 12, 1813, as "*Jersey*." Its name was changed Feb. 20, 1836. A part of Hornby (Steuben co.) was annexed April 11, 1842, and a part of Bradford, (Steuben co.) April 17, 1851. It is the s. w. corner town in the co., and is bounded on the e. by the pre-emption line. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland, broken by the deep and irregular valleys of the streams. Meads Creek, flowing s. w., forms the principal drainage. The soil is chiefly a gravelly loam. **Monterey** (Orange p. o.) contains 3 churches, a gristmill, and 301 inhabitants. **Sugar Hill** is a p. o. in the s. e. part. The first settlements were made in 1799, by Abraham Rozenback and Samuel Scomp, s. e. of Monterey.⁷ The first church (M. E.) was formed by Rev. Peregrine Hallett, the first preacher.⁸

¹ Named from Ex-Senator John A. Dix.

² Named from Dr. Samuel Watkins, an early settler in the village.

³ Gov. Mills was among the first settlers in town, and is still living there, at the age of 95 years. Judge John Dowe, David Culver, and John and Wm. Watkins were also among the early settlers. The first settlers at the village of Townsend were Claudius Townsend, Consider B. Evans, Jonas Blower, and Dods Benson, in 1823; Ebenezer Perry was the first settler at Beaver Dams. At this place 2 dams were built across Port Creek by beavers; one of the dams still remains. A swamp, formed by the lower class, is an alluvial deposit 400 ft. deep, from which lime is made.

⁴ The census reports 10 churches; 3 Bap., 3 M. E., 2 Presb., Prot. E., and Univ.

⁵ Reuben Smith and his sons Reuben, Jabez, Sam'l, Harvey, Caleb and Chancy W., from Canaan, Conn., settled on Military Lots 20 and 21, in 1794; Richard Ely and Grover Smith, a little s. of Peach Orchard, and Daniel Everts, s. of the same place, in 1795,—all from Salisbury, Conn. The first child born was Polly Everts; the first marriage, that of Stephen Pratt and

Betsy Livingston; and the first death, that of Wm. Wickham. The first school was taught at Peach Orchard, by John Livingston. Wm. Wickham kept the first inn, near Peach Orchard, and John B. Seeley the first store, at Hector Falls. The first gristmill and carding machine were put in operation at the same place, by Sam'l B. Seeley.

⁶ The census reports 20 churches in town; 7 M. E., 3 Presb., 3 Bap., 2 Wes. Meth., 2 Friends, O. S. Bap., Prot. E., and Chris. Cong.

⁷ Henry Switzer, from N. J., settled on Switzer Hill, in 1802, and D. Hewitt, from Rensselaer co., N. Y., was the first settler at Monterey, in 1811. Abner and Thos. Hurd, and Brigham Young, the Mormon leader, were early settlers in the s. e. part of the town. — Chapman, Wm. Wilkins, Wm. De Witt, Andrew Foot, Danl. Curtis, and Jedidah Miller settled on Meads-Creek in 1811. Elise Switzer was the first child born. The first school was taught by Dan'l M. Donnell, in 1819, near Monterey. Thos. Hurd kept the first inn, in 1816, at Monterey, and Walter Hurd the first store, s. w. of the same place.

⁸ The census reports 4 churches in town; 2 Bap., Presb., and M. E.

READING—was formed from "Frederickstown," (now Wayne, Steuben co.,) Feb. 17, 1806. It lies upon the w. bank of Seneca Lake, and is the central town upon the s. border of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland 400 to 500 ft. above the lake. The bluffs upon the shore are very steep and in many places precipitous. Its streams are small brooks and creeks. The soil is mostly a clay loam. **Reading Center** (p. v.) contains 2 churches and 24 dwellings; **Irelandville** (Reading p. o.) contains 11 dwellings. **North Reading** is a p. o. The Elmira, Jefferson & Canandaigua R. R. traverses the town upon the w. shore of the lake. A settlement was made at Reading Center, by Judge John Dow, from Conn., in 1790.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed by Elder John Goff, in 1810, at Reading Center.²

TYRONE—was formed from Wayne, (Steuben co.,) April 16, 1822. It is the s. w. corner town in the co. Its surface is an elevated upland divided into several ridges by the valleys of streams. Its principal stream is Mud Creek, flowing s. w. Little Lake, upon the w. border, is 3 mi. long and about 1 wide; and Mud Lake, in the s. w. corner, is 1½ mi. long and about one-half mi. wide. These lakes lie in deep valleys, and are bordered by nearly precipitous hills which rise 300 to 400 ft. above them. The soil is a clay loam. **Tyrone**, (p. v.,) a little e. of Mud Lake, contains 2 churches, 1 gristmill, 2 sawmills, 2 tanneries, several manufactories, and 160 inhabitants; **Weston**, (p. v.,) ¾ mi. s. w. of Tyrone, contains 2 churches and 177 inhabitants; **Allay**, (p. v.,) a little e. of the center, contains a church, tannery, 2 sawmills, a steam flouring mill, and 144 inhabitants; **Pine Grove** (p. o.) contains a church and 6 houses. The first settlement was made in 1800, by Gen. Wm. Kernan, on a tract of 4,000 acres, purchased by Thos. O'Conner.³ The first church edifice (Union) was erected by the Presb. and Bap.; Rev. Joseph Crawford (Presb.) and Rev. Van Rensselaer Wall (Bap.) were the first preachers.⁴

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Schuyler County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.			No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Children taught.				Children taught.	
Catharines.....	18,160	11,598	\$833,291	\$157,100	\$990,391	1,761	1,756	669	593	421	18	1,310	
Cayuta.....	4,875	7,168½	74,836	3,840	78,676	324	294	115	119	130	3	208	
Dix.....	15,269	7,326½	558,593	39,765	598,298	1,447	1,437	545	574	434	13	1,176	
Hector.....	45,904	15,851	1,526,513	82,000	1,608,313	2,801	2,828	1,090	1,102	988	38	2,126	
Orange.....	26,528	11,304½	434,542	47,444	481,986	1,256	1,227	483	483	374	17	885	
Reading.....	12,882	37,294	425,073	27,750	452,823	736	716	266	277	237	7	483	
Tyrone.....	16,917	6,923½	566,555	35,850	602,405	1,083	1,111	409	420	342	16	850	
Total.....	134,339½	62,999½	4,413,313	394,349	4,807,662	9,408	9,369	3,582	3,577	2,946	112	7,118	

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Working and Riding Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	BUSH OF GRAIN.		Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.		Domestic Cloth, in yards.
						Wheat.	Spring.				Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	
Catharines.....	755	1,582	1,081	6,216	1,049	12,130	99,038	2,737	11,954	21,358	97,119	8,445	716
Cayuta.....	176	493	325	1,379	303	1,321	20,603	2,480	7,329	35,085	18,801	807	
Dix.....	661	1,421	958	6,547	1,019	11,617	86,751	2,340	12,771	12,099	89,411	3,581	1,808
Hector.....	2,018	3,512	2,293	15,495	3,562	35,077	263,492	5,712	22,829	57,818	258,257	8,988	3,493
Orange.....	768	1,800	1,168	6,213	1,191	8,067	95,752	3,075	20,460	40,750	119,187	2,363	2,781
Reading.....	580	1,052	792	6,201	824	7,129	62,729	1,961	9,084	12,374	74,087	3,392	358
Tyrone.....	712	1,265	1,099	6,787	1,493	11,317	77,475	1,973	1,528	22,581	125,048	3,179	1,314
Total.....	5,700	11,328	7,676	48,918	9,151	86,599	696,838	17,399	81,106	143,229	798,953	32,168	11,340

¹ David Culver settled near Reading Center, in 1806, and Alexander Hinton, near Watkins, in 1802. The first marriage was that of Elisha Culver and Susan Divins; and the first birth, that of Minor Culver. The first school was taught by Ira Parker, at the Center. David Culver kept the first inn, s. of the Center, and David Culver, jr., the first store, at the same place. Elisha Parker erected the first sawmill.

² The census reports 3 churches; Bap., M. E., and R. C.

³ Mr. O'Conner was among the early settlers, and resided for a time in a log house on the shore of Little Lake. He was accompanied by a son and daughter,—the former of whom is Hon.

Charles O'Conner, the eminent New York lawyer, Abraham Fleet, sr., from N. J., and Capt. John Seaburg, were among the first settlers near Tyrone Village, in 1800; Thaddeus, Greenham, and Abraham Bemis settled about 1801. Simon Fleet was the first child born in town. The first school was taught at Tyrone Village, by Hugh Dimeson; the first inn was kept by Capt. Williams, and the first store by Thos. O'Conner, near the s. w. corner of the town. The first mill and factory were erected at Tyrone Village by Ralph Oplake.

⁴ The census reports 7 churches; 3 Bap., 2 M. E., and 2 M. E.

SENECA COUNTY.



This county was formed from Cayuga, March 29, 1804. A part of Tompkins was taken off in 1817, and a part of Wayne in 1823. It lies w. of the center of the State, centrally distant 156 mi. from Albany, and contains 420 sq. mi. It occupies the greater part of the land which lies between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, and extends several mi. s. of Seneca Lake Outlet. A high ridge enters the co. from Tompkins and occupies nearly one-fourth of its surface. The summit of the extreme s. portion of this ridge in this co. is 700 to 800 feet above Seneca Lake and 1,100 to 1,250 feet above tide. Toward the n. it gradually declines to the level of Seneca Lake. The ridge is bordered in some places by steep declivities and in others by gradual slopes, and in the s. part of the co. generally terminates in

high bluffs on the shores of the lakes. At the foot of Seneca Lake the bluffs, on an average, are about 20 feet high; but toward the s. they gradually rise to an elevation of 100 to 150 feet. At the foot of Cayuga Lake the shore is low and shelving; but in Romulus a bluff shore commences, which gradually increases in height until on the s. border of the co. it attains an elevation of 150 to 200 feet. From the summits of the bluffs to the central summit of the ridge the land generally rises in beautiful, smooth, gradual slopes, broken in a few places by sharp declivities of a terrace-like formation. From Ovid toward the n. the land abruptly descends about 200 feet, and then by gradual slopes to the level of Seneca River. The region immediately n. of Seneca Lake Outlet and w. of the Cayuga Lake Outlet is level, and some of it is marshy. In the n. w. corner of the co. is a great number of alluvial ridges, composed principally of gravel. These ridges extend in a n. and s. direction and are 30 to 50 feet high. Their declivities are generally very abrupt toward the n., e., and w., but more gradual toward the s.

The geological formation of the co. is very simple. The rocks overlie each other in parallel layers slightly dipping toward the s. The lowest rocks that crop out in the co. are those of the Onondaga salt group, including both the red shales and gypsum. They are found along Seneca River, where the gypsum is extensively quarried. Next above these are heavy, compact masses of the corniferous limestone, occupying a belt of country 2 to 3 mi. wide s. of Seneca River. The intermediate waterlime and Onondaga limestone strata are developed in this co. only in very thin and scarcely noticeable layers. The corniferous limestone furnishes a building stone of great excellence and is extensively quarried. Next in order come the Marcellus and Hamilton shales, occupying a broad belt through the co. and extending nearly to the summits of the ridges; the Tully limestone, a layer of only a few feet in thickness, but valuable from the quantity and quality of lime manufactured from it; and the Genesee slate, a dark, shaly rock which crowns the summits of the southern hills. These rocks throughout the co. are covered with a deep deposit of drift, consisting of clay, sand, gravel, and hardpan, and crop out only along the shores of the lakes, the narrow ravines of the streams, and the steep declivities of the ridges. In the n. w. corner of the co. this drift is arranged in ridges with narrow valleys scooped out between them.¹

The principal stream is Seneca River, forming the outlet of Seneca Lake. It has a course of about 14 mi. between the two lakes, and in that distance falls 60 feet. The falls are principally at Waterloo and Seneca Falls, furnishing an excellent water-power at each place, but much the greater at the latter. From Cayuga Lake, Seneca River flows n. e. through a marshy region and forms a portion of the e. boundary of the co. Clyde River, a tributary of the Seneca, flows through a portion of the marshy region in the n. e. corner. The other streams are all small brooks and creeks, and for the most part are rapid torrents flowing in deep gullies worn in the shaly rocks. They are frequently interrupted by waterfalls, are nearly dry in summer, and are subject to severe freshets.

Seneca Lake, the w. border of which forms the greater part of the w. boundary of the co., is 55 mi. long and 1 to 4 mi. broad. It is 216 feet above Lake Ontario and 347 feet above tide. It occupies a deep valley between the hills, and it varies in depth from 300 to 630 feet. Its shores are generally bold; and from their summits the land slopes gently and gracefully upward to a height

¹The position and character of these remarkable ridges seem to indicate that the whole region has been subject to the force of a great lateral movement of the earth's surface, immediately preceding the present one, the waters of Lake Ontario, then much above its present level, flowed through the valleys of Seneca and Cayuga lakes and discharged into the Susquehanna.

of 200 to 700 feet above its surface, furnishing some of the most quiet and beautiful scenery in the State. This lake is never entirely frozen over. Cayuga Lake occupies a parallel valley on the e. border of the co., and is 38 mi. long and 1 to 3½ mi. wide. It is 60 feet below Seneca, and its greatest depth is 346 feet. Near the foot the lake is very shallow, and a large extent of land, immediately adjoining and lying along the course of its outlet, is swampy.¹ Further s. the shores are bluff and the country is of the same general character as that bordering upon Seneca Lake.

The soil is generally of a very excellent quality. The sandy and gravelly loam of the drift deposits are well adapted to either grain raising or grazing. The lower portions of the ridges are enriched by the disintegration of the rocks above, making the soil very productive. The lowlands bordering upon Seneca River are clayey and in many places mixed with disintegrated gypsum and limestone. North of the river have been found extensive marl deposits of great agricultural value. North of the foot of Seneca Lake is a sandy region once considered worthless; but upon trial the soil has been found susceptible of being made productive at little expense. The marshy regions w. of Cayuga Outlet are covered with thick deposits of marl and muck. Measures have been instituted to drain these marshes; if successful a new and exceedingly fertile region will be added to the productive lands of the State.

The co. is a half-shire, the co. seats being located respectively at Ovid and Waterloo.² The courthouse and clerk's office at Ovid are brick buildings, situated in the e. part of the village. The combined courthouse and jail at Waterloo is a brick building, situated near the r. r., fronting the public square, in the w. part of the village. The co. poorhouse is located upon a farm of 126 acres, upon the line between Seneca Falls and Fayette, 4 mi. s. e. of Waterloo.³

Four weekly newspapers are now published in the co.⁴

The public works of the co. are the N. Y. Central R. R., extending through Seneca Falls and Waterloo, and the Seneca Canal, extending along Seneca River through the same towns.⁵ Above the falls at Waterloo the canal is formed by slackwater navigation upon the river.

The lands in this co. were first brought to the notice of the whites by the expedition of Sullivan, which passed along the banks of Seneca Lake in 1779. Portions of the land at that time had been cleared and were under cultivation. The Indians had a tradition that this whole region had once been occupied by a race that pursued agriculture, but which had long ago disappeared. Many of Sullivan's soldiers, attracted by the beauty and fertility of the lands, after the war settled in various parts of the co. The first settler, Job Smith, who located at Seneca Falls in 1787, and the second, Andrew Dunlap, who located at Ovid in 1789, came in by way of Chemung River. The third settler, Lawrence Van Chief, who settled at Seneca Falls in 1789, came in by way of Oneida Lake and Seneca River.⁶ After 1790 settlement progressed rapidly, and the most fertile lands

¹ This swampy region is the southern termination of the noted *Montezuma Marshes*.

² The county seat was located at Ovid upon the creation of the co. in 1804. The courthouse was built in 1806. While a part of Tompkins co., in 1790, courts were held at the barn of Andrew Dunlap. In 1817, upon the creation of Tompkins co., the co. seat was removed to Waterloo; but in 1822 the co. was divided into two jury districts, and the courts have since then been held alternately at Ovid and Waterloo. The first co. officers were Cornelius Humphreys, *First Judge*; John Halsey, *Clerk*; William Smith, *Sheriff*; and Jared Sandford, *Surrogate*.

³ The average number of inmates is 60, supported at a weekly cost of \$100 each. A school is taught 4 months in the year. The establishment seems to be pretty well arranged and managed.

⁴ The *Seneca Patriot*, the first paper published in the co., was started at Ovid in 1815 by Geo. Lewis. In 1816 it was changed to

The Ovid Gazette. Upon the change of the co. seat in 1817, it was removed to Waterloo and changed to

The Waterloo Gazette, and was continued several years by the original proprietor.

The Seneca Farmer was started at Waterloo in 1822 by Wm. Child. In 1832 it was removed to Seneca Falls and united with the *Seneca Falls Journal*.

The Waterloo Republican was issued a short time in 1822. *The Waterloo Observer* was started in 1824 by Charles Sentell. It was soon after issued a short time as

The Observer and Union, and was subsequently changed to **The Seneca Observer**, under which title it is still issued by the original proprietor.

The Wreath and Lilies' Laboratory Repository was issued from the Observer office in 1831.

The Seneca Republican was established at Ovid in 1827 by Michael Hayes. In 1829 it was changed to

The Ovid Gazette and Seneca County Register, and was issued a short time by John Dully.

The Seneca Falls Journal was commenced in 1829 by O. B. Clark. In 1834 it passed into the hands of Wm. N. Brown, and in 1832 it was united with the *Seneca Farmer* and changed to

The Seneca Farmer and Seneca Falls Advertiser, and was issued by Wm. Child until 1835.

The Western Times was published at Waterloo in 1830 by Ebenezer P. Mason.

The Ovid Emporium was published in 1832 by Bishop Orenshew.

The Seneca County Courier was commenced at Seneca Falls in 1835 by Isaac Fuller & Co. It was successively published by Fuller & Bloomer, Mills & Bloomer, Mills & Davis, John J. Davis, N. J. Milliken, Milliken & Fuller, Milliken & Mumford, Foster & Judd, Fuller & Judd, until 1860, when it passed into the hands of Isaac Fuller, its present publisher.

The Ovid Bee was started in 1838 by David Fairchild & Son. At the end of one year it passed into the hands of the son, Corydon Fairchild, its present publisher.

The Seneca Falls Democrat was commenced in 1839 by Josiah T. Miller, and was continued 10 years.

The Seneca Democrat, semi-wk., was issued a short time from the same office.

The Seneca Falls Register was commenced in 1835 by J. K. Brown, and was continued 2 years.

The Memorial was commenced at Seneca Falls in 1840 by Ansel Bascom, and was continued until 1846.

The Water Bucket was published at Seneca Falls by an association of Washingtonians in 1841.

The Free-Soil Union was commenced at Seneca Falls in Aug. 1848, by N. J. Milliken, and continued about 1 year.

The Lily was commenced at Seneca Falls in 1849 by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, and was continued until 1854, when it was removed to Ohio.

The American Revueille was commenced at Seneca Falls in Jan. 1855, by Wilcoxen, Sherman & Baker. In 1856 it was purchased by G. Wilcoxen, and was continued by him until Jan. 1859, when it passed into the hands of Holly & Stowell, the present publishers.

⁵ The first locks on this river were made by the Seneca River Navigation Company, in 1815.

⁶ Mr. Van Chief was one of the 100 men dispatched by Sullivan under Col. Gansevoort, directly e. from the head of Seneca Lake,

were speedily occupied. In 1791 the State Road, known as the "*General Road*," was built from Whitestown to Geneva; and this soon became the great highway for immigration. This co. formed the extreme w. portion of the Military Tract; and many of the early settlers were old soldiers who had drawn their portion of public land here.

COVERT—was formed from Ovid, April 7, 1817. Lodi was taken off in 1826. It lies upon the w. shore of Cayuga Lake, in the s. e. corner of the co. Its surface is an upland descending from its w. border and terminating in a steep and almost precipitous bluff upon the shore of the lake. This bluff rises 100 to 200 feet above the water, and the summit of the slope is about 400 feet higher. The town is watered by Trumansburg Creek and many smaller streams, flowing into Cayuga Lake. These streams have worn ravines in the slate and shales to the depth of 20 to 40 feet, the sides being nearly precipitous. In summer they are nearly dry, but during heavy rains they become fierce mountain torrents, bounding and seething in their confined channels and leaping from high precipices to mingle with the calm and peaceful waters of the lake. The soil is a gravelly and clayey loam. The whole surface is arable, except the steep declivities of the lake bluffs. **Farmersville**, (Farmer p. o.) in the n. part, contains 3 churches, a steam sawmill, foundery, and machine shop. Pop. 350. **Covert**, (p. o.) in the s. e. part, **Halls Corners**, near the center, and **Kellys Corners**, in the s. w., are hamlets. **Port Deposit** (Trumansburg Landing p. o.) is a steamboat landing near the s. e. corner. The first settler was Phillip Tremaine, who located at Goodwins Point before 1793.¹ The first religious services were held at the house of Mr. King, by Elder Thomas; the first church (Bap.) was organized in 1805.²

FAYETTE—was formed from Romulus, as "*Washington*," March 14, 1800. Its name was changed April 6, 1808. Junius was taken off in 1803. It lies on the s. bank of Seneca River and extends from Seneca to Cayuga Lake. Its surface is rolling and inclined toward the n. From Seneca Lake the land beautifully slopes upward, forming some of the most delightful situations for residences in the co. Upon Cayuga Lake the shores are lower and in some places are marshy. The highest point in town is about 200 feet above Seneca Lake. The streams are mostly small brooks flowing with rapid currents, and at a few places furnishing limited water-power. In some parts the coniferous limestone is extensively quarried, both for lime and for building purposes. The soil is a deep, rich loam, composed of clay, gravel, and sand. Near Canoga Village is an immense spring in a basin 14 feet in diameter, and from it flows sufficient water to form a large and valuable water-power. The spring also emits nitrogen gas. **Canoga**,³ (p. v.) in the n. e. part, on Cayuga Lake, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, 2 sawmills, and 197 inhabitants. **South Waterloo**, a suburb of Waterloo, on the s. bank of Seneca River, contains 1 church and 597 inhabitants. **Bearytown**, (Fayette p. o.) on the line of Variick, is partly in this town. **West Fayette**, in the s. w. corner, and **Rose Hill**, in the w. part, are p. offices. The first settlement was made by James Bennett, from Penn., who located upon the shore of Cayuga Lake in 1789.⁴ Red Jacket, the Seneca chief and orator, was born near Canoga Spring. There are 8 churches in town.⁵

JUNIUS—was formed from "*Washington*," (now Fayette,) Feb. 12, 1803; Wolcott (Wayne co.) was taken off in 1807, Galen (Wayne co.) in 1812, and Seneca Falls, Tyre, and Waterloo in 1829. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. In this town are numerous small, isolated gravel and clay ridges 30 to 75 ft. high, all extending in a general n. and s. direction. The numerous small streams that drain the town flow n. into Clyde River. Among the narrow valleys in the e. part is a limited amount of swamp land. The soil is a good quality of gravelly loam. **Dublin**, (Junius p. o.) n. w. of the center, contains 1 church and 25 dwellings. **West Junius** is a p. o. near the s. w. corner. **Thorntons Corners** is a hamlet. The first settlements were made by Thos. Bodell and Jesse, Sam'l, and David Southwick, about 1795.⁶ The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1811; three years after it was changed to a Presb. There are also 2 M. E. churches in town.

LODI—was formed from Covert, Jan. 27, 1826. It borders upon Seneca Lake, and is the s. w.

to lay waste the lands of the Cayugas, Onondagas, and Oneidas that had previously escaped destruction.

¹ Among the other early settlers were Nathaniel, Reuben, and Bassler King, from Dutchess co., in 1793; Jonathan Woodworth and sons, Nehemiah, Charles, and Oliver, and daughter Deborah, from Norwich, Conn., Miner and Joseph Thomas, in 1794; and Turtleus King, in 1795.

² This was the first church formed in the co. The census reports 1 churches; 2 Bap., Univ., and Ret. Prot. B.

³ The name of the village, derived from that of the spring, is an Indian word said to signify "sweet water."

⁴ Samuel Bear settled at "*Seneca*," now South Waterloo, about 1795. Win. Watkins kept the first inn at South Waterloo, and Samuel Bear built the first grist and saw mill at the same place.

⁵ 2 Presb., 2 M. E., 2 Irish, and 2 Ret. Prot. B.

⁶ Among the other early settlers were families from L. Sherman, Chapman, Brownwell, Park, Moore, French, Maygood, Thorn, and Hart—mostly from New England. The first cloth was that of Mrs. Susan Southwick, wife of Samuel Southwick, in 1802. Joseph Moody kept the first store, at Dublin. He was an Irishman; and hence the name of the village.

corner town in the co. Its surface is mostly inclined toward the w. and s., a small portion only lying e. of the summit. The bluff bordering upon Seneca Lake is 150 to 250 ft. above the surface of the water; and the highest part of the central ridge is 500 ft. higher and about 1,200 ft. above tide. The principal streams are Mill Creek, flowing s. w. through near the center, and Sheldrake Creek, in the s. w. corner. Mill Creek separates the highlands into two distinct ridges, the declivities being very abrupt. Upon this stream are several fine cascades. Lodi Falls, where the creek leaps down the precipitous bluff which borders upon the lake, are 125 ft. high. The water has worn a deep and irregular channel in the shale rocks one mi. back from the face of the bluff. The soil is principally a gravelly loam mixed with the disintegrated rocks. **Lodi**, (p. v.) in the s. part, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, and 380 inhabitants; **Townsendville**, (p. v.) in the s. e. part, a church and 20 dwellings. **Lodi Center** (p. o.) is a hamlet. **Lodi Landing** is on Seneca Lake, at the mouth of Mill Creek. The first settlement was made by Geo. Faussett, from Penn., who settled in the s. w. part in 1789.¹ There are 5 churches in town.²

OVID—was formed March 5, 1794. Hector (Schuyler co.) was taken off in 1802, and Covert in 1817. It lies s. of the center of the co., and extends from Seneca to Cayuga Lake. Its surface consists of an arable ridge, 600 ft. above Seneca Lake and about 1,100 ft. above tide, ascending from w. of the center toward the lakes. The bluffs upon the lakes are 20 to 50 ft. high, and nearly perpendicular. A great number of small streams flow into both Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, the principal of which are Sheldrake, Osborn, Groves, and Barnum Creeks on the e., and Sixteen Falls Creek on the w. These streams have all worn deep, ragged ravines in the yielding shales. They are frequently interrupted by cascades, and in summer are nearly dry. The soil consists principally of clay and gravel intermixed with sand and the disintegrated rocks. **Ovid**, (p. v.) near the s. line, contains a courthouse, co. clerk's office, 3 churches, the Ovid Academy,³ a steam mill, and ax factory, and about 650 inhabitants. **Ovid Landing** is just over the town line in Romulus. **Sheldrake Point**, (Sheldrake p. o.) a steamboat landing upon Cayuga Lake, contains a church, steam sawmill, boat yard, and 168 inhabitants. **Ovid Center** contains 20 houses. **Kidders Ferry**, (p. o.) near the s. e. corner, and **Scotts Corners**, near the center, are hamlets. The first settlement was made in May, 1789, by Andrew Dunlap, from Penn., who located on Lot 8, in the s. w. part of the town.⁴ The first religious services were held at the house of Abraham Covert, in 1794. The first settled preacher (Ref. Prot. D.) was John Lindley, in 1800.⁵ The New York State Agricultural College and farm are located on the s. line of this town, w. of the village.⁶ In the s. part of the town are the remains of an ancient fortification.⁷

ROMULUS—was formed March 5, 1794. Fayette was taken off in 1800, and Varick in 1830. It lies s. of the center of the co., and extends from Seneca to Cayuga Lake. Its surface is rolling or moderately hilly and has a general northerly inclination. The high bluff from Ovid extends into the s. border of the town, where it drops down abruptly about 200 ft. The land slopes from the center downward to the e. and w. The streams are small and generally flow in deep channels. The surface is smooth, except along the courses of the streams, and is nearly all arable. The soil is a fertile, gravelly and clayey loam. **Romulus**, (p. v.) on the line of Varick, contains a church, steam sawmill, female seminary, and 36 dwellings. **Hyatts Corners**, in the s. e., contains 20 dwellings. **Romulus Center** is a p. o. **Whitneys Landing** is a station upon Cayuga Lake; and **Cooleys** and **Freleighs Points** and **Ovid Landing** are stations upon Seneca Lake. The first settlement was made by David Wisner, in 1789. There is but one church (Bap.) in town.

¹ Mr. Faussett brought in his family in 1790. Jas. Jackson, from Penn., settled in the s. w. part in 1789; Silas Halsey, from L. I., near Lodi, in 1792. The next year his sons and sons-in-law and their families, numbering 18 persons, came in. The first child born was a daughter of Geo. Faussett. Peter Smith kept the first inn, and Silas Halsey built the first gristmill, in 1794.

² 3 M. E. Bap., and Ref. Prot. D.

³ In 1855 the name of this institution was changed to the Seneca Collegiate Institute.

⁴ The first settlers, mostly from Penn and N. J., followed the trail of Sullivan's army and located in the w. part of the town. Among them were Wm. Dunlap and Joseph Wilson, from Penn., Peter Smith, from N. J., and Henry Wharton, in 1789; Abraham Covert and his son Abraham A., from N. J., in 1790; Elijah Kinn, from Dutchess co., and John Seely, from Saratoga co., in 1792; Nicholas and Richard Huff, Peter Hughes, Abraham De Witt and his son James, in 1793; and William and Edw. Dunlap, and Tennis Covert, in 1794. In the summer of 1795, Jonas C. Baldwin settled on Lot 11, where he remained until 1801, when he sold out and removed to Lysander, Onondaga co., and laid the foundation of Baldwinsville. The first child born was David, son of Andrew Dunlap, Feb. 2, 1793; and the first death was that of George Dunlap, brother of Andrew, Sept. 21, 1791. A

triple marriage in 1793 was the first in town. The parties were Joseph Wilson and Anna Wyckoff; Abraham A. Covert and Catherine Covert; and Ench Stewart and Jane Covert. They were obliged to cross Seneca Lake to find a justice authorized to perform the ceremony. Benj. Minger taught the first school, in 1795; John McWhorter kept the first store, in 1797, and the first inn, in 1800; and B. Boardman erected the first mill, in 1793, on Lot 2.

⁵ There are now in town 7 churches; 2 Presb., 2 M. E., Ref. Prot. D., Bap., and R. C.

⁶ This institution was incorporated in 1853; and the buildings are now in process of erection. They were designed by S. J. H. west, of Albany, and consist of a main building 90 ft. front and 132 de p., having a wing on each side 84 by 60, and transverse wings 58 by 128. It is designed to accommodate about 400 students. The firm contains 600 acres.

⁷ On Lot 19, within 1 mi. of the s. line of the town, and exactly on the dividing ridge between the two lakes, once existed a mound or fortification of an irregular, elliptical form, including about 3 acres, and surrounded by an embankment of earth, which in 1801 was about 3 feet in height, with a base of 8 feet in width. The present proprietor, George Robinson, with his father, removed here in 1802, and built a house within the enclosed space, where he has since resided until within a few



STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

SENECA FALLS—was formed from Junius, March 26, 1829. It lies upon the w. bank of Cayuga Lake, s. of the center of the co. The surface is nearly flat, and it is elevated 30 to 50 ft. above Cayuga Lake. The shores of the lake are low and shelving, and the s. portion is swampy. Seneca River flows e. and s. through the center of the town, its valley dividing the town into two distinct parts. The river flows over a series of ledges into a deep chasm apparently worn by its waters. Just e. and s. w. of the village are extensive gypsum quarries. The soil is a stiff, hard clay in the s. and e., a sandy loam in the s. w., and a heavy vegetable muck in the s. e. **Seneca Falls**, (p. v.)¹ upon Seneca River, near the center of the town, was incorp. April 22, 1831. It is a station upon the N. Y. C. R. R. and the Seneca Canal. The total fall is 51 feet, and furnishes an abundance of water-power, which is largely improved. It contains 7 churches, the Seneca Falls Academy, a union school, 2 newspaper offices, extensive manufactories of fire engines, pumps, machinery, iron, and wooden goods, and a great variety of other articles.² Pop. about 4,000. The first settlement was made by Job Smith, from Ulster co., upon the present site of the village in 1787; he left in 1793. The first permanent settler was Lawrence Van Clief, in 1789.³ The first religious services were held by M. E. missionaries, about 1797; and the first regular minister was Rev. Matthew Stewart, (Presb.,) in 1804.⁴

TYRE—was formed from Junius, March 26, 1829. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. The e. half is a swamp, being the s. termination of the Montezuma Marshes. The w. half is occupied by peculiar drift ridges similar to those already described in Junius. These ridges are 20 to 50 feet high, and generally have very steep declivities upon all sides except the s. One of the longest of these, in the w. part of the town, extends nearly two-thirds of the distance from the s. line to the s. Its summit is nearly level; and the road which is located upon it appears as though built upon an artificial embankment. The soil is clay and muck in the e. and a gravelly loam in the w. **Tyre City**, (Tyre p. o.) near the center, contains 2 churches and 20 dwellings. **Cruso** is a p. o. on the s. line. The first settlement was made by Ezekiel Crane, from N. J., who came in 1794.⁵ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1805. Elder Don Ralph was the first preacher.⁶

VARICK—was formed from Romulus, Feb. 6, 1830. It extends from Seneca to Cayuga Lake, across the center of the co. Its surface is slightly inclined toward the s. The slopes of the ridges are

years. The work was evidently of great antiquity,—the timber on the inside being of the same size and apparent age of that in the surrounding forest. Upon the bank and in the ditch large oak trees—the growth of centuries—were standing. In the embankment were several openings a few feet in width, which were once probably used for gates or entrances. In making an excavation for a cellar, on the e. side, 6 skeletons were found at the depth of about 2 feet. This was in 1837. Several had been found previously; and, though all the softer parts of the bones had long since disappeared, the teeth and a few of the larger bones still remained. Beside of the embankment may still be found pieces of a coarse kind of pottery, ornamented pipes, &c. Dr. W. H. Clinton visited this place in 1810; and his theory is that this was one of a number of similar works of defense found occupying the most commanding positions in Western New York, and in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, erected by a race more civilized than the Indians, and that they preceded the latter in the occupation of this country; their origin and end are alike a mystery; their annals defy the ken of human research, and their history will remain a sealed book perhaps forever. The Indians were never able to give any account of this fortification, as it was older than their traditions.

¹ Named from the falls in the river, the Indian name, "Shag-oom-she," signifying rolling water.

² Downs & Co's manufacturing establishment, commenced in 1840, has a capital, including real-estate and machinery, of about \$200,000. They are largely engaged in the manufacture of pumps and a great variety of other articles, use annually 3,800 tons of iron, 1,000 tons of coal, and employ 250 hands. Their yearly sales amount to about \$400,000. They also manufacture Goff's Patent Knitting Machine, and are largely engaged in the manufacture of hose, turning out 800 pairs per day; 70 persons are employed in this department. The Island Works of Sibley, Mynderse & Co., commenced in 1848, is engaged in the manufacture of steam fire engines, portable steam engines, and a variety of other machinery. It employs 150 persons, and turns out work to the amount of \$200,000 per year. Gowing & Co's works commenced about 1840. The year engaged in the manufacture of fire engines, pumps, and various other articles,—employ 140 men, and turn out work yearly to the amount of \$125,000. The Phoenix Wooden Mills gives employment to 90 persons, and manufactures 2000 to the amount of \$150,000 per annum. Besides these, there are in the place several flouring mills having in the aggregate 32 runs of stone, 2 distilleries, a brewery, 2 planing mills, a foundry and machine shops, a sash and lock factory, a wooden factory, and several minor manufactures. About 50 tons of iron are used daily in the several manufactures.—*Travels in Rochester, Seneca Falls*, 1850.

³ Mr. Smith was the first white settler upon the Military Tract. Mr. Van Clief was a Revolutionary soldier, having been

in the battles of White Plains, with Washington at Red Bank, and with Sullivan in his campaign against the Indians. He settled on the river, and engaged in piloting boats over the rapids until the locks were built in 1810. Among the other early settlers were James Bennett, Col. John Hart, and ——— Parker. The first child born was a daughter of Lawrence Van Clief, Nov. 29, 1790; the first marriage, that of ——— Hy and Pamela Fortkum, in 1792; the first school was taught by ——— Leonard, in 1797. Lawrence Van Clief kept the first store, in 1794; and Col. Wilhelm Mynderse kept the first store, in 1796, and built the first saw and grist mill, about the same time. In 1794, Robert Trout, Nicholas Gwynne, Stephen C. Bayard, and Abraham Watson, under the title of the Bayard Company, bought of the State 100 acres of land on the s. side of the river, embracing the greater part of the water-power on that side. In 1798 they purchased 200 acres on the s. side, and in 1800, 250 acres more on the same side; the two purchases embracing all the water-power upon that side of the river. In 1810 they bought 400 acres more on the s. side, including the purchase of the water-power. In 1796 the company sold its fifth interest in their purchase to Col. Mynderse, who transferred him their agent. In 1795 the Upper End Mills were erected under his direction; and in 1807 the s. w. end Mills were erected. The Co. refused to sell their land, and to improve the immense water-power that they owned, and in 1820 broke down, and the property was sold by auction, both for \$100,000. In 1820 30 the manufacturing interests of the place began to increase. About that time paper-mills were built by Messrs. Marshall, G. V. Sackett, and Ansel P. ———, and a clock factory, by Marshall & Adams. One of the best saw-mills, in 1815, the most important business of the place, was that of transporting goods and boats around the rapids. The "dress reform" movement was commenced in this town by Mrs. Annia Bloomer, who adopted the dress known as the Bloomer Dress in 1849.

⁴ The census reports 7 churches in town, Bap., M. E., W. C. Meth., Presb. T., Presb., and R. F.

⁵ Asher Harvey, from N. J., came in 1798. Among the other early settlers were Stephen Crane, Peter, and Ezra DeGruy, Robert Gould, Thos. S. S. Lewis Watson, and Thos. W. B. Sackett. The first child born was Daniel Crane, the first marriage, that of James Cook and Betsey W. Sibley, 1793; and the first death, that of Ezekiel Crane. Nancy Osmyan Tan, the first school, in 1804. Stephen Crane kept the first store in 1800. Nicholas Traver built the first saw-mill, in 1807, and Nicholas Davis the first grist-mill, in 1817.

⁶ There are 4 churches in town, Disciples, Bap., M. E., and R. F. P.

so gradual that nearly every part is arable. The streams are all small. Near the center of the town is a cranberry swamp, occupying about 800 acres. The soil is a gravelly loam intermixed with clay. **Bearytown**, (Fayette p. o.) upon the line of Fayette, in the s. e. part, contains 3 churches, a steam sawmill, stave factory, and 128 inhabitants, of whom 51 are in this town. **Romulus** (p. v.) lies on the s. border. **East Varick** (p. o.) is a landing upon Cayuga Lake. **McDuffee Town** is a hamlet in the s. e. corner. **Varick** is a p. o. The first settlement was made by James McKnight, in 1789.¹ There are 3 churches in town; Bap., Presb., and M. E.

WATERLOO—was formed from Junius, March 26, 1829. It lies on the s. bank of Seneca River, s. w. of the center of the co. The surface is almost one unbroken flat. A marsh extends e. and w. through the town s. of the center, and another occupies the s. e. corner.² The bed of Seneca River, on the s. boundary, is almost level with the general surface. The soil is muck and clay in the s. and e., gravel along the s. border, and a sandy loam in the center and w. **Waterloo**, (p. v.) on Seneca River, near the e. border of the town, was incorp. April 9, 1824. It is a station upon the N. Y. C. R. R. and upon the Seneca Canal. A fall of 24½ feet in Seneca River furnishes an excellent water-power, which is mostly improved. It is a half-shire of the co., and contains the courthouse, 6 churches, the Waterloo Union School, a bank, a large shawl factory,³ 3 distilleries, 2 malt houses, 3 flouring mills, 5 sawmills, 2 foundries and machine shops, 2 oil mills, and numerous other manufactories.⁴ Seneca River above the falls, being seldom frozen, is navigable throughout the year. This village is an important depôt of lumber from the s. w. cos., and of coal from the Susquehanna and Blossburg Mines. Pop. 3,950. **South Waterloo**, formerly called "Schoyes," is on the opposite side of Seneca River, in Fayette. Settlement was commenced by John Greene, from R. I., in 1789.⁵ The first religious services were held about 1816.⁶

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Seneca County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.		No. of Dwellings.			SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	No. of Districts.	Children taught.	
Coyett.....	15,444	3,274	816,199	160,015	976,214	1,146	1,084	418	432	351	3	894
Fayette.....	27,105	6,125	1,437,514	100,635	1,538,129	1,708	1,662	613	653	491	16	1,105
Junius.....	18,172	3,204	709,478	31,250	740,728	713	702	269	295	228	8	590
Lech.....	17,312	4,483	699,511	67,770	767,281	1,016	1,002	401	402	328	9	424
Ovid.....	14,251	3,812	916,147	261,263	1,177,410	1,098	1,176	424	439	374	9	1,022
Romulus.....	17,977	5,600	793,589	148,000	941,589	979	900	312	304	251	12	855
Seneca Falls.....	11,781	2,416	1,479,550	481,215	1,960,765	2,511	2,473	836	956	619	10	1,905
Typ.....	10,662	8,481	462,243	18,100	480,343	717	702	279	283	212	7	648
Varick.....	15,600	4,468	791,251	52,275	843,526	858	865	340	343	271	11	725
Waterloo.....	8,961	3,815	1,029,875	359,750	1,389,625	1,964	2,082	747	781	626	7	1,574
Total.....	151,919	45,902	9,069,659	1,623,583	10,693,242	12,710	12,948	4,669	4,944	3,621	102	9,802

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Wheat.	Spring.	Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	Dairy Products.	Domestic cloths, in Yards.	
Coyett.....	679	1,207	732	3,576	1,117	16,990	115,334	1,551	3,197	29,648	70,239	1,550	150
Fayette.....	1,290	1,589	1,311	8,293	3,272	26,882	194,824	4,145	5,295	21,622	140,392	400	685
Junius.....	751	889	727	3,915	1,410	17,879	97,287	2,049	13,718	11,292	83,500	5,200	451
Lech.....	703	1,183	732	3,430	1,311	13,941	161,248	1,688	4,312	25,738	68,295	414	101
Ovid.....	1,888	393	807	3,908	1,107	16,129	161,841	1,711	3,534	25,738	60,118	700	282
Romulus.....	862	923	738	6,134	1,291	10,682	143,153	2,109	1,669	20,912	49,156	500	482
Seneca Falls.....	590	631	598	4,012	1,215	12,733	67,333	2,027	4,750	12,900	63,095	1,575	99
Typ.....	577	854	429	19,176	1,019	13,533	89,973	2,047	10,223	20,096	72,346	1,793	747
Varick.....	755	717	381	4,276	1,350	14,533	112,994	1,701	1,700	12,809	52,157	50	217
Waterloo.....	492	874	495	3,379	1,080	7,379	68,997	1,623	29,880	19,766	69,126	1,520	325
Total.....	7,497	9,890	7,136	47,544	17,562	159,563	1,083,124	26,539	72,644	17,578	705,674	13,812	3,215

¹ The first child born was a son of James M. Knight, in 1790.
² The waters of Lake Brock flow through the central swampy region are impregnated with earthy and vegetable matter, which gives to them the peculiar quality of coloring the heads of cotton bales of the mercantiles of sulphate and carbonate of lime resulting from the use of hard water.
³ The Waterloo Woolen Manufacturing Co. was organized in 1836 with a capital of \$150,000; 200 to 250 hinds are employed, 200,000 lbs. of wool are used, and 1,000,000 long shawls are annually manufactured. This is, next to the Bay State Mills, the largest shawl factory in America.
⁴ Among these establishments is a plaster mill, best of kind, and drydock, Cooper, tin, and sheet iron factories, a tanning mill, and washboard factory, and 2 cabinet and furniture shops.
⁵ Among the other early settlers were Job V. Gorham, from Ballston, (saratoga co.) who located upon the present site of the village, Salmon Dushow, from Saratoga co., came in about the same time. The first child born was John Smith, in 1788; the first marriage, that of Job Smith and Miriam Gorham, in 1790; and the first deaths, those of John Gregory and James Hill, two Revolutionary soldiers, who drew lots in this town, settled upon the property both died about 1808. Isaac Gorham taught the first school in 1810; Job V. Gorham kept the first inn about 1790; Charles Swatt, the first store, in 1815; and James S. Barlett the first mill, in 1790.
⁶ The census reports 6 churches in town; Presb., Prot. E., Ref. Prot. D., M. E., Disciples, and Friends.

STEBEN COUNTY.



This county was formed from Ontario, March 18, 1796, and named in honor of Baron Steuben. The 7th Range of Townships was annexed to Allegany co. March 11, 1808, the part in the fork of Crooked Lake to Ontario co. Feb. 25, 1814, a part of Dansville to Livingston co. Feb. 15, 1822, and a part to Schuyler co. April 7, 1851. It lies upon the s. border of the State, considerably w. of the center, is centrally distant 188 mi. from Albany, and contains 1425 sq. mi. Its surface mostly consists of ridges and high, rolling uplands, forming the northern continuation of the Alleghany Mts. The watershed between Lake Ontario and Susquehanna River extends from Allegany co. eastward across the N. part of the co. The deep valley of Crooked Lake breaks the continuity of the highlands

and extends 17 mi. s. w. from the head of the lake, connecting with the Conhocton Valley at Bath, and forming one of the numerous natural passes between the southern valleys and the Basin of Lake Ontario. The highlands occupying the s. w. corner of the co. also form a portion of the watershed, being drained by branches of Canisteo River on the e. and of Genesee River on the w. The highest summits in the co. are about 2,500 feet above tide.¹

The upland region has nearly a uniform elevation, with a slight inclination toward the s. It is intersected by numerous deep valleys, which have evidently been excavated by the action of water.² The formation of the steep hillsides which border upon these valleys is such as to prove conclusively that they were once united, and that a wide, rolling plateau spread over the region now so irregular and broken. The principal of these valleys are those of Canisteo and Conhocton Rivers, extending nearly s. w. and s. e. through the co. From these valleys numerous others diverge at nearly right angles and branch off into countless deep, crooked ravines, intersecting the plateau in every direction. The hills that border upon these valleys are usually steep and 300 to 600 feet high.

Conhocton River flows s. e. through near the center of the co. In high water it was once navigable for arks 14 mi. above Bath. It receives from the s. w. Neils, Bennetts, Campbells, Stockton, Michigan, and Stephens Creeks, and from the s. e. Twelve Mile, Ten Mile, Five Mile, (or Kanona), Mud,³ and Meads Creeks. Canisteo River flows through a valleys, w. of the Conhocton and nearly parallel to it. In freshets it rises 6 to 8 feet, and is then navigable for boats and arks about 40 mi. Its chief tributaries are Canacanda, Crosby, Purdy, Bennetts, Col. Bills, and Tuscarora Creeks, all from the s. w. Tioga River rises in Penn., flows s. through a deep, wild mountain valley, and unites with the Canisteo at Erwin, and with the Conhocton at Painted Post, from the latter place the combined stream taking the name of Chemung River.⁴ Canaseraga Creek, flowing s., drains the s. w. corner of the co.; and several small streams rising in the s. w. corner form branches of Genesee River. Crooked Lake lies along the s. e. border, in a deep valley nearly surrounded by steep hills 500 to 800 feet high. Little Lake lies in a shallow valley along the e. border of the town of Wayne. It discharges its waters s. into Mud Lake, and through Mud Creek into Conhocton River. Loon Lake, in Wayland, lies in a valley which is the southern continuation of the valley of Hemlock Lake in Livingston co. Still further s., in the same valley, is Mud Lake, a small sheet of water, the outlet of which flows s. and empties into the Conhocton.

The shales and sandstones of the Portage group outcrop in all the deep ravines in the s. part of the co. and in the w. bank of Crooked Lake. Elsewhere, the Chemung group composes most of the surface rocks. Near the State Line the highest hills are capped with a coarse, silicious conglomeration, which forms the floor of the coal measures.⁵ A feeble brine spring is found at La Grange,

¹ The following elevations have been determined, principally by actual surveys: Crooked Lake, 718 feet; Corning, 925; Village of Bath, 1,000; Hornellsville, 1,150; Arkport, 1,194; summit between Mud Lake and Bath, 1,570; summit between Bath and Arkport, 1,840; summit between Arkport and Anselica, 2,062; Trappsburgh Hills, 2,500.

² These valleys must have been excavated by more powerful currents of water than now flow through them; and their formation belongs to the drift period of geology.

³ Mud Creek is the outlet of Mud Lake, in Schuyler co. At the first settlement of the co. this stream was navigable, and arks were floated from Mud Lake down the creek, and the Conhocton to the Susquehanna, and thence to the Edinboro market. Since the clearing of the forests, this stream has entirely failed

for purposes of navigation, and now, in summer, it is almost dry.

⁴ These streams were all much larger, before the destruction of the forests. In time of high water, the only outlet is into them as being still in the main to be seen.

⁵ The rocks of this coarse conglomerate are shaly, and not fit for use. They are of the same age as the mudstone of Bath, as a shaly fragment of the latter is found in a prominent rock near the village of Hornellsville, in W. Ball, Canisteo, and 13 mi. from the summit of the high hills above mentioned, and 13 mi. s. w. At Arkport, in Dutchess, and at Trappsburgh, are fossils of the same which belong to the same period. *Geol. Rep. N. Y.*, pp. 48, 49.

and sulphur springs in Campbell, Jasper, and Urbana. The soil in general is composed of detritus of the adjacent rocks, and is better adapted to grazing than tillage. Upon the intervalles along the larger streams the soil is a fertile alluvium. The extensive flats upon the Chemung are among the finest agricultural lands in the State. Agriculture forms the chief occupation of the people. Grain is largely produced on the alluvial lands, and stock is extensively raised on the uplands. Stock and wool growing and dairying are the principal branches of agriculture pursued. Lumbering is still extensively carried on,—though it is gradually decreasing. The manufactures are principally confined to lumber, articles of wool, and the heavier and coarser products necessary to an agricultural region.

The co. is divided into the northern and southern Jury Districts, the co. buildings being respectively situated at Bath and Corning.¹ The courthouse at Bath is a commodious brick building, erected in 1828.² The jail is built of wood and closely surrounded by other buildings. The cells for prisoners are in the basement, and are not provided with any means of ventilation. Its arrangements show a culpable neglect and an entire disregard of the general sentiments of the co. and of the age. The co. clerk's office is permanently located at Bath. The courthouse at Corning is a fine brick edifice, erected in 1853-54 at a cost of \$14,000. The jail at Corning was erected at the same time. The courts are held alternately at Bath and Corning. The co. poorhouse is located upon a farm of 214 acres about 2 mi. s. e. of Bath Village.³ The average number of inmates is 75; and they are supported at an average weekly cost of \$1.00 each. The farm yields a revenue of about \$2,000. No instruction is afforded: but the children of proper age are bound out.

The New York & Erie R. R. enters the co. from Chemung and extends along the valleys of the Chemung, Tioga, and Canisteo Rivers to Hornellsville, and the Canacadea to the w. border of the co. It passes through Corning, Erwin, Addison, Rathbone, Cameron, Canisteo, and Hornellsville.⁴ The Buffalo, N. Y. & E. R. R. extends s. w. from Corning up the Conhocton Valley, through Erwin, Campbell, Bath, Avoca, Conhocton, and Wayland, to the s. border of the co. This road intersects the Genesee Valley R. R. at Avon, the N. Y. Central at Batavia, the Buffalo & New York City at Attica, and the N. Y. & Erie at Corning. The Hornellsville Division of the Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. extends s. w. up the valley of the Canisteo from Hornellsville, passing through that town and the s. w. corner of Dansville. The Blossburg & Corning R. R. extends from Corning, through Erwin and Lindley, s. along the Tioga Valley to the Blossburg coal region. Crooked Lake is navigated by steam and canal boats, and forms a link in the chain of the internal water communication of the State. It is united with the Erie Canal at Montezuma by Crooked Lake Canal, Seneca Lake, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals. The Chemung Canal navigable feeder extends from Corning e. to Horseheads, in Chemung co. Considerable lumber is floated down the rivers and finds a market at Philadelphia and Baltimore. These various works of internal improvement afford ample facilities for the transportation of goods and passengers, and bring the farm products of the co. into close proximity to the Eastern markets.

Six newspapers are published in the co.⁵

¹ Upon the organization of the co. in 1796, the co. buildings were located at Bath. A wood courthouse, one and a half stories high, with two wings, was erected the same year. It was removed in 1828 and the present brick courthouse erected. About the time of the erection of the first courthouse, a jail was built of hewn logs, which was superseded by the erection of the present jail in 1846. By an act of the Legislature, passed July 19, 1863, the co. was divided into two jury districts, and the co. buildings for the southern district were located at Corning.

² The first co. officers were William Kersey, *First Judge*; Abraham Bradley and Eleazar Lindley, *Associate Judges*; Geo. D. Cooper, *Co. Clerk*; William Dunn, *Sheriff*; and Stephen Ross, *Surrogate*.

³ This establishment consisted of 3 buildings,—one of brick and two of wood,—containing altogether 31 rooms. In Sept. 18-9, the two frame buildings were burned, and 6 persons, inmates of the establishment, perished in the flames.

⁴ This road was opened to Corning, Jan. 1, 1849, and to Hornellsville, Sept. 3 of the same year.

⁵ *The Bath Gazette and Genesee Advertiser*, the first paper published in Western New York, was established at Bath by Wm. Kersey and James Edlie in 1796, and was continued several years. In 6 months from its first issue its circulation had reached 1000 copies.

The Steuben and Allegany Patriot was started at Bath in 1815 by Benj. Smead, and was continued until 1822. It was then changed to

The Farmer's Advocate and Steuben Advertiser. In 1849 it passed into the hands of William C. Rhoades, and in 1857 into those of P. S. Donahoe, by whom it is now published as

The Steuben Farmers' Advocate.

The Farmer's Gazette was commenced at Bath in 1816 by David Runney.

The Steuben Messenger was started at Bath, April 17, 1825, by David Runney, and was published by him, Saml. M. Edlie, Wm. P. Aguel, and Chas. Adams successively until 1834, when its name was changed to

The Constitutionalist, and its publication was continued successively by R. J. Underhill, Whitmore & Van Valkenburgh, and Dowe & Richards, and by the last named firm as

The Steuben Democrat, until 1841. The paper was then suspended. In 1848 it was renewed by L. J. Beech, and in 1849 it was transferred to Geo. H. Bidwell, by whom the publication was continued until 1852.

The Steuben Wlog was published at Bath during the political campaign of 1828, by William M. Swain.

The Steuben Courier was established at Bath in 1843 by Hall & Whittemore. It is now published by H. H. Hall.

The Temperance Gem was published at Bath in 1854, by Jenny and Caroline Runney.

The Addison Record was published in Addison by Isaac D. Booth from 1840 to 1842, and in 1849 by Dryden & Peck.

The Addison Advocate was published by H. D. Dyer in 1848-49.

The Voice of the Nation was commenced at Addison by R. Denton in 1852. In 1855 the paper passed to Anthony L. Underhill, by whom it was published until 1856, when it was removed to Bath and its name changed to

The Steuben American, and its publication continued until May, 1857.

The Canisteo Express was published at Addison in 1850 by T. Messenger.

Steben co. was all included in the Phelps and Gorham Purchase. It was sold by Phelps and Gorham to Robert Morris, who conveyed it to Sir Wm. Pulteney and others, in London. The territory was surveyed into townships, at 18 and 20 cts. per acre. The first settlements were made in 1787-90, by immigrants from Wyoming, Penn., who located upon Chemung River, in the s. l. part of the co. These early settlers were originally from Conn. About 1790, settlements commenced in the w. part, adjoining Yates co. In 1792-93, Capt. Chas. Williamson, agent of the Pulteney estate, commenced a settlement at Bath. He was accompanied by a large number of Scotch and German immigrants; and under his energetic and liberal policy the settlement progressed with great rapidity. The greater part of the early settlers came from Penn. by way of Susquehanna and Chemung Rivers. Subsequently large numbers came from Eastern New York, New England, and New Jersey.² The co. was divided by the Court of General Sessions, in 1796, into 6 towns, viz.: Bath, Canisteo, Dansville, Fredericton, Middletown, and Painted Post, comprising the territory now forming 31 towns of this co. and parts of Allegany, Yates, Livingston, and Schuyler cos. In 1790 the population was 168; in 1800 it was 1,788; and in 1855, 62,965. In extent of territory and in agricultural wealth it now ranks among the first cos. in the State.³

ADDISON⁴—was formed, as “Middletown,” in March, 1796. Its name was changed April 6, 1808. A part of Troupsburgh was taken off in 1808, Cameron in 1822, a part of Woodhull in 1828, and a part of Rathbone in 1856. It lies upon the s. border of the co., just n. of the center. The surface is mostly a hilly upland, broken by the valley of the Canisteo and its branches. The principal valley is about 1½ mi. wide and is bordered by steep hillsides 300 to 400 feet high. The principal streams are Canisteo River, and the Tuscarora, Elks Lick, and Goodhue Creeks. Goodhue Lake, covering an area of about 500 acres, lies in the s. w. corner of the town. The soil is principally a clay loam, with strips of gravel and alluvium upon the streams. **Addison**, p. v., situated on Canisteo River, contains 3 churches, a bank, several mills and manufacturing establishments. Pop. about 1,300. **South Addison** (p. v.) contains 18 dwellings. **Addison Hill** is a p. o.

The Addison Journal was started in 1851 by R. Denton, and was removed to Allegany co. in 1862.

The Adeline Democrat was commenced by Chas. J. Phelps in 1853, and was merged in *The Voice of the Nation* in 1854.

The Addison Advertiser, established in 1858 by E. M. Johnson & Henry Baldwin, is still published.

The Canisvond Elogsbury Advocate was commenced at Corning in 1840 by Chas. Adams. In 1841 it passed into the hands of Henry H. Hull, by whom it was merged, in 1843, in the *Steben Courier*, at Bath.

The Corning Journal was commenced by Thomas Messenger in May, 1847. In 1851 it passed to A. W. McDowell and G. W. Pratt, and in 1852 to Dr. Pratt, its present publisher.

The Corning Sun was started in 1853 by M. M. Pomeroy and P. C. Van Gelder. In 1854 Rev. Ira Brown became the publisher, and changed its name to

The Flour's Southern Tar Lumber and Corning Sun, and continued it until 1856.

The United States Farmer was published at Corning in the spring of 1856.

The Corning Democrat was established in 1857 by Chas. T. Houston. It is now published by Frank B. Brown.

The Painted Post Gazette was started by — Fairchild in 1846, and continued 1 year.

The Painted Post Herald was published by Hawley & Bennett from 1848 to 1850.

The Hornellsville Tribune was commenced in Nov. 1851, by Edwin Burch. It is now published by E. Hough & Son.

The National American was established at Hornellsville in 1856 by C. M. Harmon. In Nov. 1858, it was sold to Chas. A. Knepp, and its name changed to the

Canisteo Valley Journal.

A paper was published for a time at Hammond-port, on Crooked Lake.

1 Capt. Williamson was a Scotchman, and an officer in the British 24th regiment of infantry during the period of the Revolution; but he did not serve in the war, in consequence of having been made a prisoner by the French while crossing the Atlantic.

2 A large proportion of the first settlers upon the Canisteo were from Penn. and had within them a gossily infusion of that boisterous spirit and love of rough play for which the free and manly sons of the backwoods are everywhere famous. On the Susquehanna frontier, before the Revolution, had arisen an athletic, scuffling, wrestling race, lovers of hard blows, sharpshooters, and runners, who delighted in nothing more than in

those ancient sports by which the locks and lunds of all stout hearted youths have been tested since the days of Hercules. The eating of bears, the drinking of grog, the day and night bonny, venison, and all the invigorating diet of the hunters; the hewing down of forests, the paddling of canoes, the hunting of savages, all combined to form a generation of venison and forests daring, rife, and free. Canisteo was a sportsman in this stout stock, and on the generous river flats flourished with amazing vigor. Every thing that could eat, drink, and waste was welcome. — Turk or Tuscarora, Anak or Anthony, Logan, Blue Beard or Blunderbore. A back hold with a rifle would not have been declined, nor a drinking match with a proscriber. Since the Canisteos never has there been better sported, or a "half-bred" tribe. To many of the settlers in other parts of the country, who emigrated from the districts only to the East and South, these boisterous foreigners were objects of astonishment. When "Canisteo" went abroad, the publishers of found it out. On the Continent they were by and by, as the Six Nations, and, to the amusement and wonder of young Europeans, would sometimes visit at both being of a good disposition, and sit all day, singing, telling stories, and drinking grog, and never get drunk, nay, till. To the stud and advent they were Arabic, caraballs, Biberons, &c. In the settlements, the elements of the olden world, as it were, were only to visits of necessity; but among the children of Canisteo in hand, and gave the settlement a nationality through the land which few striking villages ever met the people of the world. It was pretty well understood over all the country that the mountains of Steuben, in the midst of the great wilderness tract of the wilderness, by a certain wing of the Canisteos had been taken possession of by some very shrewd and bold whooping Mamelukes or Tartars no one could probably ever have supposed, and obstreperous burlier would not let anybody else settle the settlement. — *M. Moore, Hist. Steuben County, p. 118.*

3 This co. sympathized to some extent in the feelings of the late that prevailed throughout the U. S. and England, but these feelings were not so strong as they were in some instances, but in no instance were the passions of the country so completely or abnormally excited, and armed as they were, as they were for the interest of the free men of the world. There was, however, a little interest felt by the Canisteos in this matter, and the the of reaching the great first settlement from their land, and the heavy burden of debts, interest, and other things, payments, perhaps, not always borne with patience, have been gradually discharged, until but a comparatively small amount remains.

4 Named in honor of Joseph Addison, the English author called "Tuscarora" by the early settlers.

The first settlement was made by Samuel Rice, in 1791.¹ The first church (M. E.) was organized in 1827, at East Hill.²

AVOCA³—was formed from Bath, Cohocton, Howard, and Wheeler, April 12, 1843. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the center of the co. The surface is mostly a broken upland, divided into two ridges by the valley of the Cohocton. The declivities of the hills are steep, and their summits are about 400 feet above the river. The streams are Cohocton River and its tributaries Twelve Mile and Ten Mile Creeks from the s., and Bennetts and Neils Creeks from the s. w. The valley of the river is about 1½ mile wide. The soil is a clayey and gravelly loam. **Avoca**, (p. v.) situated in the valley of the Cohocton, is a station on the B., N. Y. & E. R. R. It contains 2 churches, an iron foundery, and a flouring mill. Pop. 301. **Wallace** (p. o.) is a station on the B., N. Y. & E. R. R. The first settlement was made in 1800, by Michael Buchanan.⁴ There are 2 churches in town; Bap. and M. E.

BATH⁵—was formed March 18, 1796. Pulteney was taken off in 1808, a part of Howard and Cohocton in 1812, a part of Wheeler in 1820, Urbana in 1822, a part of Avoca in 1843, and a part of Cohocton in 1852. A part of Urbana was annexed April 26, 1839. It lies a little s. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is broken and hilly. The Cohocton Valley, extending s. e. through the center, divides the town into two nearly equal parts. The s. half is a hilly upland, and the s. half consists of a series of wide valleys broken by several steep and isolated hills. The streams are Cohocton River and its tributaries Five Mile and Mud Creeks from the s., and Campbells and Stocktons Creeks from the s. The Crooked Lake Valley extends s. w., and opens into the Cohocton Valley at the village of Bath, 340 feet above the lake. The soil is chiefly a gravelly and clayey loam, with a deep alluvium in the valleys. **Bath**, (p. v.) incorp. April 12, 1816, is situated upon the s. bank of the Cohocton. It is a half-shire of the co. It commands the trade of a rich agricultural district and has a manufacturing business of considerable importance. It contains the co. buildings, 6 churches, 2 banks, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. 2,012. **Kanona**,⁶ (p. v.) s. w. of Bath, a station on the B., N. Y. & E. R. R., contains 2 churches and 40 houses; and **Savona**,⁷ (p. v.) s. e. of Bath, a station on the same r. r., contains 2 churches and 232 inhabitants; **Sonora** (p. v.) contains 1 church and 20 houses. The first settlement was made at Bath Village, in 1793, by Charles Williamson, land agent for the Pulteney estate, with 15 families, mostly Scotch and Germans.⁸ The first settled minister was Rev. John Niles, who moved to the town in 1807.⁹

BRADFORD¹⁰—was formed from "Jersey," (now Orange, Schuyler co.) April 20, 1836. A part was annexed to Orange, April 17, 1854. It lies near the center of the e. border of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valley of Mud Creek. Mud Lake, near the e. border, in Schuyler co., is 1,100 feet above tide, and the summits of the hills are about 600 feet above the lake. The soil is generally a gravelly and clayey loam and best adapted to pasturage. **Bradford**, (p. v.) on the outlet of Mud Lake, in the s. e. part of the town, contains 1 church and a grist-mill and has a pop. of 260. **South Bradford** (p. v.) contains 1 church and 20 houses.

¹ Among the first settlers were Elisha Gilbert, Saml. and Reuben Sears, John and Isaac Martin, Wm. Wombough, Wm. R. Jones, Israel Chamney, Jesse Rowley, Amos Carr, and Amos Towley. The first birth was that of Stephen Rice; the first marriage, that of Brown Gillespie and Miss Gilbert; and the first death, that of James Martin. Wm. Wombough built the first sawmill, in 1805, and the first grist-mill, in 1806. The first store was kept by Samuel Smith, and the first inn by Reuben Sears.

² The census reports 8 churches in town; 3 M. E., Bap., F. W. Bap., Prot. E., Presb., and E. C.

³ Probably named from Tom Moore's "Sweet Vale of Avoca." The early settlers called the place "Barbours," in the "Light Mile Tract."

⁴ James Moore, Joel Collier, Asa Phillips, James McWhorter, Emily McClure, Daniel McKenzie, Abraham Towner, Jonathan Tilt, A. James Babcock, John Banble, Richard and John Van Banker, Eleazer Tucker, — Moody, Henry and Allen Smith, James DAVIS and Samuel W. Burdum were among the first settlers. Michael Buchanan 21 was born in 1809; Michael Buchanan died in 1811, and James McWhorter and widow Buchanan were married in 1812. Eleazer Tucker built the first sawmill and Jonathan Tilt the first grist-mill in 1827. Joel Collier kept the first inn, in 1808, and Abner Simmons the first store, in 1820.

⁵ Name from Lady Bath, only child and heiress of Sir Wm. Pembroke, of London. She was succeeded July 16, 1808, by Sir John L. Johnson, of Scotland, who appointed Robert Troup agent. His Indian name was Tanghmagunda.—*M. Masters's Hist. Steuben*, pp. 111, 112.

⁶ Formerly "Kennedyville" p. o., from a resident named Kennedy.

⁷ Formerly "Mud Creek" p. o. Dingald and Charles Cameron, Thos. McTeaf, Hector McKenzie, Andrew Smith, Geo. McClure, James McDonald, Henry McElwee, James Reese, Robert Campbell, and William Dunn settled in the town in 1793; and Wm. Kersey, John Wilson, Geo. D. Cooper, Daniel McKenzie and Gustavus and Brown Gillespie soon after. Charles Williamson Dunn born in 1795, was the first male child born in town. The first saw and grist mills were built in 1793, by Charles Williamson; and the first inn was kept the same year, by John McTeaf.

The proprietors of the Pulteney estate indulged in visions of boundless wealth to result from the settlement of their lands. They supposed that the natural system to mark out the rich "Glenose country" was down the Susquehanna, and that a city might be founded upon some of the headwaters of that stream which would command the entire trade of the West. After a survey of the region, the present site of Bath was selected as the location of the future city. Every inducement was held out to lure settlers; and for several years the markets of Bath proved a mine of wealth to the few who raised more grain than enough for their own use. Williamson erected a theater within a few years after the first settlement, in anticipation of the future metropolitan character of the place. A race course was also established, which for many years attracted sportsmen from all parts of the county. The golden visions of civic grandeur were never realized.

⁸ The census reports 9 churches in town; 3 Presb., 2 Bap., 2 M. E., Prot. E., and R. C. ⁹ Named from Gen. Bradford.

The first settlement was made in 1793, by Frederick Bartles and John Hervey, from New Jersey.¹ Rev. E. Sanford was the first preacher in town; and Rev. Mr. Lazelle, (Bap.,) who settled in town in 1816, was the first settled minister. There are 2 churches in town; Bap. and M. E.

CAMERON²—was formed from Addison, April 16, 1822. Thurston was taken off in 1844, and a part of Rathbone in 1856. It lies a little s. of the center of the co. Its surface is a high, rolling upland, broken by the deep valley of Canisteo River, which flows s. e. through near the center of the town. The soil is a clayey and gravelly loam. **Camerton**, (p. v.,) on the Canisteo, is a station on the Erie R. R. and contains 2 churches and 35 houses; **West Camerton** (p. v.,) contains 1 church and 15 houses. **North Camerton** is a p. o. The first settlement was made in 1800, by Richard Hadley, Phineas Green, Samuel Baker, and Ira Pratt.³ Rev. Ira Bronson (M. E.) was the first settled preacher. The census reports 5 churches.⁴

CAMPBELL⁵—was formed from Hornby, April 15, 1831. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface consists of high, broken ridges, separated by the valleys of the streams. The declivities of the hills are generally steep and their summits are 300 to 500 feet above the valleys. The streams are Conhocton River, flowing s. e. through the w. part of the town, and its tributaries Wolf Run, McNutt Run, Meads Creek, Dry Run, and Stephens and Michigan Creeks. The valley of the river is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide. The soil is a clayey and gravelly loam upon the highlands and a rich alluvium in the valleys. **Campbelltown**, (p. v.,) on the Conhocton, is a station on the B., N. Y. & E. R. R., and contains 1 church, 3 sawmills, a flouring mill, 2 tanneries, and about 20 houses. **Curtis** is a station on the same r. r. Settlement was commenced in 1800.⁶ The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1831; Rev. B. B. Smith was the first settled pastor. There are 2 churches in town; Presb. and M. E.

CANISTEO—was formed in March, 1796. A part of Troupsburgh was taken off in 1808, Hornellsville in 1820, and parts of Greenwood and Jasper in 1827. A part was annexed to Troupsburgh in 1818. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the center of the co. The surface is mostly a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of the streams. Canisteo River flows eastward through the n. part of the town. Its valley is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide and is bordered by steep hillsides 400 feet high. From the s. the river receives Bennetts and Col. Bills Creeks, which also flow through deep valleys bordered by steep hills. The soil is generally a clayey and gravelly loam. **Canisteo**, (p. v.,) on Bennetts Creek, in the w. part of the town, is a station on the N. Y. & Erie R. R., and contains 2 churches, a flouring mill, a tannery, and 60 houses; **Crosbyville**, (p. v.,) a station on the Erie R. R., contains 1 church and 20 houses. **Center Canisteo** (p. o.) is a hamlet of 10 houses. **Bennetts Creek** is a p. o. in the s. w. part. The first settlement was made in 1789, by Uriah Stephens, Sen., from Conn.⁷ The first preacher—Rev. Geo. Spaulding—settled in town in 1805. There are 3 churches in town.⁸

CATON—was formed from "Painted Post," (now Corning,) as "Wormly," March 28, 1839, and its name was changed April 3, 1840. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, more nearly level than most towns in the co. A considerable portion is yet covered with forests. The streams are small brooks, flowing northward. The soil is a clayey and shaly loam. Lumber is extensively manufactured. **Caton**, (p. v.,) near the center of the town, contains 3 churches and 34 houses. A temporary settlement was made in town in 1814, by Joseph and Charles Wolcott; but the first permanent settlement was made in 1819, by Isaac Rowley, from Bradford co., Penn.⁹ The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1832; and the Rev. Benj. Harrou was the first settled pastor.¹⁰

¹ Among the first settlers were John Heming, Saml. S. Camp, Abram Rosenberg, Henry Switzer, John Schrummer, Thomas Rolls, Michael Scott, Daniel Bradford, Henry Astelle, Ezekiel Sokett, and — Smith. The first birth was that of a daughter of John Hervey, in 1793; and the first death, that of Mrs. Thos. Rolls, in Aug. 1803. Frederick Bartles built the first saw and grist mill, about 1795; and Frederick and Charles Bartles opened the first store, about 1800, and the first inn, in 1806. The first school was taught by — Smith, in 1810.

² Named from Buzzell Cameron, an agent of the Pulteney estate. — *M. E. Steuben*, p. 116.

³ Joseph Butler, John Senter, and John Hollet were early settlers. The first gristmill was built by Saml. Baker; the first inn was kept by John H. Holt; and the first store, by Andrew G. Erwin.

⁴ M. E., Presb., and Christian.

⁵ Named from the Campbell family, who were early and prominent settlers.

⁶ The first settlers were Samuel Calkins, Elias Williams, Joseph Wolcott, Rev. Robert Campbell and his son Archibald. The first birth was that of Bradford Campbell; the first marriage, that of Asa Milklin and Rachael Campbell; and the first death, that of Frederick Stewart, in 1836. Campbell & Stephens

built the first sawmill, and Campbell & Knox the first gristmill. Robert Campbell kept the first inn, and Frederick Stewart the first store.

⁷ Col. John Stevens, Benj. Crosby, Arthur Erwin, Solomon Bennett, Joel Thomas, Uriah Stephens, Jr., Jedediah Stephens, Wm. Baker, James Hadley, John Stephens, W. S. Thomas, Isaac and Israel Jones, and Asa DeWitt were among the early settlers. The first birth was that of Oliver Stephens; the first marriage, that of Richard Crosby and Hannah Baker; and the first death, that of Henry Stephens. Solomon Bennett built the first gristmill and kept the first store; and Jedediah Stephens kept the first inn.

⁸ Presb., M. E., and F. W. Bap.

⁹ Stephen and Simon Hurd settled in the town in 1821; Solomon Tarbox in 1822; and T. P. Babcock, Edward Robbins, and Henry Miner in 1823. The first birth was that of Shepard Hurd; the first marriage, that of Oliver Woodworth and Elizabeth Hurd; and the first death, that of a child of John Howe. Bennett & Erwin built the first gristmill; Samuel Wolcott kept the first inn, and Wm. H. Erwin the first store, and Edward Robbins ran the first school.

¹⁰ The census reports 3 churches; Presb., Bap., and M. E.

COHOCTON—was formed from Bath and Dansville, June 18, 1812. A part of Avoca was taken off in 1843, and a part of Wayland in 1848. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the center. The surface is mostly a hilly upland, separated into ridges by deep and narrow valleys. The principal streams are Cohocton River, flowing southerly through the center, and its tributaries. The soil is generally a slaty and gravelly loam. **Liberty**, (Cohocton p. o.), on the Cohocton, is a station on the B., N. Y. & E. R. R. and contains 2 churches. Pop. 200. **North Cohocton** (p. v.) contains 1 church and 30 houses. **Bloods**,¹ a hamlet, is a station on the r. r., 1 mi. from North Cohocton. The first settlement was made in 1796, by Richard Hooker and Joseph Bivin.² Rev. Elisha Brownson, (Bap.,) the first settled minister, removed to the town in 1811. The census reports 4 churches in town; 3 M. E. and Presb.

CORNING³—was formed, as "*Painted Post*,"⁴ March 18, 1796. Its name was changed March 31, 1852. Erwin and Hornby were taken off in 1826, and "*Wormly*" (now Caton) in 1839. A part was annexed to Erwin in 1856. It lies on the e. border of the co., s. of the center. The wide valley of Chemung River, extending s. w. and s. e. through the center of the town, and several lateral valleys, divide the uplands into rounded hills and narrow ridges. Its streams are Borden, Post, Narrows, Clump Foot, and Winfield Creeks, tributaries of Chemung River. The soil upon the hills is a heavy, slaty loam, and in the valleys a fine quality of sandy and gravelly loam, occasionally intermixed with clay. **Corning**, (p. v.) incorp. Sept. 6, 1848, is situated on the s. bank of Chemung River, in the w. part of the town. It is a half-shire of the co. The Chemung Canal, the Blossburg & Corning R. R., and the B., N. Y. & E. R. R. terminate here: and the village is an important station on the N. Y. & Erie R. R. It contains 5 churches, 2 newspaper establishments, 2 banks, a State arsenal, and several mills and manufacturing establishments, and commands an extensive and constantly increasing trade.⁵ Pop. 3,626. **Knoxville**,⁶ opposite Corning, contains 2 churches and a pop. of 628. **Gibson** lies on the s. bank of the Chemung, 1 mi. e. of Corning. Pop. 428. **Centerville** contains 25 houses. **East Painted Post** is a p. o. The first settlement was made near the village of Corning, in 1788, by Frederick Calkins and Benj. Eaton.⁷ The first religious services were conducted by John Warren, in 1793. There are 7 churches in town.⁸

DANSVILLE⁹—was formed in March, 1796. Parts of Cohocton and Howard were taken off in 1812, a part of Wayland in 1848, and of Fremont in 1854. A part was annexed to Sparta in 1822, and a part of Cohocton was re-annexed April 26, 1834. It is the n. town upon the w. border of the co. The surface is mostly an upland, divided into ridges by the narrow valleys of small streams. The declivities of the hills are steep and their summits are 300 to 400 feet above the valleys. The streams are head branches of Canasota Creek, flowing n. w., and of Canisteo River, flowing s. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam in the e. and s., and gravel underlaid by hardpan in the s. w.

¹ Named from Calvin Blood. This is rendered an important station upon the r. r. from its connection with the Canadigua Lake Route. A daily line of stages runs to Naples, at the head of the lake, and a steamer plies daily between the latter place and Canadigua.

² James and Anna Woodward settled in the town not long after; Joseph Chamberlain, in 1805; and Saml. Chamberlain, Capt. Jonas Cleland, Joseph Shattuck, Horace Fowler, and ——— Eddy, in 1806; Timothy Sherman, James Bernard, Saml. Rhoades, Jesse Atwood, Isaac Morphouse, and Chas. Burlington were also early settlers. The first marriage was that of Jos. Bivin and Sarah Hooker, in 1798; and the first birth, that of Bethiah Hooker, their child, in 1800. The first death was that of Richard Hooker, Feb. 10, 1801. Jonas Cleland built the first saw and grist mills, in 1808; and Jos. Shattuck kept the first inn, in 1809. Sophia Trumbull taught the first school, in 1810.

³ Named from Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany.

⁴ In the summer of 1779, a party of Tories and Indians, under the command of a loyalist named McDonald, returned from an excursion into the Susquehanna settlements, bringing with them many of their number wounded. At the confluence of Tioga and Cohocton Rivers, Captain Montour, son of the famous Queen Catherine, a chief of great promise, died of his wounds. His corse was buried him by the riverside, and planted above his grave a post on which were painted various symbols and rude devices. This monument was known throughout the Genesee Forest as "*The Painted Post*." It was a landmark well known to all the Six Nations, and was often visited by their braves and chiefs. This account of the origin of the Painted Post was given to Benj. Patterson, the hunter, by a man named Taggart, who was carried to Fort Niagara a prisoner by McDonald's party, and was a witness of the funeral of Capt. Montour, or at least was in the encampment at the mouth of the Tioga at the time of his death. Col. Harper, of Herpersfield, the well known chief of the frontier militia of New York in the Revolution, informed

Judge Knox, of Knoxville, in this co., that the Painted Post was erected over the grave of a chief who was wounded at the battle of the "Hog-Back" and brought in a canoe to the head of the Chemung, where he died. It was well understood by the early settlers that this monument was erected in memory of some distinguished warrior who had been wounded in one of the border battles of the Revolution and afterward died at this place. The post stood for many years after the settlement of the co.; and the story goes that it rotted down at the butt, and was preserved in the bar room of a tavern till about the year 1810 and then mysteriously disappeared. It is also said to have been swept away in a freshet.—*McMasters's Hist. Steuben*. *Sinn's Hist. Scholastic*, p. 233.

⁵ In 1852, 40,000 tons of Blossburg coal, brought by the Blossburg & Corning R. R., were transhipped at this place, and 50,000,000 feet of lumber were exported.

⁶ Named from Judge John Knox, of this town.

⁷ Benj. and Peleg Gorton, Jr., Ephraim Patterson and his sons Ichabod and Stephen, Bradford Eggleston, Justus Wolcott, Elias, William, and Henry McGinnick, Hezekiah Thurler, Jonathan Cook, Samuel Colgrove, and Eli and Eldad Mend settled in the town in 1790-91-92; Jonathan and Warren Rowley in 1794; James Turner and Caleb Wolcott in 1795; George McCulloch and Benj. Patterson in 1796; and Nehemiah Hubbell in 1798. The first birth was that of James Calkins, Nov. 24, 1790; the first marriage, that of Benj. Gorton and Rachel Wolcott, in 1794; and the first death, that of Ichabod Patterson, in Aug. 1794. Ichabod Patterson built the first sawmill, and Jas. Henderson the first gristmill, both in 1793; Benj. Eaton kept the first store, in 1791, and Benj. Patterson the first inn, in 1798. The first school was taught by Samuel Colgrove, in 1793.

⁸ 2 Bap., 2 M. E., Prot., E. Presb., and R. C.

⁹ Named from Daniel P. Faulkner, an early and spirited citizen, known as "Captain Dan."—*McMasters's Hist. Steuben Co.*, p. 309.

Rogersville (South Dansville p.o.) contains 2 churches, an academy,¹ and a female seminary.² Pop. 200. **Barns**, a station on the B. & N. Y. City R.R., has about 15 houses. **Dotys Corners** is a p.o. The first settlement was made in 1804, by Isaac Sterling and Samuel Gilson.³ The census reports 6 churches.⁴

ERWIN⁵—was formed from "Painted Post," Jan. 27, 1823. Lindley was taken off in 1857, and a part of Corning was annexed in 1856. It lies w. of Corning, in the s.e. part of the co. Its surface is about equally divided between high, rolling uplands and the low valleys of streams. The summits of the hills are 400 to 600 feet above the valleys. Tioga and Canistota Rivers unite in the s.e. part of the town, and Tioga and Conhocton Rivers in the s.w., forming the Chemung River. The valleys of these streams are 1 to 2 mi. wide. The soil upon the hills is a shaly and clayey loam, and in the valleys it is a fine quality of alluvium. Nearly three-fourths of the surface is yet covered with forests. The lumber trade is extensively pursued. **Painted Post**, (p. v.) situated at the junction of Conhocton and Tioga Rivers, is a station on the Erie R.R. and the B., N. Y. & E. R.R. It contains 2 churches, a bank, an iron foundry and machine shop, a tannery, and a flouring mill.⁶ Pop. 777. **Coopers Plains** (p. v.) is a station on the B., N. Y. & E. R.R. and contains 1 church. Pop. 293. Wm. Harris, an Indian trader, settled at Painted Post in 1787.⁷ The census reports 4 churches.⁸

FREMONT⁹—was formed from Hornellsville, Dansville, Wayland, and Howard, Nov. 17, 1854. It is an interior town, lying n.w. of the center of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, forming a part of the dividing ridge between Canistota and Conhocton Rivers. Its streams are small brooks. The soil is chiefly a shaly loam, derived from the disintegration of the surface rocks. **Fremont Center** (Stephens Mills p.o.) and **Haskinville** (p.o.) are hamlets; and **Big Creek** is a p.o. The first settlement was made in 1812, by Job B. Rathbun, Amos Baldwin, and Sylvester Buck.¹⁰ The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Ford, in 1814. There is but 1 church (M. E.) in town.

GREENWOOD—was formed from Troupsburgh and Canistota, Jan. 24, 1827. West Union was taken off in 1845, and a part of Jasper was annexed in 1848. It lies upon the w. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface is mostly a rolling upland. Bennetts Creek flows northerly through the e. part of the town, in a valley 400 to 600 feet below the summits of the hills. The soil is a gravelly and clayey loam. **Greenwood**, (p. v.) on Bennetts Creek, contains 1 church and 35 houses; and **Rough and Ready** (p. v.) 12 houses. **West Greenwood** is a p.o. The first settlement was made in 1820, by Christian Cobey and John H., Ezra, and Phineas Stephens.¹¹ The census reports 3 churches.¹²

HARTSVILLE—was formed from Hornellville, Feb. 7, 1844. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the center. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by several deep valleys. Purdy Creek flows e. through the n. part, and the valley of Bennetts Creek extends along the r. border. These creeks are bordered by steep hillsides 400 to 600 feet high. The soil is a shaly and clayey loam. **Hartsville Center**, (Purdy Creek p.o.) on Purdy Creek, near the center of the town, contains 15 houses. The first settlement was made in 1800, by Benj. Brookins.¹³ There is no church in town.

¹ The Rogersville Academy was organized in 1849, and the buildings were erected in 1852.

² The Rogersville Union Seminary.

³ Among the first settlers were James, John, and Major Jon. s. Frederick Fry, William Ganoag, Thos. and Nathaniel Brayton, Thos. de Heekin, Thos. and John Best, Joshua Healey, Charles Oliver, Joseph Phelps, Elisha Robinson, William C. Rogers, and Jesse Bridges. Robert Fuller built the first saw-mill, in 1820, and Jandy & Miller the first grist-mill, in 1825. Isaac Sterling kept the first inn, in 1806. The first school was taught by James Jones in 1811.

⁴ 2 Bap., and 1 each Presb., M. E., Univ., and R. C.

⁵ Named from Col. Arthur Erwin, of Bucks co., Penn., an officer in the Revolutionary War, by whom the township was purchased of Phelps and Gorham.

⁶ One mi. w. of Painted Post is a saw, shingle, and planing mill, that gives employment to 75 men, and turns out \$,000,000 to \$1,000,000 feet of lumber per annum.

⁷ David Fuller, Eli Mead, and — Van Nye settled in the town in 1791-92; and Samuel, Frank, and Arthur Erwin, Capt. Howell Bull, and John E. Evans, in 1800-01-02. Samuel Erwin built the first saw-mill, in 1820, and the first grist-mill, in 1823; and David Fuller kept the first inn, in 1792. The first school was taught by John E. Evans, in 1812.

⁸ 2 Bap., Presb., and M. E.

⁹ Named in honor of Col. John C. Fremont

¹⁰ John A. Buck, Joel Everett, and Isid. Atherton settled in the town in 1813-14; — Taylor and Fran. s. Buck, in 1815; and Solomon and Levi G. Coe, Robert Kellogg, Paul L. Tyson, Saml. Sharp, Nehemiah Luther, Lemuel Hadden, Stephen H. Eden, and Edward Markham, in 1816. The first marriage was that of John A. Buck and Letitia s. Baldwin, Aug. 24, 1817; the first birth, that of Charles F. Buck, Nov. 12, 1816; and the first death, that of Mrs. Amos Baldwin, Dec. 23, 1815. Fred. Erwin built the first saw-mill, in 1820, and the first grist-mill, in 1819. The first school was taught by Levi Everett, in 1819.

¹¹ Eleazar Woodward, John J. Best, H. Carr, and Lewis Ordway settled in town in 1822. The first birth was that of Charles C. Stephens; the first marriage, that of Hiram Pittman and Elizabeth Stephens; and the first death, that of Levi C. Cox. The first grist-mill was built by Col. John Stephens, and the first inn and store were kept by Levi Davis. Sarah Carr taught the first school.

¹² Presb., Univ., and R. C.

¹³ Joseph Purdy settled in the town in 1800; — Fiske in 1815; Thos. Williams, — Satterth, Joshua Paves, and — Nell in 1818; William D. Burdick, and Perry Foster in 1819; Daniel P. Carpenter, Frost Powell, Joseph Thompson, and Isaac Robert G. Martin, and — Hubert in 1822; and Oliver Van Burskirk and Wm. Ellis in 1823. The first birth was that of Sarah A. Carpenter; the first marriage, that of Robert G. Martin and Mary A. Gleason; and the first death, that of an infant

HORNBY¹—was formed from "Painted Post," (now Corning,) Jan. 27, 1826. Campbell was taken off in 1831, and a part was annexed to Orange (Schuyler co.) April 11, 1842. It lies near the center of the e. border of the co., and its surface is mostly a high, rolling upland. The streams are Dry Run in the s. w., and Post and Borden Creeks in the s., all flowing in deep, narrow valleys. The soil is a shaly and clayey loam of good quality. **Hornby Forks** (Hornby p. o.) contains 2 churches, several manufactories, and 21 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1814, by Asa and Uriah Nash, from Otsego co.² There are 4 churches in town.³

HORNELLSVILLE⁴—was formed from Canisteo, April 1, 1820. Hartsville was taken off in 1844, and a part of Fremont in 1854. It lies near the center of the w. border of the co. The surface is mostly a rolling upland, divided into two nearly equal parts by the Canisteo Valley. This valley is 1 to 2 mi. wide and is bordered by steep hills 400 to 500 feet high. Canacadea and Crosby Creeks, flowing through deep valleys from the w., are tributaries of the Canisteo. The soil is generally a clayey and gravelly loam. **Hornellsville**, (p. v.), situated at the junction of Canisteo River and Canacadea Creek, is an important station on the Erie R. R. and is the southern terminus of the B. & N. Y. C. R. R. It has 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, and 2 flouring mills. Pop. 1,519. **Arkport**, (p. v.), a station on the B. & N. Y. C. R. R., contains 1 church and about 50 houses. **Almond** is partly in this town.⁵ The first settlement was made by Benj. Crosby, in 1792.⁶ The census reports 6 churches.⁷

HOWARD—was formed from Bath and Dansville, June 18, 1812. A part of Avoca was taken off in 1843, and a part of Fremont in 1854. It is an interior town, lying a little s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is mostly a rolling upland, forming a part of the dividing ridge between Conhocton and Canisteo Rivers. The streams are all small. In the s. e. part are 2 small ponds. The soil is generally a heavy clay loam. **Howard** (p. v.) contains 2 churches. Pop. 143. **Towlesville** (p. v.) contains 2 churches and 15 houses. **Buena Vista** (p. o.) and **Goff's Mills** (p. o.) are hamlets, and **South Howard** is a p. o. The first settlement was made in 1806, by Abraham Johnson.⁸ There are 5 churches in town.⁹

JASPER¹⁰—was formed from Troupsburgh and Canisteo, Jan. 24, 1827, and a part was annexed to Greenwood in 1848. It is situated near the s. w. corner of the co. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland, the highest summits being nearly 2,000 feet above tide. The streams are small brooks. The soil is a slaty, gravelly, and clayey loam. **Jasper Four Corners** (Jasper p. o.) contains 2 churches. Pop. 222. **Jasper Five Corners** contains 15 houses. **West Jasper** and **South Hill** are p. offices. Settlement was commenced in 1807, by Nicholas Botzman, Ebenezer Spencer, and William Wooley.¹¹ The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1827; and the Rev. Geo. Howell was the first preacher. The census reports 5 churches.¹²

LINDLEY¹³—was formed from Erwin, May 12, 1837. It lies upon the s. border of the co., e. of the center. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valley of Tioga River, which extends centrally through the town. The summits of the hills are 400 to 600 feet above the valley, and most of them are covered with forests. The valley is about 1 mi. wide and is bordered by steep hillsides. The soil upon the hills is a heavy, shaly loam, and in the valleys a rich alluvium. Three-fourths of the surface is still covered with forests. Lumbering is extensively pursued. **Lindleytown**, (p. v.), on Tioga River, is a station on the B. & C. R. R. and contains 15 dwell-

child of Ebenezer Mather,—all in 1823. Daniel P. Carpenter opened the first store, in 1825, and built the first sawmill, in 1828; and Henry Frisbee kept the first tavern, in 1849. The first school was taught by Miss Z. A. Purdy, in 1826.

¹ Named from John Hornby, an English landholder to a large extent in this and other western coes.

² Jesse Platt, John Robbins, and Edward Stubbs settled in the town in 1815; John St. John, Amasa Stanton, James S., and Hiram Gardner, Chester Knowlton, and Aden Palmer in 1816; Benj. Gardner, Isaac Goodell, Aaron Harwood, and John Saver in 1818. The first birth was that of George Stanton; the first marriage, that of John Biddle and Miss Platt, in 1816; and the first death, that of John Stanton. Ezra Shaw kept the first inn; Hon. A. B. Dickinson, the first store; and — La Fevre built the first mill. James C. Leach taught the first school.

³ Bap., Christian, Presb., and Wes. Meth.

⁴ Named from Hon. Geo. Hornell, one of the early settlers.

⁵ See page —.

⁶ Elias Stephens and Geo. Horrell settled in the town in 1793; Elijah Stephens in 1794; Christopher Hurlbut and Nathan Cary in 1795; John and Hugh Carney in 1796; Reuben Crosby in 1797; and James Jones in 1800. The first birth was that of William Stephens, in Dec. 1792; the first marriage, that of Reuben Crosby and Jenny McQueen, in 1799; and the first death,

that of a child of Judge Hornell. Judge Hornell built the first saw and grist mills, and kept the first store and inn. The first school was taught by Abigail Hurlbut, in 1796.

⁷ 2 Presb., Prot. E., Bap., M. E., and R. C.

⁸ Reuben and Abraham Smith, Abel Bullard, Jacob and Thos. Bennett, Charles McConnell, Simon McMurty, and — Colgrove settled in the town in 1808; Samuel Baker, Joel Bullard, Benj. Bennett, Ephraim Ramsey, Wm. Allen, Daniel N. Bennett, Jonas and Seth Eloe, and Nathan Cory in 1810-11; and Simon Bacon, Wm. Goff, Israel Baldwin, and Rufus Halsey in 1812. Arthusa Bullard was born in 1809, and Mrs. Rowley died the same year,—the first birth and death in town. Henry Kennedy built the first sawmill, in 1809; James Vaughn, the first grist-mill, in 1810; and Benj. Bennett kept the first inn, in 1816.

⁹ 2 Bap., and 1 each Presb., M. E., and Ref. Presb.

¹⁰ Named from Sergeant Jasper, noted for his courage at the battle of Fort Mifflin, S. C., June 28, 1776.

¹¹ Adam Botzman and Andrew Craig were also early settlers. The first birth was that of Sully Botzman; and the first marriage, that of Samuel Gray and Polly Simpson. Nicholas Botzman was the first innkeeper. Amanda Smith taught the first school.

¹² Bap., Presb., Christian, M. E., and Wes. Meth.

¹³ Named in honor of Col. Eleazar Lindley.

ings. **Erwin Center** is a r. r. station and hamlet upon the river, near the s. border of the town. The first settlement was made in 1790, by Col. Eleazar Lindley, from N. J., the original proprietor of the town, who located upon the Tioga Flats.¹

PRATTSBURGH²—was formed from Pulteney, April 12, 1813, and a part of Wheeler was taken off in 1820. It is centrally situated upon the s. border of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valleys of several small streams flowing in a general s.w. direction. The principal streams are Five Mile, Ten Mile, and Twelve Mile Creeks. The valley at Prattsburgh Village is 1,400 feet above tide, and the hills are 200 to 400 feet higher. The soil is a gravelly and clay loam. **Prattsburgh** (p.v.) was incorp. Dec. 7, 1818. It contains the Franklin Academy,³ 2 churches, and several manufacturing establishments.⁴ Pop. about 600. **Rikers Hollow** (p.o.) is a hamlet. The first settler was Jared Pratt, who came in 1801 and for 21 years was the only inhabitant.⁵ The first religious services were held at the house of Jared Pratt, by Rev. John Niles, in the fall of 1803.⁶

PULTENEY⁷—was formed from Bath, Feb. 12, 1808. Prattsburgh was taken off in 1813, and a part of Urbana in 1818. It lies upon the w. shore of Crooked Lake, and is the s.e. corner town of the co. The surface is a rolling upland, 700 to 900 feet above the level of the lake. The declivities along the lake shore are broken by numerous narrow ravines formed by small streams. The soil is chiefly a shaly and gravelly loam, and in some parts near the lake it is clayey. **Harmonyville** (Pulteney p.o.) contains 2 churches and 20 houses; and **Bluffport** (South Pulteney p.o.) 20 houses. **Peltonville** (p.o.) is a hamlet. **Gulicksville**, a landing on the lake, has a storehouse and 8 houses. Settlement commenced in 1802.⁸ Rev. Ephraim Eggleston, the first settled preacher, removed to the town in 1805. The census reports 6 churches.⁹

RATHBONE¹⁰—was formed from Addison, Cameron, and Woodhull, March 28, 1856. It is an interior town, lying s. of the center of the co. Its surface consists of a high, rolling upland, broken by the valleys of Canistota River and a branch of Tuscarora Creek. The upland is 300 to 400 feet above the valleys. Naked and precipitous ledges of rock crop out on the hillsides along the valleys. The soil is a clayey and shaly loam, and in the valleys alluvium. **Rathboneville**, (p.v.), on Canistota River, is a station on the Erie R. R. and contains 1 church, a flouring mill, and 33 houses. **West Addison** (p.o.) and **Cameron Mills** (p.o.) are hamlets. The first settlements were made in 1793-95.¹¹ There are 2 M. E. churches in town.

THURSTON¹²—was formed from Cameron, Feb. 28, 1844. It is an interior town, lying just s. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is mostly a high, broken upland, forming a portion of the dividing ridge between Conhocton and Canistota Rivers. The summits of the hills are 500 to 600 feet above the river valleys. The streams are Stocktons Creek, in the s. w., and Michigan Creek, in the s., flowing in deep, narrow ravines bordered by steep hillsides. The soil is a shaly and gravelly loam. **Merchantville**, in the e., **Bonny Hill**, (p.o.), in the s.e., and **Risingville**, (p.o.), in the w., are hamlets. **Thurston** and **South Thurston** are p.o.'s. The first settlers were William Smith, Luke Bonny, and Anderson Carpenter, at Bonny Hill.

¹ Col. Lindley served with the Jersey Blues during the Revolutionary War. In his migration to his new home he was accompanied by his two sons, Saml. and Eleazar, his son-in-law Ezekiel Mulford and John Seely, an Indian named David Cook. The first child born was Eliza, Mulford, Aug. 10, 1792; the first marriage, that of David Cook, jr. and Elizabeth Colby; and the first death, that of Col. Eleazar Lindley, in June, 1794. Joseph Miller taught the first school, near the Burn line, in 1793; the widow of Col. Lindley kept the first inn, on the w. bank of the river; and John P. Evers, the first store. The first sawmill was erected by Col. Lindley. There is no church, no hotel, nor place where liquor is sold in the town.

² Named from Capt. Joel Pratt, one of the first settlers. ³ For many years this academy has enjoyed a deservedly high reputation.

⁴ A tannery, a fanery and a flouring mill. ⁵ By J. John Niles, David Buell, Saml. Pitbull, and Capt. Joel Pratt came into town in 1802; William P. Curtis, Bomeoy Hull, and Salisbury Gordon in 1804; Noah Niles, Cyril Ward, Aaron Hull, Ebenezer Ades, Harmon Fowler, Rufus Blodgett, and Stephen Hull, in 1806. They were all originally from New England. The first child born was Marjette Pratt, in 1802; the first death, a daughter of Wm. P. Curtis, drowned, in 1801; and the first marriage, that of Isaac Parker and Patty Wallis, in 1806. The first school was taught in a church by Hance Bell, in 1805-07; the first inn was kept by Aaron Cook, the same year; the first mill was erected on Five Mile Creek, by Robert Porter, Capt. Joel Pratt was a large proprietor of the town; and the first set-

tlement was conducted wholly under his management, in 1801, and direction.

⁶ The census reports 6 churches; 2 Ep., 2 M. E., Cong., and 1 Christian.

⁷ Named from Sir Wm. Pulteney, former governor of the Albany Tract.

⁸ The first settlers were Saml. Miller, John Van Curen, G. P. Fitzsimons, and John Phelps. Others were E. L. Smith, Henry Hoffman, Abraham Bond, Daniel Schuchman, N. S. Smith, in the town in 1802; and Saml. and Nathaniel Wallis, John J. Van White, James Daily, Augustus Glass, Barnum Fairbank, and Seth Pierce, in 1806. The first marriage was that of Oliver Tomper and Jane Miller, in 1807; and the first death, that of a child of Jas. Daily, in 1806. M. P. Wagoner built the first sawmill, in 1810; and the first gristmill, in 1814. Stephen Norris kept the first inn, in 1807; and Augustus Talbot, the first store, in 1808. The first school was in 1814, by B. W. Taylor, in 1808. ⁹ 2 Ep., 2 M. E., Cong. and 1 Ch.

¹⁰ Named from Gen. Rufus Rathbone, who settled in the town in 1842.

¹¹ James Hatley and Wm. Bondum were the first settlers. Among the early settlers were Isaac and Jonathan Fox, Melvin Young, Wm. May, Moses P. Evers, Zephaniah T. Wagoner, Thos. Mayberry, and Saml. Colby. Isaac Tracy built the first sawmill, in 1819; Lemuel Bondum kept the first inn, in 1804; and John Rathbone the first store, in 1812.

¹² Named from Wm. R. Thurston, a landholder residing in N. Y. or vicinity.

1813.¹ The first religious association (M. E.) was formed in 1814; Rev. Parker Buell was the first preacher.²

TROUPSBURGH—was formed from "Middletown" (now Addison) and Canisteo, Feb. 12, 1808. Parts of Greenwood and Jasper were taken off in 1827, and a part of Woodhull in 1828. A part of Canisteo was annexed April 4, 1818. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the center. Its surface is principally a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of small streams. The highest summits are 2,500 feet above tide and are the highest points in the co. Troups Creek, flowing s., is the principal stream. The soil is a slaty and clayey loam. **Troupsburgh Center**, (Troupsburgh p. o.) on Troups Creek, near the center of the town, contains an academy⁴ and 20 dwellings; **South Troupsburgh** (p. v.) contains 16 dwellings. **East Troupsburgh**, (p. o.) **West Troupsburgh**, (p. o.) and **Young Hickory** (p. o.) are hamlets. The pioneer settler was Samuel B. Rice, from Conn., who located e. of the center of the town in 1805.⁵ The first religious association (M. E.) was formed at the house of Samuel Cady, by Rev. Parker Buell, first preacher. The census reports 5 churches.⁶

URBANA—was formed from Bath, April 17, 1822. A part was annexed to Bath in 1839; a part of Wheeler was annexed May 3, 1839, and a part of Pulteney April 12, 1848. It lies at the head of Crooked Lake, s. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is divided by Pleasant Valley (a continuation of Crooked Lake Valley) into two series of highlands, rising 800 to 1,000 feet above the lake. Cold Spring Creek takes its rise in this valley and flows s. e. to the lake. The soil in the valleys is alluvial, and on the hilltops a heavy, gravelly loam. From their sheltered situation, the slopes of the hills descending to the s. and e. are finely adapted to the culture of the grape.⁷ The town is noted for the production of a superior quality of fine wool. **Rammondspert**, (Urbana p. o.) at the head of Crooked Lake, was incorp. June 16, 1856. It contains 2 churches and several manufacturing establishments. A daily line of steamboats plies between this place and Penn Yan. Pop. 500. **North Urbana**, (p. v.) in the s. e. part of the town, contains 2 churches and 20 houses. **Cold Spring** is a hamlet; and **Mount Washington**, in the s. e., is a p. o. William Aulls and his son Ephraim, from Penn., settled at Pleasant Valley in 1793.⁸ Elder Ephraim Sanford (Bap.) preached the first sermon, at the house of Mr. Baker, in 1795.⁹

WAYLAND¹⁰—was formed from Cohocton and Dansville, April 12, 1848. A part of Fremont was taken off in 1854. It is the most western town upon the s. border of the co. Its surface is an upland, rolling in the n. and moderately hilly in the s. It forms a portion of the watershed between Susquehanna River and Lake Ontario; and its highest summits are 1,600 to 1,800 feet above tide. The streams are small creeks and brooks. Loon and Mud Lakes are situated in a valley in the s. part of the town, and their waters flow in opposite directions. The outlet of the former is subterranean for half a mi.; and where it comes to the surface it is in sufficient volume to form a valuable mill stream. The soil in the n. is gravel and muck, and in the s. a shady loam. **Wayland**, (Wayland Depot p. o.) in the n. e. part of the town, contains 40 dwellings. It is a station on the B., N. Y. & E. R. R. **Perkinsville**, 2 mi. s. w. of Wayland, contains 2 churches and 30 dwellings. **Patchins Mills** is a hamlet. **Loon Lake** is a p. o. The first settlement was made in 1806-07, by Thos. Bowles and John H. Miller.¹¹ The census reports 3 churches.¹²

¹ Amos Dickinson settled in 1814; and Joseph Flint at Benny Hill in 1817. The first settlers at Aldrich settlement were William Jack, Samuel Fisk, and Thomas Aldrich, in 1823. The first child born was Irene Smith, in 1813; the first marriage, that of Joseph Flint and Emily Dickinson, in 1818; and the first death, that of Anderson Carpenter, killed by the falling of a tree, in 1817. The first school was taught at Benny Hill, by Caroline Vining, in 1818; the first store was kept by Harlow Sears, at Merchantsville. No tavern was ever kept in the town, and no license was ever granted to sell liquor.

² The census reports 4 churches; 2 M. E., Bap., and Christian.

³ Named from Robert Troup, of N. Y., general agent of the Pulteney estate.—*Turner's Phelps and Gork in Patches*, p. 279.

⁴ This institution has an average attendance of about 60 pupils.

⁵ Peter Young and Peter Balson, from Addison, settled near Mr. Rice, in 1806; Lieut. Reynolds and Jonathan Rogers settled at the same place in 1809; Geo. Martin in 1810, and James Works in 1811. The first child born was Polly Young; the first marriage, that of Zedulon Tubbs and Sarah Rice; and the first death, that of Jeremiah Martin. Abner Thomas taught the first school, a little e. of Troupsburgh Village; Lieut. Reynolds kept the first inn, 4 mi. from the center, and Ichabod C. Leach the first store, 2 mi. from the center. Geo. Martin erected the first gristmill, at Troupsburgh Village. ⁶ 2 Bap., 2 M. E., and F. W. Bap.

⁷ In 1867, 200 acres were devoted to vineyards; and the success of the experiment was so great that the number of acres was doubled in 1868. There are about 2,000 acres in town with the s. and e. inclination adapted to this purpose.

⁸ Samuel Baker, Eli Beal, and William Barney settled in Pleasant Valley in 1794; and Capt. Amos Stone, Capt. John Shethor, James Shethor, and Richard Daniels in 1795. These settlers were from New England, most of them from Conn. They had served through the Revolutionary War, some of them with distinction as officers; and all were united to the privations and dangers incident to pioneer settlement. The first child born was Saml. Baker, jr.; the first marriage, that of Jonathan Barney and Polly Aulls, in 1794; and the first death, that of John Phillips, in sept. of the same year. Eliphalet Norris taught the first school, in 1795, at Pleasant Valley; Caleb Chapman kept the first inn, at N. Urbana; Henry A. Townsend the first store, at Cold Spring, in 1815. John Shethor built the first sawmill, in Pleasant Valley, in 1795; and Gen. Geo. McClure the first gristmill, at Cold Spring, in 1802.

⁹ The census reports 6 churches; 2 Bap., and 1 each Presb., M. E., Prot. E., and R. C.

¹⁰ Named from Rev. Dr. Francis Wayland, of R. I.

¹¹ Among the early settlers were Adam Zimmerman, David Brown, — Ruizler, Stephen Hicks, Thos. Bigole, Solomon, James, and Eli-ha Brownson, Isaac Willie, Walter and Dr. Warren Patchin, Dennis Hess, Benj. Perkins, and Samuel Draper. The first sawmill was built by Benj. Perkins; and the first gristmill, by Dugald Cameron and Abijah Fowler, in 1816. Saml. Taggart kept the first inn, in 1827; and James L. Monier the first store, in 1830. The first school was taught by Thos. Wilbur, in 1811.

¹² Evang. Luth., Union, and R. C.

WAYNE¹—named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne—was formed, as *The Lake Co.*,² Mar. 11 18, 1796. Its name was changed April 6, 1808. Reading (Schuyler co.) was taken off in 1806; Orange (Schuyler co.) in 1813, and Barrington (Yates co.) and Tyrone (Schuyler co.) in 1822. A part was annexed to Tyrone April 17, 1854. It is situated upon Crocked Lake, on the e. border of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, 100 to 600 feet high, descending abruptly to the lake. Little Lake is a beautiful sheet of water lying along the e. border. The soil is a gravelly and slaty loam underlaid by hardpan. **Wayne**³ (p. o.) on the line of Tyrone (Schuyler co.) contains 3 churches and 40 houses. **Wayne Four Corners** is a p. o. The first settlement was made in 1791, by Zephaniah Hoff, Henry Mapes, Widow Jennings, and Solomon Wixson.⁴ Rev. Ephraim Sanford (Bap.) was one of the first settlers, and for many years the only clergyman in town. There are 2 churches in town; M. E. and Union.

WEST UNION—was formed from Greenwood, April 25, 1845. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is a broken and hilly upland, the highest summits being 2,000 to 2,400 feet above tide. A large part of the town is yet covered with forests. Bennets Creek is the principal stream. The soil is a heavy, slaty loam. Lumbering is extensively pursued. **Rexville** (p. o.) and **Wileysville** (p. o.) are hamlets. **West Union** is a p. o. The first settler was Abraham V. Ohnsted, who located at Rexville in 1822.⁵ The first church (M. E.) was formed at Rexville in 1831. There are 2 churches in town; Bap. and M. E.

WHEELER⁶—was formed from Bath and Prattsburgh, Feb. 25, 1820. A part of Avoca was taken off in 1843, and a part of Urbona in 1839. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is a high, rolling upland, broken by the valleys of Five Mile and Ten Mile Creeks and of several small lateral streams. The soil is a shaly and clayey loam, well adapted to both grazing and tillage. **Mitchellville** (p. v.) contains 20 houses; and **Wheeler Center** (Wheeler p. o.) 1 church and 15 houses. The first settlement was made in 1799, by Capt. Silas Wheeler, from Albany co.⁷ Rev. Ephraim Eggleston (Bap.) conducted the first religious services, in 1802. There are 2 churches in town; Presb. and M. E.

WOODHULL⁸—was formed from Troupsburgh and Addison, Feb. 18, 1828. A part of Rathbone was taken off in 1856. It is the central town upon the s. border of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, a considerable portion of which is yet covered with forests. Tuscarora Creek, flowing e. through the northerly part of the town, is the principal stream. The soil is a clayey and gravelly loam. Lumbering is carried on to some extent. **Newville**, (Woodhull p. o.), on Tuscarora Creek, contains 3 churches and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 215; **Hedgesville** contains 10 houses. The first settlement was made in 1805, by Stephen Dolson, Daniel Johnson, Patrick Breakhill, Bethuel Tubbs, and Samuel B. Rice.⁹ The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1830; and the Rev. Mr. Pomeroy was the first pastor. There are 4 churches in town.⁹

¹ Its former name was from Frederick Bartles.—*M. Malver's Hist. Steuben Co.*, p. 181.

² Locally known as "Wayne Hotel."

³ Ones, Joseph, and James Sibley, Abraham Hendricks, Joshua Smith, John Holbridge, Ephraim Reynolds, and Ephraim Teter were among the early settlers. The first birth was that of Elizabeth Wixson, Nov. 6, 1793; and the first marriage, that of Ephraim Sanford, Jr. and Julia Hoff. Jas. Sibley kept the first store, and Knos Sibley the first inn. The first school was taught by Nathaniel Frisbee, in 1795.

⁴ The late settlement of this town was owing to the fact that a large share of the land was owned in England, and by laws under age. Among the first settlers were Erad. Hauber, Wm. Burger, and Wm. Gray, from Delaware co., who came in 1823 and located near Rexville; John Wiley, Wm. Fisher, and Benj. Wilks, settled at Wileysville in 1819. Erad Stevens taught the first school; Chas. Rexford kept the first inn, and Walter B. Ohnsted the first store, at Rexville. John Wiley built the first saw and grist mill, in 1849-50.

⁵ Named from Capt. Silas Wheeler, the first settler. Capt. Wheeler served during the Revolutionary War, and was at the attack on Quebec and stood near Montgomery when he fell. He was 4 times taken prisoner during the war. He died in 1828, at the age of 78.

⁶ Nathan Rose, Wm. Holmes, and Turner Gardner settled in town in 1799. Col. Jonathan Barney and Thos. Anils in 1800; Philip Murtle in 1802; and Otto F. Marshall and others, named Bear, Erad and Rife, in 1803. William, son of Jonathan Barney, was born Nov. 1, 1801, and died Dec. 1, 1802. The first birth and death in town. Hon. Gratton H. Wheeler was a party to

the first marriage. Capt. Wheeler built the first saw-mill in 1822, and Geo. W. Taylor the first grist-mill in 1806-07. Col. H. B. Rice kept the first inn, in 1820; and Cornelius Van Slyke, the first store, in 1835. The first school was taught by Fred Chapman.

⁷ Capt. Wheeler's first trip to mill is worthy of record. Here was, at the time when he had occasion to go to mill, three institutions in the neighborhood where grinding was done, at the Friends' settlement, at Bath, and at Naples. The mill-stones of both had suspended operations, there being nothing there to grind, as was reported. Capt. Wheeler made a cart, of which the wheels were sawn from the end of a log, and made a box of corresponding architecture. He started for Naples with two oxen attached to this vehicle. Two oxen went before the oxen with axes and chopped a road, and the clumsy chariot came floundering through the mud, splashing over the logs and snubbing the stumps, like a ship working through an ice field. The first day the oxen led up a little beyond the present village of Prattsburgh, a distance of six miles from their starting point, on the s. w. corner of the property at the mill at Naples.—*M. Malver's Hist. Steuben Co.*, p. 165-196.

⁸ Named in honor of Gen. Nathaniel W. Hall, 14th Reg. Inf. N. Y.

⁹ Caleb Smith settled in the town in 1808. The first birth was that of Polly Smith, the first marriage, that of F. V. Robinson and Cynthia Tubbs, and the first death, that of Benj. Tubbs. Caleb Smith built the first saw-mill, in 1807. John Wiley kept the first inn, in 1807. In 1808 the first store, the first school was taught by A. M. C. Thomas.

¹⁰ Bap., Presb., and B. C.

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Steuben County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.		No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.				No. of Pupils.	Children (except Paupers).
Addison.....	9,375	25,832	428,955	92,270	521,225	1,602	1,554	518	565	236	14	1,228
Avoca.....	13,011	8,661	433,027	82,073	515,100	926	800	321	359	286	11	808
Bath.....	30,775	24,319	1,553,179	373,191	2,326,370	3,027	3,004	1,008	984	860	26	2,395
Bradford.....	7,294	5,798	214,087	23,543	237,630	642	643	218	245	189	6	635
Cameron.....	10,871	19,798	219,740	63,237	282,977	916	919	335	343	288	10	590
Campbell.....	8,242	15,267	321,630	63,000	384,630	816	726	287	292	226	7	518
Camden.....	9,184	22,200	393,381	41,671	435,052	1,058	927	352	372	271	11	632
Caton.....	7,712	14,473	269,495	21,635	311,130	837	748	274	291	297	11	626
Colocation.....	11,580	14,441	453,191	64,792	517,983	1,126	1,116	441	444	297	11	875
Corning.....	7,805	26,482	1,208,282	113,689	1,421,971	3,275	3,059	1,067	1,100	514	17	2,102
Danville.....	20,031	12,881	600,366	58,414	660,350	1,077	1,033	401	413	287	14	791
Erwin.....	1,097	18,374	535,998	74,250	600,918	944	875	334	339	174	5	741
Fremont.....	10,733	7,745	217,311	78,624	295,935	571	548	221	233	210	9	437
Greenwood.....	10,065	11,500	170,945	94,231	270,276	622	602	237	237	233	11	537
Hartsville.....	7,189	13,632	158,025	37,143	195,168	584	526	195	212	177	9	467
Hornby.....	13,151	13,177	234,783	40,296	295,049	756	661	292	274	229	12	505
Hornellsville.....	8,745	9,210	865,080	45,788	911,468	1,950	1,893	689	744	477	13	1,522
Howard.....	20,334	17,657	410,548	120,476	531,024	1,395	1,291	392	512	458	16	1,083
Jasper.....	19,227	15,853	290,172	75,741	365,913	881	887	341	344	209	16	787
Linsley.....	37,729	19,874	274,791	33,000	307,091	939	935	142	143	70	4	537
Prattsburgh.....	23,136	11,858	558,501	102,270	660,971	1,301	1,281	509	536	440	16	1,072
Pultney.....	16,730	4,878	44,457	39,518	48,410	732	808	305	309	275	10	628
Rathbone.....	5,408	15,083	233,275	12,918	246,194	480	445	171	177	157	10	440
Thurston.....	16,545	17,347	118,531	132,210	310,741	1,042	957	361	373	322	15	967
Union.....	17,126	8,656	535,355	30,000	565,987	966	972	361	363	288	12	822
Wayland.....	12,212	11,264	219,594	1,200	211,594	1,344	1,307	375	462	332	9	1,060
Wayne.....	9,813	3,595	204,142	34,681	268,223	437	461	174	183	143	5	311
West Union.....	7,265	14,268	88,276	11,628	99,904	617	597	214	223	215	9	539
Wheeler.....	11,334	14,246	260,709	59,196	338,905	717	659	235	256	197	10	632
Woodhall.....	11,831	18,894	240,632	114,785	355,717	1,139	1,046	420	425	294	15	825
Total.....	361,450	438,250	12,689,070	2,286,423	14,975,493	32,389	30,776	11,351	11,823	8,710	354	25,817

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.				AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.								
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Calves.	Cows.	Sheep.	BUSHEL OF GRAIN.		Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	Dwgs. or Cloths in Yards.	
Addison.....	332	937	532	2,448	767	5,979	40,414	2,037	12,094	11,235	56,550	3,940	1,342
Avoca.....	460	1,074	834	5,680	1,087	12,395	48,421	2,044	6,444	23,412	77,093	43,446	7,731
Bath.....	1,268	2,578	2,042	12,169	2,359	26,477	109,552	3,631	14,379	23,271	118,424	13,630	2,699
Bradford.....	350	639	501	3,463	731	4,908	36,674	1,354	5,726	8,042	37,190	440	978
Cameron.....	418	1,023	639	2,847	619	4,229	22,473	1,621	3,894	4,644	69,793	2,100	1,186
Campbell.....	326	947	616	2,036	539	5,499	40,412	2,031	5,420	11,896	60,155	1,976	776
Camden.....	377	1,192	600	1,914	816	13,912	28,374	1,884	6,064	9,893	52,040	600	1,676
Caton.....	311	1,072	637	2,314	610	3,563	60,671	2,212	20,997	6,048	61,156	3,634	736
Colocation.....	336	995	621	3,253	807	13,757	43,334	1,666	7,531	17,095	67,245	6,231	591
Corning.....	395	570	678	828	901	8,419	52,101	1,684	10,309	8,828	26,316	500	105
Danville.....	743	1,247	989	5,169	1,338	24,509	59,325	2,094	13,445	14,294	92,541	18,539	1,503
Erwin.....	215	433	385	1,476	555	4,766	35,739	943	7,185	3,745	29,906	6,093	
Fremont.....	502	681	501	1,715	549	4,172	37,044	1,022	8,985	14,210	50,075	5,775	52
Greenwood.....	209	1,197	788	1,701	429	1,866	31,682	1,049	5,460	3,978	79,990	1,100	1,033
Hartsville.....	229	686	427	3,067	382	3,712	17,251	1,010	3,505	5,525	37,045	3,290	689
Hornby.....	282	1,064	603	3,393	574	3,248	83,162	4,243	22,465	14,201	59,885	1,915	1,461
Hornellsville.....	359	899	539	2,221	646	10,478	24,001	1,786	5,311	6,217	50,159	1,264	791
Howard.....	810	1,626	1,137	6,998	1,238	6,696	84,777	2,476	13,539	24,461	129,746	13,090	2,699
Jasper.....	496	1,175	892	3,385	726	2,814	48,078	2,011	7,262	4,298	93,168	3,335	2,435
Linsley.....	121	519	327	967	386	1,323	29,046	948	6,633	5,905	29,992	100	37
Prattsburgh.....	856	1,391	929	8,063	1,022	10,319	70,344	2,563	8,748	14,790	104,629	7,717	1,188
Pultney.....	694	1,272	755	4,268	1,073	9,975	38,218	2,050	5,298	8,374	86,671	5,419	758
Rathbone.....													
Thurston.....	170	449	296	1,354	331	2,021	15,416	1,231	3,055	3,398	32,590	605	1,148
Union.....	457	1,984	14	5,310	750	2,319	38,894	2,621	8,170	8,518	103,775	2,176	3,599
Wayland.....	580	1,117	671	9,046	1,051	11,115	35,587	2,252	4,626	12,335	62,350	3,860	846
Wayne.....	594	1,051	780	1,866	1,095	12,252	37,755	1,597	11,694	4,470	55,290	23,500	1,288
West Union.....	357	583	472	3,333	754	3,354	28,970	1,098	4,711	8,475	55,345	1,816	728
Wheeler.....	479	929	499	1,206	369	1,242	26,350	721	7,878	619	41,680	17,700	1,589
Woodhall.....	196	829	618	5,229	832	7,377	49,777	1,410	4,515	10,021	50,693	4,806	709
Woodhall.....	106	1,788	911	2,339	817	3,849	37,403	2,465	10,025	3,374	112,445	47,415	1,114
Total.....	13,899	32,129	20,281	111,333	24,154	229,802	1,282,567	58,749	255,938	297,289	1,976,129	293,326	31,935

* Formed since 1855.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.



This county¹ was organized Nov. 1, 1683. It occupies the e. part of Long Island, embracing about two-thirds of its area, and includes several smaller islands off the e. and s. coasts. It is centrally distant 138 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,200 sq. mi. The e. extremity of the island is divided by Great and Little Peconic and Gardners Bays into two narrow, unequal branches, between which are Gardners, Shelter, and Robins Islands. A chain of islands extends from the s. branch nearly to the Conn. shore.² A belt composed of alluvial sand and shingle, broken only by occasional hills, skirts the s. shore of the island, enclosing several large, irregular bays, the principal of which are Great South, East, Shinnecock, and Mexico Bays. This great beach is a line of spits and islands. One of the

islands is about 25 mi. long, with a breadth of a few hundred yards. They are all narrow and long; and when above the reach of the surf they are covered by a labyrinth of hillocks of drifted sand, imitating almost all the variety of form which snow drifts present after a storm.³

The action of the waves and winds is gradually extending this beach. Off the s. coast the sea is very shallow; 50 mi. from the shore its depth nowhere exceeds 40 fathoms; and sandbars at a considerable distance from the beach approach so near the surface as to break the waves into a surf. The traveler along the beach is seldom out of sight of a wreck.⁴ Irregular branches project inland from Long Island Sound, in the w. part of the co., and from the bays upon the s. and e. The peninsulas and points thus formed are locally known as "necks." Upon the s. side of the island these necks generally take the name of the stream e. of them. An irregular range of hills extends e. and w. through the co., a little s. of the center. A second range, commencing in Brookhaven, extends into the s. branch of the island, terminating at Canoe Place and reappearing farther e. as the Shinnecock Hills. Along the s. border of the co. the surface is somewhat broken; but in the s. it is very level. In the e. part are several fresh water lakes, and a few in the central and w. parts, the principal of which is Lake Ronkonkoma, on the w. border of Brookhaven. The principal streams are Peconic River, in the e., and the Connecticut, in the central part. The soil is generally a light, sandy loam, moderately fertile along the coasts; but in some parts the surface consists of almost sterile plains or barren sandhills. The interior of the island, from near the foot of the hills to within one or two mi. of South Bay, is occupied by the "brush plains," which are sparsely inhabited and hardly susceptible of cultivation. Thousands of acres of these plains were burned over in 1844 and '45; and a thin growth of scruboak, 3 to 4 feet high, has since sprung up on the burned tract.⁵ Along the coast are extensive salt marshes. No native rock is found within this co.; and the whole island, except a few rocks near Hellgate, appears to belong to the drift formation or to have been formed as a strand of the sea. The waters of the sea are slowly encroaching upon the land of the e. and s. parts.

The various branches of agriculture form the leading industrial pursuits.⁶ Successful husbandry in this co. involves a large expenditure for fertilizers,⁷ which to considerable extent are obtained from the neighboring seas. Immense quantities of bony fish⁸ are caught for this pur-

¹ Named from a co. in England. From 1665 to 1683 this co. formed the "East Riding of Yorkshir."

² These islands appear to have been separated from the mainland and from each other by tidal currents, which flow between them with great force. — N. Y. Geological Survey, Mather.

³ From Nov. 1, 1854, to June 28, 1857, 5 ships, 30 macks, 16 briggs, 25 s. hoopers, and 2 sloops were wrecked, or in distress, off this coast. The Government has established 26 lifeboat stations upon the s. shore, of which 19 are within this co., 1 on Fishers Island, 1 at Orient Point, and 2 upon the sound. Each station is furnished with boats, lifebuoys, mortars and rockets for throwing lines, and at each a keeper is an constant attendance.

⁴ Under the provisions of the act of Feb. 16, 1787, "wreckmasters" are appointed by the Governor and Senate in and for the several counties bordering upon the seashore. Of these there are 15 in Suffolk co. It is their duty to render every possible aid to distressed vessels. A project has recently been formed of constructing a telegraph line from Montauk Point to Brooklyn, with stations along the beach, so that intelligence may be transmitted in season to admit of aid being sent to vessels in distress.

⁴ Some of these tracts are 8 to 10 mi. long, and 2 to 4 wide. The fires destroyed not only the forest trees, but every vestige of vegetation, and thousands of cords of wood, made use of deer and other animals, perished in them. These lands are valuable only for the timber upon them; and when that is destroyed they become nearly worthless.

⁵ Corn and potatoes are the leading agricultural productions. This co. exceeds all others in the State in the amount of crops raised. Wheat is one of the principal crops.

⁶ The annual expenditure of this co. for manures is nearly \$200,000,—about half as much as is expended for the same purpose by all the rest of the State.

⁷ These fish are the *Clupea pholidota*, or mackerels, and are usually called "bunk fish" or "skipjacks." They are caught from May to Nov., in some quantities, principally at a single haul, a few years since, 1,000,000 were taken. They are sold at an average price of \$1 per 75. They are usually stowed up in the sun, as a top dressing, or plow it under, but are sometimes rotted with cut the s. end and other, and being kept in heaps, the stench of these decaying fish is extremely unpleasant and almost overpowering to strangers.

pose, and are used either alone or in connection with seaweed, stable manure, compost, guano, ashes, and other fertilizers. Oysters and clams abound in the bays and seas around the island; and the taking of these, and fishing, form the principal occupations of the inhabitants along the shore. From the first settlement of the co. considerable attention has been given to whaling. This business was originally carried on in open boats from the shore;¹ but large vessels are now sent upon long voyages to the Polar Seas.² The preparation of "fish guano," and oil from hankers,³ shipbuilding, and brickmaking are the principal manufacturing interests of the co.⁴ At Fire Island, Greenport, and Orient, and at most of the villages along the s. county road, are extensive hotels, especially fitted for the accommodation of families from New York City, great numbers of whom spend the summer months at these public houses or in private families.

The county seat is located at Riverhead.⁵ The courthouse is a fine two story brick building, situated near the depôt, and contains the usual county offices, and accommodations for the sheriff's family.⁶ The jail, situated in rear of the courthouse, is a two story stone octagonal building. The county clerk's office is a fireproof brick building. The co. has no poorhouse.⁷

The first regulation concerning public roads was adopted under authority of an act of General Assembly passed in 1721, and was kept alive by repeated enactments. Commissioners appointed by this authority about 1733 laid out 3 principal roads from w. to e. These were called the North, Middle, and South Country Roads, and upon them the principal villages and settlements are located. The project of opening a navigable communication between the bays upon the s. shore of the island was recommended by Gov. Clinton in 1825, and was subsequently authorized by law, but was never carried into effect.⁸ The Long Island R. R. affords the principal avenue of business through the island.⁹ Short stage routes connect the several villages along the n. and s. shores with the r. r.

Seven newspapers are published in the co.; 2 at Greenport, 2 at Huntington, 1 at Sag Harbor, 1 at Patchogue, and 1 at Riverhead.¹⁰

When Long Island first became known, it was inhabited by 13 tribes of Indians, of which all but two resided wholly or in part in this co.¹¹ Of these the Montauks were the most numerous

¹ At present 3 whaleboats at Mastic Point, 2 at Shimecock, 6 at Southampton, and several at Bridgehampton, Easthampton, and Amaganset, are kept in constant readiness for use upon the beach. They are mounted, bottom upward, upon a staging, and are well supplied with coars, lances, harpoons, and other necessary tackle. During the winter and spring months a lookout is kept, and when a whale appears a signal rattle the neighborhood to the chase. A year seldom passes without one prize; and some years half a dozen are captured.

² The whaling interest of this co. received a severe check upon the discovery of gold in California. Many whaleships were fitted out for the trade with that region, and upon the reaction that followed were sold. The number of whaleships now belonging to the co. is 23; and the greatest number at any one time (in 1845-47) was 85.

³ The manufactories of fish guano and oil are in Southold and upon Shelter Island, and on Napeague Beach. The fish are heated by steam, and the oil is extracted by hydrostatic presses. The residue is dried and ground for guano. Forty tons of fish yield 9 tons of guano and 84 1/2 ds. of oil. It is claimed by many that this manufactured article possesses all the valuable properties of the Peruvian guano.

⁴ Salt was formerly made from seawater at Sag Harbor. An extensive business was formerly carried on in cutting wood and shipping it to the New York market. Spalding, in his Gazetteer of 1823, says that a great portion of the fuel consumed in the city was furnished by the pine plains, and that 100,000 cords were annually sent from Brookhaven. Since the fall of 1841 and 45 but little wood has been exported.

⁵ A small two story frame building, erected in 1725, served for both a courthouse and jail. The first court of Oyer and Terminer under the State Government was held Sept. 1, 1787.

⁶ This building was erected in 1844 and 55, at a cost of \$17,800. The committee appointed to superintend its erection were Saml R. Spill, Wm R. Post, and Sylvester Miller. By an act passed April 9, 1813, the clerk of this co. was authorized to establish his office in two places, and to appoint a deputy to have charge of one. The records migrated between Islip and Southold, and were kept many years at Smithtown. The records of wills in this co. extend back to 1669. The records of the court of General Sessions and Common Pleas have been separately recorded since 1725.

⁷ Most of the towns have poorhouses, at which no paupers are provided for at the co. expense.

⁸ The Long Island Canal Company, chartered April 8, 1848, was authorized to do all that in substance was embraced in the Watt-Clinton plan, viz. communication between Gravesend, Jamaica, Great South, Southampton, and Mevox Bays, and across Capes Place.

⁹ The road was opened to Farmington Oct. 15, 1811, to Yaphank June 26, 1842, and to Greenport July 23, 1841.

¹⁰ Frothingham's Long Island Herald was established at Sag Harbor May 19, 1791, by David Frothingham. In 1802 it was sold to Sellick Osborn, and changed to *The Suffolk County Herald*. It was sold in Feb. 1804, to Alden Spooner, and its name was changed to *The Suffolk Gazette*, and in Feb. 1811, it was discontinued.

The Suffolk Co. Recorder was established at Sag Harbor Oct. 19, 1816, by Saml. A. Sedbury. In 1817 it was changed to *The American Eagle*; 2 years afterward it was discontinued. *The Corrector* was started at Sag Harbor Aug. 3, 1822, by H. W. Hunt, and is now published by A. C. Hunt.

The Republican Watchman was commenced at Sag Harbor in Sept. 1825, by Saml. Phillips. In Sept. 1844, it was removed to Greenport, where it is now published by S. Phillips & Son.

The Suffolk Times was started at Greenport in Aug. 1857, by John J. Riddell, its present publisher.

The American Eagle was established at Huntington, in 1821 by Saml. A. Sedbury. In May, 1825, it was changed to

The Long Island Journal of Philosophy and Natural History, (now) published by Samuel Fleet. In 1827 it was changed to

The Patriot, and was discontinued in 1829.

The Long Islander was started at Huntington in July, 1838, by Walter Whitman, and is now published by Geo. H. Shepard.

The Suffolk Democrat was started Feb. 17, 1847, at Huntington, and is now published by Edw. and Strahan.

The Suffolk Herald was commenced at Riverhead in Aug. 1849. After 18 months it was removed to Sag Harbor. In Dec. 1854, it was brought back to Riverhead, and was soon after discontinued.

The Suffolk Herald was established at Patchogue Aug. 14, 1858, by Van Zandt & Co., its present publishers.

The Suffolk Union was started at Riverhead in 1859 by Washington Van Zandt.

These tribes were the "Catawases," occupying Kings co. and a part of Jamaica; the "Beekmantons," the country about Beekmantown and parts of Jamaica and Newtown; the "Matinecock," the w. side of the island, from Flushing to the r. line of Huntington; the "Nesquepuns," the country from the r. line of Huntington to Stony Brook; the "Sachkams," that from Stony Brook to Wading River; the "Cochepunks," all the S. branch of the Island E. of Wading River; the "Merepunks," and "Murepunks," the country upon the s. side of the w. end of Suffolk co.; the "Tahpogues," the country from the w. line of the co. to the r. part of Islip; the "Pachepunks," from the r. line of Islip to the w. part of S. Place; the "Shanepunks," the country around Green Place, and thence to Easthampton; the "Montauks," that are now included in the town of Easthampton; and the "Mashkunks," occupying Shelter Island. Of all these tribes there now remain

and powerful; and the consent of Wyandance,¹ their grand sachem, was necessary to the validity of all Indian grants of that date upon the island. The earliest settlement within the co. was made in 1639, on Gardners Island, under title derived from James Parrett, agent of the Earl of Sterling, to whom a grant of the whole of Long Island had been made by the Plymouth Company.² Southold and Southampton were settled in 1640, Easthampton in 1648, Shelter Island in 1652, Huntington in 1653, Brookhaven in 1655, and Smithtown in 1668, by English immigrants from New England. These settlers were strongly imbued with Puritan doctrines and zealously devoted to their strict observance.³ They naturally sought alliance with the adjacent New England colonies, to whom they were warmly attached, and with whom they were closely united until they were brought under the government of New York. Among the first measures taken by the colonists was the establishment of religious worship and schools, which in most of the towns date from the first or second year of settlement. These were commonly supported by tax, often levied in kind, and sometimes coupled with privileges and grants that are still recognized.

The patents granted by the New York governors created corporations, with municipal powers and privileges which were liberal for that period. These have never been changed, and are still valid. The rights were of two classes,—one belonging to all who might gain a residence and citizenship within the town, and the other pertaining only to the persons named in the patents and their heirs at law. During the Revolution most of the inhabitants of the co. warmly espoused the cause of the colonists; but after the battle of Long Island the British ascendancy was complete, and few opportunities occurred for assisting in the popular movement. Several bold and successful incursions were made by partisan corps; but the armed occupation of the island was at no time interrupted.⁴ During the latter part of the War of 1812 an English fleet was stationed off the eastern coast; but few depredations were committed. The history of the co. from that day to the present is only the record of the industrial pursuits of a thriving people.

BROOKHAVEN—was incorp. by patent, under Gov. Nicoll, March 13, 1668, with the usual privileges of a township;⁵ and Dec. 27, 1686, the patent was confirmed by Gov. Dongan, and extended privileges were granted.⁶ It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It occupies the entire width of Long Island, near the center of the co. n. and w. It has 20 mi. of coast on Long Island Sound, 21 on South Bay, and above 30 on Fire Island, which skirts the whole s. coast. Patchogue and Bellport Bays, upon the s. coast, are branches of Great South Bay; and Old Mans Harbor and Port Jefferson, Conscience, Setauket, and Flax Pond Bays, are indentations upon the n. coast from L. I. Sound. The principal capes upon the n. coast are Cranes Neck, Old Field Point,⁷ Little Neck,⁸ Dyers Neck,⁹ Mount Misery, and Rocky Point. A range of low hills extends across the n. part of the town, but elsewhere the surface is level. The principal streams are Peconic River, in the n. part, and the Connetquot, in the central. There are several fresh water ponds of great depth and purity in the town, many of which have no outlet. The soil along the coast, both upon Long Island Sound and South Bay, is a moderately fertile, light, sandy loam, and in the interior it is generally unproductive. Along the streams near their mouths are numerous salt meadows. **Port Jefferson**¹⁰ (p. v.) is situated at the head of Port Jefferson Bay, on the n. coast. It has a good harbor, and shipbuilding is largely carried on.¹¹ Pop. 1,247. **Setauket**, (p. v.) on the bay of the same name, contains 2 churches and 4 shipyards and has a pop. of 1,136. **Stony Brook**,¹² (p. v.) near the line of Smithtown, contains 1 church and has a pop. (in this town) of 542. **Mt. Sinai**,¹³ (p. v.) on Old Mans Harbor, has a pop. of 276. **Millers Place**,¹⁴ (p. v.) **Rocky Point**, and **Sweeys**

but a few individuals in Islip and Brookhaven, about 200 at Shinnecock, and 5 families on Montauk Point. They have lost all knowledge of their language, using only the English, and are intelligent and civilized. They have intermarried to a considerable extent with negroes, and are probably of more than half African blood.

¹ Wyandance died in 1659, and the Montauk Indians afterward became tributary to the Narragansetts.

² This grant was made in 1634, and, at the request of Charles I. Ferrett was appointed agent in 1667.—*Hugh's Nantucket Paper*, &c.

³ Most of the towns were jealous of the admission of strangers, and only allowed them to participate in their privileges upon careful examination of character and motive.

⁴ By the act of May 6, 1784, the sum of £10,000 was levied upon this co. as a "bail tax" for defraying expenses incurred in the wars.

⁵ Capt. John Tucker, Dan Lane, Richard Woodhull, Henry Perring, and John Jenner were named trustees in this patent *Patents*, I, 81, Sec. 9th sec.

⁶ This instrument provided that 7 trustees should be annually elected, in whom the royal ownership of the parts of the town should be vested.—John Fisher, Richard Woodhull, Samuel Loring, Andrew Gibb, Wm. S. Smith, Thos. Jenner, and Thos. Helme were named as the first trustees.

⁷ The Indian name of this point was *Cranes Neck*.

⁸ Called by the Indians "*Montauk Point*."

⁹ Its Indian name was "*Peconic*."

¹⁰ Formerly known as "*Peconic Harbor*" and called "*Stony Brook*" by the Indians.

¹¹ There are 4 shipyards upon the s. side of the harbor, and 3 upon the w.

¹² Called by the Indians "*Wagon Point*." The great quantities of shells found near the banks indicate that this was a favorite residence of the natives.

¹³ Called by the Indians "*Nonesuch Point*."

¹⁴ Named from Andrew, son of John Miller, one of the pioneers of Easthampton.

Landing are hamlets on the coast of Long Island Sound. **Patchogue**¹ (p. v.) is situated on Patchogue Bay, in the s. w. part of the town. It contains 4 churches, an academy, and manufactories of twine, paper, cotton, ropes, and flour. Pop. 1,562. **Bellport**, (p. v.) on the w. side of Bellport Bay, contains 1 church and an academy. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 383. **Blue Point**,² (p. o.) in the s. w. part, is a hamlet. **Fire Place**, (p. v.) on Bellport Bay, contains 1 church and about 35 houses; **Moriches**,³ 4 churches and 50 houses; **East Moriches**, (p. v.), 40 houses; and **West Moriches** (Moriches p. o.) and **Seafuck**, hamlets, are situated near the coast of East Bay. **Yaphank**,⁴ (p. v.), a station on the Long Island R. R., containing 3 churches and 35 houses, and **South Haven**, (p. v.) containing 1 church and 20 houses, are situated on Connecticut River. **Mastic**⁵ is a hamlet on Mastic River. **Middle Island**, (p. o.) containing 2 churches, **Selden**, (p. o.) 1 church, **New Village**, (p. o.) 1 church, and **Coram**,⁶ (Cor-am.) (p. o.) are hamlets in the central part; and **Wampmissic**,⁷ containing 1 church, and **Manorville**,⁸ (p. o.) are hamlets in the e. part. **Center Moriches** is a p. o. **Waverly**, and **Medford**, are hamlets and r. r. stations. The town poorhouse is located near Coram, upon a small farm purchased in 1817 at a cost of \$900. The lighthouse on Old Fields Point was built in 1823; and another on Fire Island, near Fire Island Inlet, was built in 1858.⁹ The first settlement was made at Setauket,¹⁰ in 1655, by a colony of immigrants from near Boston, Mass.¹¹ The land was bought from the Setauket Indians, and the sale confirmed by a release from Wyandance, Sachem of Montauk. This settlement was received under the government of Conn. in 1661, and Richard Woodhull and Thos. Pierce were appointed magistrates by the General Court. The tract of land between Islip and Bellport, extending to the center of the island, was purchased of the natives by John Winthrop in 1666, and the title confirmed March 29, 1680.¹² Col. Wm. Smith purchased Little Neck, Oct. 22, 1686, and an extensive tract e. of Connecticut River, extending northward to the center of the co., in May, 1691.¹³ Fort St. George, a strongly fortified British post on South Bay, was surprised and taken by a party of 80 men, under Maj. Tallmadge, Nov. 21, 1780. They crossed Long Island Sound from Conn., landing at Old Mans Harbor, marched to Coram, where they destroyed a large amount of forage, and then to Fort St. George, which they captured without the loss of a man. Over 50 men were made prisoners, and a large amount of property was destroyed.¹⁴ Gen. Woodhull,¹⁵ Pres. of the Second and Third Provincial Congresses, Gen. Wm. Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Col. Richard Floyd,¹⁶ and Maj. Wm. H. Smith, were residents, and Maj. Benj. Tallmadge was a native, of this town. In the infancy of the settlement a building was erected at Setauket, which served the double purpose of a townhall and church.¹⁷ There are now 26 churches in town.¹⁸

EAST HAMPTON—was incorp. by patent, under Gov. Nicoll, March 13, 1666,¹⁹ and confirmed by Gov. Dongan, Dec. 9, 1686. It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It lies at the e. extremity of Long Island, s. of Gardners Bay and Long Island Sound, and includes Gardners Island, lying s. of the mainland. The e. part consists of a narrow peninsula, to which the name, Montauk, is applied. Upon the s. coast are several large bays, some of them nearly landlocked. The principal of these are Northwest, Three Mile, Acabonac, and Napeague Harbors, and Fort Pond Bay. In the central and w. parts the surface is mostly level or gently undulating; but along the coast

¹ Named from the "Pochough" Indians, who inhabited this region.

² Called by the Indians "Man-ustuss-quott," an important oyster bed in Great South Bay, in this vicinity.

³ An Indian name, pronounced Moriches. Great quantities of fish and wild fowl are sent from this vicinity to the New York market.

⁴ Yaphank is the Indian name of a small tributary of the Connecticut. The place was originally called "Melle-ile," and afterward "Brookfield."

⁵ This name is applied to a considerable tract of land w. of the river, formerly occupied by the Pochough Indians, a tribe subject to the Pochoughs. Parts of this tract were known as "Acabonac," "Necum-mach," "Coos-pactus," "Pochesquos," "Pochough," and "Motte-inny."

⁶ Named from an Indian chief.

⁷ This name was given by the Indians to a swamp in the vicinity.

⁸ Formerly called "St. George's Manor."

⁹ This lighthouse is 150 ft. high and 166 ft. above the sea, and is furnished with a French lashing lens apparatus of superior quality.

¹⁰ Then called "Cromwell Bay."

¹¹ The family names of these settlers were Woodhull, Haw-
kies, Whitehore, Jenner, Perring, Gibb, Satterly, Biggs,
Tooler, Rogers, Fayer, Longbotham, Lane, Floyd, Muney,
Sewall, Wade, Sauley, Smith, Avery, Dayton, Davis, Frost,
Thomas, Baylis, Thomson, Ward, Roe, Budd, Brooks, Williams,

Woolley, Akerly, Combs, Waring, Mapes, Thorp, Elwino, Brew-
ster, Poole, Sharpe, Burnett, Helme, Garlick, Meger, Pierce, and
Ware. Many of these names are still common on the island.
By a vote of the inhabitants, taken July 13, 1687, the trustees
of the town were directed to establish a school, and Francis
Williamson was employed as a teacher, at a salary of £30 per
annum. The first mill was erected at Stony Brook, in 1690.—
Thompson's Hist. Long Island, 2d Ed., 1, 408.

¹² A great part of this tract was divided into 36 prizes, and
disposed of by lottery for £12,000 in June, 1758.

¹³ These purchases were confirmed Oct. 9, 1693, under the
title of the "Manor of St. George," which included all the town
as then founded e. of the Connecticut. A large proportion of
this tract is still owned by the descendants of Col. Smith.

¹⁴ *Washington's Writings*, VII; *Journal of Congress*, Dec. 6,
1780; *Thompson's Hist. Long Island*.

¹⁵ Gen. Woodhull fell in the battle of Long Island, Sept. 1776,
and was buried in this town.

¹⁶ The lands of Col. Richard Floyd located in this town were
confiscated by the British.

¹⁷ The early pastors of the church at Setauket were Revs. Nathaniel
Brewster, in 1655, Geo. Phillips, in 1707, David Youngs,
in 1745, Benj. Tallmadge, in 1754, Noah Wetmore, in 1786, and
Zachariah Greene, in 1797.

¹⁸ 9 M. E., 8 Presb., 4 Cong., 2 Prot. E., 2 Af. M. E., Bap.

¹⁹ The trustees named in the patent were John Mulford, Thos.
Eaker, Thomas Chittfield, Jeremiah Concklyn, Stephen Hodges,
Thos. Osborne, sr., and John Osborne.—*Patents*, 1, 81, Sec. Office.

upon the s. is a belt of low, shifting sand ridges; and the e. part is broken by low, irregular hills, some of which attain an elevation of 100 ft. above the sea. Near the coast in the s. part of the town and upon the peninsula are several fresh water ponds. The principal of these are Great¹ Fort,² Oyster, Hook, and Georgian Ponds; and their outlets have been closed by sandbars or a beach. Upon the main portion of the peninsula the soil is fertile, but its neck is a barren, sandy waste. In the w. part the soil is a light, sandy loam and is kept highly fertile by the use of manure. Stock raising forms the leading occupation; and to that pursuit Gardners Island³ and Montauk Point are exclusively devoted. A tract of about 9000 acres, and including the entire portion of the town, is devoted wholly to pasturage. It is owned by a company, whose tenants in common, whose affairs are managed by a board of 7 trustees elected annually.⁴ Twelve trustees are chosen annually, to whom are committed the management of the town common, the meadow lands, and the waters within the bays, the privileges of which are enjoyed by all citizens. A town poor-house is located on a small farm about 2 mi. w. of East Hampton village. Lighthouses are located upon Cedar Island, at the entrance of Sag Harbor,⁵ at the s. extremity of Gardners Island, and upon Montauk Point.⁶ **East Hampton**, (p. v.) about 1 mi. from the beach, in the s. w. part of the town, contains 1 church,⁷ an academy,⁸ 2 windmills, and about 70 houses. **Arneganset**, (p. v.) a scattered village about 2 mi. e. of East Hampton, contains 1 church. Pop. 270. **Springs**, (p. v.) near Acabonac Harbor, and **Wainscott**, in the s. w. corner of the town, are hamlets. **Sauk Harbor**⁹ (p. v.) is partly in this town. The first settlement in this town, and the first English settlement in the State, was made on Gardners Island in 1639, by Lyon Gardiner.¹⁰ Settlement in the w. part of the town was commenced in 1648, upon lands purchased of the Montauk Indians, by a company of English families from Lynn, Mass.¹¹ The government of the colony was purely democratic. The people met in "General Court," and enacted laws, appointed civil and ministerial officers, and acted upon appeals from the decisions of their magistrates. Three magistrates,¹² a recorder, a secretary, and a constable were annually elected. Lands were allotted to individuals, and could not be alienated without the approval of the General Court. In Dec. 1653, they adopted the laws of Connecticut; and from 1657 to 1667 they were united with that colony.¹³ The inhabitants sided with the colonists in the disputes which led to the Revolution. In June, 1775, an "Association" favoring the measures of the Continental Congress was formed, and its articles were signed by every male inhabitant capable of bearing arms.¹⁴ Rev. Thomas James, the first pastor in the town, settled in 1651.¹⁵ There are now 4 churches in town.¹⁶

HUNTINGTON—was incorp. by patent, under Gov. Nicoll, Nov. 30, 1666.¹⁷ The patent was renewed Aug. 2, 1688, and again Oct. 5, 1694. It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788, at which time Eatons Neck and Crab Meadow were annexed. The w. line was established Feb. 17,

¹ Called by the Indians "Quam-acton-ek." This pond contains 300 acres.

² The Indian name of this pond is "Kock-shong-wauk." It lies s. of Fort Pond Bay, and nearly divides the isthmus.

³ Called by the Indians "Muncho-wauk," or "Mushong-wauk," and mentioned in early records as the "Isle of Wight." It contains 3500 acres.

⁴ This tract originally belonged to the Montauk Indians, and was conveyed by them to the colonists of East Hampton, Feb. 11, 1648, the natives reserving to themselves the right of living upon and using so much of it as they might need. Its ownership was vested in the colonists in person. The lands were represented at first by 40 shares, valued at £10 each, and were intrusted to the management of the trustees of the town. The shares are now divided into "eighths," of which 30 have been purchased by the corporation and extinguished. These eighths are now worth \$500 to \$400 each. The tract is divided into large enclosures, of which "Go field" is reserved for fattening stock. Every share entitles its possessor to the privilege of pasturing for "the season" 48 cattle, 14 of them to be admitted to "the field." A horse is rated as 2¹/₂ beasts, 7 cattle, and 7 sheep as one. "The season" is fixed by the trustees, and generally lasts from June 1 to Oct. 20. About 1400 cattle and 1100 sheep are annually kept within these enclosures. Five Indian families reside upon the tract, who own 9 shares and are entitled to the keeping of 50 cattle. These privileges are usually hired of them for \$200 per annum.

⁵ Cedar Island Lighthouse, built in 1829, is 24 ft. high.

⁶ Montauk Lighthouse, on Turtle Hill, is 85 ft. high, and 160 feet above the level of the sea. It was built in 1796, at a cost of \$22,000.

⁷ The vine upon this church bears the dates of 1649 and 1717, as those of the first settlement of the village and the erection of the church steeple.

⁸ Clinton Academy was founded in 1784, and incorp. by the regents Nov. 17, 1787. A portion of the trustees of this institution suggested to the legislature the propriety of a general system of supervision, and led to the enactment of the law of incorp.

ing the Board of Regents of the University. This academy and Parsons Hall in Flatbush, were among the smallest and among the oldest (all of organized academic institutions in the State.)

⁹ This island was purchased from Jas. Smith, Capt. of the Earl of Sterling, March 10, 1639. The first landing was upon the island S. pt. 14, 1641. It was the first habited English point born within the present limits of the State. The pirates, Kidd, visited the island in 1699 and burned a quantity of 110 silver and jewels, which were afterward recovered by a commission sent from Boston for that purpose. A portion of both the latter parties by Capt. Kidd to M. S. Gardner is still property.

¹⁰ This purchase was made by the Governor of Connecticut and New Haven for the colonists, and was conveyed to them the following year. The tract embraced an area of 10,000 acres, and the value of the articles given in exchange for it was £1000. The Indians received the right of hunting, fishing, and taking shells for wampum upon the lands, and also the right to the fins and tails of drift whales.

¹¹ The first magistrates were J. Van Manton, Robt. Bond, and Thos. Baker.

¹² The first school was taught by Chris. Barnes, who received a salary of £30 per annum. He was succeeded in 1667 by Peter Rowson.

¹³ John Churchell, Col. Abner Gardner, Pat. of M. P. R. Roy, Saml. Bond, Thomas Wadham, and 258 others. *Howe's 200th* (January 1667) *Journal*. In July, 1775, the corporation, under the signature of the regents, met their remaining annual corporation of the town houses. The debt was paid in Oct. 1760 of whom 17 had signed the charter paper. *MASS. S. & C. 1760*.

¹⁴ The succeeding pastors of the church were N. Nathaniel Hunting, in 1698, and Bond, in 1700; Lynn Bowen, in 1709, and Ebenezer Phillips, in 1819.

¹⁵ 162 M. S. Gardner and M. P. R.

¹⁶ The trustees named in the patent were Jonas W. J. Wm. Beveridge, Robt. S. Bond, and the Rev. John D. Hays, Secretary. Luke Platt, Treasurer. *Howe's 200th*, *Journal*, p. 106, See. Office.

1787, and Lloyds Neck was set off to Oyster Bay in 1788. This is the w. town of the co. It extends across the island, and has 10 mi. of coast on Long Island Sound and 6 on Great South Bay. It also includes about half of Oak Island Beach, and Cedar and several smaller islands in Great South Bay. The s. shore is deeply indented by Huntington Bay, from which Lloyds Harbor extends to the w., Huntington Harbor to the s., and Northport Bay to the e. Centerport and Northport Harbors branch off upon the s. of the latter bay, and two smaller arms upon the s. w. Great, Little, and Eatons¹ Necks are peninsulas formed by these bays and harbors. Groups of low hills extend through the center, and the surface 2 to 3 mi. from the sound is broken; but elsewhere it is comparatively level. The soil in the s. and s. e. is fertile; but in the interior it is unproductive. The industrial pursuits are various; whaling, fishing, and taking oysters and clams are some of the leading occupations. Shipbuilding and manufactures receive considerable attention. At the annual election 7 trustees are chosen, to whose care the management of the town property is committed.² The town poorhouse is located near Huntington Village. A lighthouse was built upon the point of Eatons Neck in 1798.³ **Huntington**, (p. v.) near the head of Huntington Harbor, contains 5 churches, a flourishing union school,⁴ 2 printing offices, and a limited number of manufacturing establishments.⁵ Pop. 1,328. **Cold Spring**,⁶ (Cold Spring Harbor p. o.) on the e. side of Cold Spring Harbor, contains 3 churches, 2 shipyards, a woolen factory, and other manufactures. Considerable whaling business is carried on from this port.⁷ Pop. 602. **Northport**⁸ (p. v.) is on the e. side of Northport Harbor. Shipbuilding is here largely carried on. Pop. 430. **Centerport**⁹ (p. v.) contains 1 church and 142 inhabitants; and **Vernon Valley**¹⁰ (p. v.) 1 church and 100 inhabitants. **Babylon**, (p. v.) near Great South Bay, contains 2 churches and has a pop. of 470. This is a favorite resort for hunting and fishing parties. **Amityville**,¹¹ (p. v.) in the s. w. part, contains 1 church and has a pop. of 304; **Deer Park**, (p. v.) a station on the Long Island R. R., contains 12 houses; **Melville**,¹² in the w. part, 1 church and 108 inhabitants; and **Comack**, (Comack p. o.) in the e. part, 2 churches and 121 inhabitants. **West Hills**, (p. o.) containing 1 church, and **Dix Hills**, (p. o.) are hamlets on the Smithtown turnpike. Settlement began near the s. coast, in 1653, by a company from Sandwich, Mass.¹³ In 1660 the settlement was received under the government of Conn.; and in 1663 deputies were elected to the General Court at Hartford. Upon the English conquest, in 1664, the town came reluctantly under the government of New York. During the Revolution, companies of Tories were stationed here, and many outrages were committed upon those friendly to the independence of the colonies. There are 22 churches in town.¹⁴

ISLEIP¹⁵—was first recognized as a town by the Colonial Government, Nov. 25, 1710, and by the State Legislature March 7, 1788.¹⁶ It lies w. of the center of the co., and extends from the s. coast to the middle of the island; it has a coast of about 18 mi. on Great South Bay, and includes Cap Tree, Oak, and several other islands off the s. coast. Numerous narrow inlets from Great South Bay divide the coast into distinct "necks," of which there are 35 within the limits of the town. The Connetquot River, and Sam-po-wans or Thompsons Brook, are the principal streams. The surface is level, except in the s. part, where it is hilly. The brush plains occupy all the central portion; and near the coast are extensive salt meadows. Upon a tract extending along the bay, and varying in width from one to three miles, the soil is fertile. This part of the town is thickly settled; but the remainder is almost uninhabited. The keeping of the town poor is let to the lowest bidders. **Penataquit**,¹⁷ (p. v.) near the coast, contains 1 church and has a pop. of 292; **Islip**, (p. v.) 2 mi. e. of Penataquit, contains 3 churches and about 70 houses. **Midroadville**, containing 40 houses, and **Sayville**, (p. v.) containing 2 churches and 822 inhabitants, are in the s. e. part. **Lake-**

¹ Named from Gov. Eaton, of New Haven, by whom it was purchased of the Indians in 1646. The names "Eatons Manor" and "Gardners Neck" have been applied to it.

² The ferry from this town to Norwalk, Conn., which has been maintained from an early period, is still in force—the inhabitants claim the exclusive right of taking oysters and clams in the water's within the jurisdiction of the town. Most of the public lands were sold in 1853, and the proceeds invested, to meet the ordinary expenses of the town. About 3,000 acres were sold, at \$5.00 per acre.

³ This lighthouse is 56 ft. high and 138 ft. above tide. It was built at a cost of \$3,500.

⁴ This school has an endowment of \$7,400, bequeathed by Nathaniel Batten.

⁵ E. C. Prime established a thimble factory at this place in 1837. Ten or 12 men are constantly employed, and 5 to 6 gross of gold and silver thimbles are made daily. There is a wind sawmill in this place, erected in 1825.

⁶ Called by the natives "Niela-qu-a-tuck."

⁷ Belonging to this port are 6 whaling vessels, with an aggregate of 2,129 tons.

⁸ Formerly called "Great Cow Harbor."

⁹ Formerly called "Little Cow Harbor."

¹⁰ Formerly "Red Hook."

¹¹ Formerly "West Neck."

¹² Formerly "Sweet Hollow," called by the Indians "San-quams."

¹³ The names of some of the families residing in the town at the date of Nields Patent were Titus, Wood, Brush, Green, Wickes, Jones, Rogers, Todd, Sandler, Skidmore, Chester, Whitson, Barclay, Meigs, Matthews, Darling, Baldwin, Harnett, Lindum, Adams, Smith, Doubtsworth, Cranfield, Soper, Feste, Foster, Platt, Jarvis, Powell, Cory, Leverich, Williams, Westgate, Lynch, Reicher, Coakling, Struckling, Tridwell, Porter, Wheeler, Seely, and Ketchum. The first school was established in 1657.

¹⁴ 10 M. E., 4 Presb., 2 Meth. Prot., Bap., Prot. E., Union, Univ., R. C., and Af. M. E.

¹⁵ Named from Islip, Ox-fordshire, Eng.

¹⁶ This act empowered the inhabitants of the district "on the s. side of Long Island, from the westernmost limits of the land of Thos. Willett to the easternmost part of the lands of William Nield, near Blue Point," to elect town officers.

¹⁷ This name was given by the Indians to a small stream in the neighborhood. The village was formerly called "Mechanicville."

the line of Islip, and **Nissequague**, on Nissequague Neck, are hamlets. A tract of land, including the principal part of this town, was, in July, 1659, conveyed to Lyon Gardner as a free gift, by Wyandance, Sachem of the Montauks;¹ and in 1662 the grant was confirmed by the Nessequake tribe, by whom the lands were occupied. In 1663 the tract was sold to Richard Smith, and in 1665 the remaining part of the town was purchased of the Indians by him. Fort Slongo, in the s. w. part of the town, was erected by the British during the Revolution. It was captured by a body of Americans, under Col. Tallmadge, Oct. 3, 1781.² There are 6 churches in town.³

SOUTHAMPTON⁴—was incorp. by patent, under Gov. Andros, Nov. 1, 1676,⁵ confirmed by Gov. Dongan, Dec. 6, 1686, and recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It occupies the greater part of the s. branch of Eastern Long Island, and has 30 mi. of seacoast. The entire s. shore is skirted by a beach which is united in a few places with the mainland, separating the enclosed waters into distinct bays, the principal of which are East, Quantue, Shinnecock, and Mecox Bays; minor bays, branching from these, divide the surrounding shores into numerous irregular "necks." The beach which separates the waters of these bays from the Atlantic is unbroken except by a single inlet into Shinnecock Bay. The outline of the s. coast is extremely tortuous; ragged and often nearly landlocked bays project inland, and irregular points of land jut out into the surrounding waters. A range of low hills extends along the s. border of the town, and the Shinnecock Hills occupy the central part; elsewhere the surface is level. The soil in the e. and s. parts consists of a light, sandy loam, and is moderately fertile; but in other parts it is of an inferior quality. A large tract, s. of Peconic River is covered with extensive pine forests. Stock raising and the other branches of agriculture form the principal industrial pursuits. The lands are enriched by the application of immense quantities of bunkers. Large tracts of meadow and pasturage lands in different parts of the town are owned by 3 companies, who, in common, elect annually a board of 12 trustees, to whose management the lands are committed.⁶ Taking clams and oysters, and whaling, form an important part of the business. The town has a small poorhouse, a short distance e. of Bridgehampton. A lighthouse has been recently erected on Ponquoque Beach.⁷ **Sag Harbor**, (p. v.) in the s. e. part, was incorp. as a fire district in 1803, and as a village March 12, 1819. It contains 7 churches, the Sag Harbor Institute, a newspaper office, a bank, a cotton flannel factory,⁸ 2 clock factories, and several manufactories of oil casks. This port has long been noted for the extent of its whaling business.⁹ It was made a port of entry in 1783, and by itself now constitutes a district of customs. Pop. 2,776,—2,041 in Southampton, and 735 in Easthampton. **Southampton**, (p. v.) midway between Shinnecock and Mecox Bays, contains 2 churches, an academy,¹⁰ and 65 houses; **Bridgehampton**,¹¹ (p. v.) in the e. part, contains 2 churches and about 40 houses; **Shinnecock**, on the e. side of Shinnecock Bay, is an Indian settlement of about 20 houses;¹² **Saggs**, **Scuttle Hole** and **Watermill** are hamlets, in the e. part. **Flanders**, (p. v.) in the s. part, contains 2 churches and about 20 houses; **Speonk**, (p. v.) near East Bay, contains 2 churches and about 40 houses. **Ketchabonec** and **Quogue**, (p. o.) near Quantue Bay, and **Goodground** (p. o.) and **Canoe Place**, near Shinnecock Bay, are hamlets. **Riverhead** (p. v.) is partly in this town. The first settlement was made at Southampton, in 1640, by a company of immigrants

¹ This gift was made by Wyandance upon the recovery of his daughter, whom Gardner had returned from captivity among the Narragansets.

² The Americans destroyed the fortifications and 2 cannon, took 21 prisoners, and retired without the loss of a man, taking with them 1 brass piece, the British colors, and a quantity of small arms and ammunition.—*Danielson's Revolutionary Incidents*, p. 33. M. E. Frost, Prof. E. and R. C.

³ Named from Southampton, Eng. Called by the Indians "A. L. P.," a place abounding in fish.

⁴ John Bopp, John Howell, Thos. Halsey, sr., Jos. Baynor, E. W. and H. C. Bell, John Jager, John Foster, Francis Sayre, Jos. E. B. and H. W. Pierson, John Cooper, Ellis Cook, Sam'l Clarke, Rich' East, and John Jennings were named trustees in this patent.

⁵ These lands are portions of 3 tracts, severally known as the "*Pawn Purchase*," the "*Quogue Purchase*," and the "*Topping Purchase*," which are still held by the proprietors in common. The "*Pawn Purchase*" occupies the e. part of the town. It is divided into 174 shares, called "offices," worth at all \$30 each. The shares are subdivided into sixteenths, and the shares are owned in every subdivisible quantity, from 1-16th of a fifty to 30 fifths. The Quogue and Topping Purchases occupy the w. part of the town.

⁶ This lighthouse is 150 ft. high, and 160 ft. above the level of the sea. It is furnished with an excellent lens apparatus, and its light can be seen 24 nautical miles distant.

⁷ The "*Sag Harbor Mills*" were built at an expense of \$120,000. About 150 hands are employed, and 10,000 to 12,000 yds. of shingles are made per week.

⁸ The shipping of this port in 1858 consisted of 5 ships, 11

barks, 2 brigs, and 2 schooners, with an aggregate of 5,927 tons, registered; 15 sloops, 5 s. schooners, and 1 steamer, in all, 1400 tons, enrolled; and a few small vessels, amounting to about 100 tons, licensed. The total number of vessels belonging to this port at different periods has been as follows: in 1807, 4; in 1822, 20; in 1841, 44; in 1843, 52; in 1845, 61; and in 1847, 63.

⁹ This academy was established in 1831, and is unincorporated. ¹⁰ This village is sometimes called "*Bullhead*," and the name Bridgehampton is applied to a large section of country extending from Easthampton to the w. part of Mecox Bay.

¹¹ This is the residence of the remnant of the Shinnecock Indians, consisting of about 20 persons. They have learned many of the arts of civilized life, and obtain a subsistence by cultivating the soil, fishing, and taking clams. Many of the young men go on whaling voyages, and the young women are employed as servants in the families of the whites. They have entirely lost their native language, and speak the English fluently. They are frugal, industrious, orderly, and intelligent. They have a small (100 sq. ft.) hall and a spacious schoolhouse. They receive their proportion of the common school money, and the school commissioner of the district employs a teacher for them. They are exempt from taxation, and are debared the exercise of the elective franchise. They occupy the lands between Canoe Place and Shinnecock Creek as tenants in common. This tract was conveyed to the trustees of the town by Compagnie, Chero, and Maniamun, the sachems of the Shinnecock Indians, Aug. 16, 1704; and the same day the trustees leased the lands back to the Indians for a term of 1000 years, at an annual rent of one ear of corn. The Indians annually elect 3 trustees, who, with the concurrence of 2 justices, can lease certain of their lands to the whites.

from Lynn, Mass. A grant of the land was obtained from James Farren, agent of L. S. in 1722, in April, and a conveyance from the Indians on the 16th of Decr. 1643. Part of the first party of 47 settlers arrived.¹ In 1644 Southampton was received under the government of Conn. In 1664 1666² was represented in General Court at Hartford. Upon the Dutch invasion in 1674 it again sought a union with Conn. It was received, and, together with East Hampton in 1684, was erected into a co. Upon the re-establishment of English power, in 1714, it was again united to the government of New York. The first settlement at Sag Harbor was made in 1730, by New fishermen. On the morning of the 24th of May, 1777, Col. Meigs, with 100 men, supplied the British force stationed at Sag Harbor, destroyed 12 brigs and a sloop, besides a large amount of forage, provisions, and merchandise, and returned across the sound without the loss of a man. A body of American troops was stationed at Sag Harbor in 1813, in consequence of the presence of a British fleet in Gardner's Bay.³ The first church was erected at Southampton, in 1644, and the first church in Bridgehampton was built in 1670.⁴ There are now 17 churches in town.

SOUTHOLD—was incorp. by patent, under Gov. Andros, Oct. 30, 1676⁵; and recognized as a town March 7, 1788. Riverhead was taken off in 1792. It comprises the principal part of the northern peninsula of Eastern Long Island, and includes Robins Island in Great Peconic Bay, Plum Island, Fishers, and several smaller islands in Long Island Sound. Orient⁶ is a peninsula in the e.; and Great and Little Hog Necks are smaller peninsulas in the s. The s. shore is indented by several small, irregular bays; while the outline of the n. coast is unbroken except by 2 or 3 narrow inlets. The surface is elevated and level. The soil is a light, sandy loam, kept highly fertile by the use of manures. Plum Island,⁷ separated from the mainland by Plum Gut, contains about 800 acres. Fishers Island, about 8 mi. eastward, is 7 mi. long by 1½ wide and contains about 2000 acres.⁸ Great and Little Gull Islands are between Plum and Fishers Islands. Agriculture forms the leading industrial pursuit; potatoes, corn, and wheat are the principal crops.⁹ Considerable attention is also given to ship-building, whaling, and commerce. A limited amount of manufacturing is carried on.¹⁰ Scattered tracts of lands and benches, owned by an incorp. company, are intrusted to the management of 3 trustees, elected annually. These lands are represented by 110 shares, valued at \$15 each. The town has a poorfarm of 3000 acres near Southold Village. Light-houses are located on Horton's Point, Little Gull Island,¹¹ and "The Dimpings,"—a group of rocks in Fishers Island Sound.¹² **Greenport**,¹³ (p. v.), on Greenport Harbor, was incorp. April 18, 1838. It is a port of considerable whaling and commercial business,¹⁴ and is the n. terminus of the L. I. R. R. It contains 5 churches and 2 printing offices. Pop. 1,605. **Southold**, (p. v.), near the

¹ These were Dan'l and Josiah Howe, Thos. Goldsmith, John Oldhills, Sam'l Dayton, Thos. Lantz, John and Edward Dowell, Thos. and Job Sayre, Thos. Topping, John Woodruff, Henry and Abraham Pierson, Richard Post, Obadiah Rogers, John Erdham, Samuel Osman, John Rose, James Hettrick, Chris. Foster, Jos. Kaynor, Ellis Cook, Edward Needham, Sam'l James, John Gosmore, John Bishop, John White, Wm. Payne, John Jessup, Henry Walton, Wm. Harlow, Allen Freed, Edmund Farrington, Isaac Hillman, John Cooper, Geo. Woods, John Jagger, Richard Smith, Thos. Hildreth, John Hampton, Josh. Barnes, John Jennings, Benj. Haynes, Geo. Wells, Wm. Odell, and John Linn.

² The deputies were John Howell, from 1644 to '47; John Gosmore, from 1651 to '53; Thomas Topping, from 1655 to '58; Alex. Knowles, from 1658 to '60. Thos. Topping, from 1659 to '62, and Edward Howell, from 1662 to '64.

³ Col. Meigs, with 204 men, crossed from Guildford (Conn.) to Southold, in 13 whale-boats, on the 23d of May, and transported the boats across the peninsula, reaching the s. shore 4 mi. from Sag Harbor at midnight. In the attack the British had 6 men killed and 20 were taken prisoners. The party arrived at Guildford on their return in 20 hours less in the time they left. Congress expressed its appreciation of this enterprise by presenting Col. Meigs with a sword, and then Washington, in a letter to Gen. Parsons, by whose command Col. Meigs had undertaken the expedition, congratulated him upon its successful achievement.

⁴ In 1644 the first house through the war, making good holes upon the interior parts of the adjacent walls, but usually paying for the property taken. A vessel was made upon Sag Harbor in June, 1817, but on being sent was raised, and the invaders were expelled without their doing serious injury.

⁵ The patents of the thirty-five persons by Abraham Pierson, in 1643; by Erdham, in 1647; by Jos. Taylor, in 1680; Joseph Whelan, in 1681; Sam'l Goldsmith, in 1725; Sylvanus Whitman, in 1727; J. Williams, in 1728; Harro Duggett, in 1729; David B. Brown, in 1738; John R. Edgett, in 1817; Peter H. Shaw, in 1824; Benj. Hayes, in 1830; and Hugh N. Waldron, in 1836.

⁶ Erected by John J. White, in 1690; Jos. Brown, in 1736; John Wedowick, in 1757; and Anzi Francis, in 1823, have been the pastors of this church.

⁷ To M. E. 5 Prostr. Bays, C. Math. Pr. 1, Pr. 2, B. 1, and Union.

⁸ That part of the town of Southold, which was occupied by the Indians "Dough" in 1714 by the English "X" is the same.

⁹ Isaac Arnold, John and Benj. Youngs, John and Jos. Borton, Sam'l Gosmore, and Isaac Cary were killed in the attack of this port.

¹⁰ Called by the Indians "Pee-wee-ah." It was occupied by the Indians by Peter Odell, in 1644. The first settlement was made in it soon after, during Odell's absence, by John and John Tutbill, John Youngs, John King, and Isaac Cary, and Samuel Brown—*Greenport*, p. v.

¹¹ Formerly known as the "Dimpings." It was the home of the natives, in 1636, by Sam'l Wallis.

¹² This island was named "The Dimpings" by Capt. John of the navigation, in 1611. It was purchased in 1641, by the Whaling Co. of Conn., and was first used as a whaling station, in 1658, obtained from Gov. Sayre, in N. York, in Mar. 1658. It was used for a time, owned by Capt. N. A. Young, then by the British, and, during the late war, was used as a station for the British fleet, and another still higher. It is a very fertile island, and is situated on the coast. The soil is well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c. Hay, well better, and also of the grasses, &c.

¹³ There were no other whaling stations in the town of Southold, in 1808, as in all the other parts of the town. A vessel was built in 1808, on Sag Harbor, and there were 11 whaling vessels, and a greater quantity of the produce of the whaling industry, than in any other part of the town, in 1808.

¹⁴ There are now 11 whaling vessels in the town, and a greater quantity of the produce of the whaling industry, than in any other part of the town, in 1808.

¹⁵ Erected by John J. White, in 1690; Jos. Brown, in 1736; John Wedowick, in 1757; and Anzi Francis, in 1823, have been the pastors of this church.

¹⁶ Erected by John J. White, in 1690; Jos. Brown, in 1736; John Wedowick, in 1757; and Anzi Francis, in 1823, have been the pastors of this church.

¹⁷ The whaling fleet of the town, in 1808, consisted of 11 whaling vessels, and a greater quantity of the produce of the whaling industry, than in any other part of the town, in 1808.

center of the town, is a station on the L. I. R. R. It contains 3 churches, the Southold Academy, a savings' bank, and about 80 houses. **Hermitage**, a small settlement, **Cutchoque**, (p. v.) containing 3 churches and nearly 100 houses, and **Mattituck**, (p. v.) containing 2 churches and 40 houses, are stations on the L. I. R. R. **New Suffolk**, on Great Peconic Bay, contains 1 church and about 20 houses. **Franklinville** is on the line of Riverhead. **West Southold** is a p. o. **East Marion**,¹ (p. v.) near the w. side of Orient Harbor, contains a windmill, a tide-mill, and 1 church; pop. 300. **Orient**,² (p. v.) on the e. side of the same harbor, contains 2 churches and 60 houses. The first settlement was made about 1640, by Rev. John Youngs and others, from New Haven.³ The government of this colony, like that of several of the earlier New England settlements, was vested in the church members. None others were allowed to vote or to hold office; and the Mosaic code was adopted as their law. This exclusiveness was of short duration. All citizens were soon admitted to the right of suffrage; and in 1657 the Mosaic code was superseded by one better adapted to the circumstances of the people. Upon the union of New Haven with Conn., in 1662, Southold was united with the latter colony and was represented in General Court. In 1664 the town passed under the jurisdiction of New York. The first church was erected in 1641, in the village of Southold.⁴ There are now 17 churches in town.⁵

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Suffolk County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.		No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.				No. of Districts.	Children taught.
Brookhaven.....	33,090½	90,723½	\$1,971,850	\$6,502,000	\$8,473,850	4,761	4,925	1,657	1,970	1,431	43	3,773
Easthampton.....	13,274	14,061	707,200	251,750	958,950	1,050	1,065	402	431	317	7	727
Huntington.....	30,872½	28,271	1,465,900	374,250	1,840,150	4,153	3,989	1,356	1,584	1,068	28	3,210
Islip.....	9,269	35,757½	771,901	171,800	943,701	1,676	1,066	583	673	418	12	1,372
Riverhead.....	12,882½	20,942½	609,050	112,750	722,400	1,369	1,365	520	555	519	14	1,113
Shelter Island.....	4,882½	3,181½	87,800	28,800	116,600	333	250	85	96	70	1	179
Smithtown.....	12,545½	17,645½	547,055	146,850	693,905	1,037	1,050	371	410	242	7	608
Southampton.....	24,447½	38,506	1,382,000	420,450	1,802,450	3,325	3,336	1,219	1,356	1,064	22	2,379
Southold.....	21,210	11,482½	1,203,500	276,500	1,480,000	2,865	2,811	1,018	1,129	964	17	2,040
Total.....	163,818½	200,570½	\$8,686,850	\$22,852,250	\$31,539,100	20,469	20,437	7,241	8,204	6,092	151	15,301

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	BUSH OF GRAIN.		Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.		Domestic Cloths, in Yards.
					Wheat.	Spring.				Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.		
Brookhaven.....	1,281	2,092	1,955	6,069	3,333	36,175½	120,411½	6,425	24,955	6,235	86,047		204
Easthampton.....	568	1,480	843	4,097	1,076	13,280½	54,793	3,119½	8,973	2,690	37,621		225
Huntington.....	1,583	1,422	1,776½	5,847	3,334	39,732½	141,358½	9,255½	28,124½	1,677	114,558		
Islip.....	407	708	695	616	1,128	10,592	33,043½	2,907	15,091	1,335	27,095	650	
Riverhead.....	681	900	1,092	721	2,056	21,432½	71,645	2,386	57,234	6,087	71,146		142
Shelter Island.....	58	373	154	2,422	370	2,866	15,351½	550	4,840	317	8,694	30	
Smithtown.....	441	646	662	3,048	1,175	13,376	51,999½	3,091	3,095½	680	40,587		22
Southampton.....	1,103	3,549	2,957	2,886	4,004	35,723	177,019½	7,968	29,903	2,689	120,675	100	243
Southold.....	989	2,152	1,679	2,216	3,181	32,550	132,696½	5,801½	130,947	6,089	127,282		34
Total.....	7,111	13,382	10,833	28,016	19,727	203,733	798,318½	41,506½	304,093	27,799	634,405	1,580	870

¹ Formerly "Rocky Point." ² Formerly "Oyster Ponds."
³ Among these early settlers were Wm. Wells, Barnabas Horton, Thos. Mapes, John Tenthill, and Matthias Corwin.
⁴ This was the first church edifice erected in the State. The first pastor was Rev. John Youngs. His successors were Joshua Herbert, in 1674, Benj. Welsey, in 1720, Jas. Vauport, in 1738, and Wm. Throop, in 1748.
⁵ 5 Presb., 5 M. E., 3 Cong., 2 Bap., R. C., and Univ.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.



This county was erected from Ulster, March 27, 1809, and was named in honor of Maj. Gen. John Sullivan, of the Revolution. It contains an area of 1,982 sq. mi., and is centrally distant 85 miles from Albany. The surface is generally very hilly, and along the E. border mountainous. In the s. and w. it consists chiefly of ridges separated by narrow ravines; but in the middle and s. it assumes more the character of a rolling plateau. The highlands of this co. may be considered as the s. slope of the Catskills; and near the s. borders of the co. they divide the waters that flow into Hudson and Delaware Rivers. From this elevated portion numerous ridges extend toward the Delaware, giving the co. a general southerly inclination. The Delaware cuts these ridges diagonally, its valley forming the only division between the Catskills and the mountains of Eastern Penn. The highest points in the co. are the hills in the town of Rockland, which are estimated to be 2100 to 2400 feet above tide. Walnut Hill, in Liberty, has an elevation of 1980 feet. The lowest summit of the Shawangunk¹ Mt., between Bloomingburgh and Wurtzboro, is 1271 feet above tide, and the highest summit is about 500 feet higher. This range of mountains at a distance presents a striking uniformity of outline, which is due to the evenness of stratification of the rock composing it. The lowest point in the co. is upon the Delaware, at the mouth of the Mongaup, which has an elevation of 550 feet above tide. The co. line on the Rondout is elevated 773 feet.

With the exception of a small district on its E. border, through which flow the upper waters of Shawangunk Kil and Lackawack Creek, this co. is drained by the Delaware and its branches, the largest of which are Neversink² and Mongaup³ Rivers, Beaver Kil and Bashers Kil, and Callicoon (Caw-li-coon) and Ten Mile Creeks. The Neversink flows entirely across the co., having for its tributaries Bashers Kil, Wyncoop Brook, Bush Kil, Cherry-meadow Brook, and several minor streams. Most of these streams are rapid, and afford at numerous points a great amount of water power. In the valleys and forests of the co. are about 100 small lakes, which form peculiar and often picturesque and highly beautiful features in its scenery. Most of these ponds and streams abound in fish, of which trout is the most common. Pickerel have been introduced into several of them.

The geological formation of the co. is exceedingly simple. The whole surface is underlain by the red sandstone of the Catskill Group and the Shawangunk Conglomerate. These rocks extend southward into Penn., and form the floor of the coal measures. Of these rocks the latter possesses an economical value for millstones,⁴ building stones, and the manufacture of glass. The soil is mostly a reddish loam mixed with gravel, and is generally stony; in the s. e. portion is found some clay. Grass is the staple production, and the hilly character of most of the co. seems to adapt it to grazing rather than to tillage. The facility with which the products of the dairy can now reach the great markets, by means of the N. Y. & E. R. R., has within a few years given an impetus to the prosperity of the co., while the erection of tanneries, which the same thoroughfare has encouraged, has created a home market of great advantage to the farmer. In 1855 there were in the co. about 40 tanneries, producing over \$2,000,000 worth of leather annually and employing about 750 laborers. The lumbering interests also employ large amounts of capital and labor. Winter wheat, formerly considered a sure and abundant crop, is found to yield smaller returns and with less certainty as the country becomes older; and other crops, less valuable but more certain, have been substituted to a great extent. The surplus wheat of Sullivan co. was formerly transported by land to the Hudson, where it found a profitable market; but, with the increase of manufactures, there is now less raised than is consumed in the co. Grass seed of a fine quality is raised in considerable quantities. The fruits are limited to apples, pears, plums, cherries, and a few peaches. The timber along the Delaware Valley is mostly hemlock, pine, oak, and chestnut; and on the highlands it is hemlock, beech, maple, birch, ash, and basswood. The climate is cool and bracing, and the co. is remarkably healthy.

¹ From *Shon-gunk*: said to signify "white stone."

² On Sautlier's Map, 1779, *Mahackamack*, or *Never-Sink*.

³ On Sautlier's Map, 1779, *Mongauping*, or *Mongwing*.

⁴ Esopus millstones, formerly in high repute, were made from the Shawangunk grit.

The co. seat¹ is located at Monticello, in the town of Thompson. The co. buildings, consisting of a courthouse and jail, are substantial stone edifices, erected in 1844 in place of the original co. buildings, which were burned.² The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 100 acres 3 mi. E. of Monticello. The average number of inmates is 56, supported at a weekly cost of 75 cts. each. The farm yields a revenue of \$400. A school is kept during 3 mo. in the year. No religious instruction is afforded. The house is too small, is poorly ventilated, is not furnished with water, and will not admit of a proper classification of its inmates.

The 2 great works of internal improvement within the limits of the co. are the Delaware & Hudson Canal,³ extending through the s. e. part, and the N. Y. & E. R. R., built along the valley of the Delaware.⁴ The former opens an easy and direct communication between the Hudson at Rondout and the Penn. coal mines at Carbondale; and the latter forms one link of the great chain of western travel. Several plank roads have been constructed, as auxiliary to this great thoroughfare, greatly benefiting the sections of country through which they pass. The first newspaper in the co. was issued in 1821.⁵

Little is known of the early history of the co. Many traces exist of its occupation long anterior to that by the present race of settlers. Upon the first advent of the present settlers, a road was found to extend s. w. from Esopus, on the Hudson, along the valley N. of the Shawangunk Mts. It was known as the "*Mine Road*," and, according to traditional account, was built by a company of miners from Holland, before the English conquest of 1664.⁶ Two mines are said to have been wrought,—one where the mountain approaches the Delaware, near the lower point of Panquaroy Flat; and the other N. of the mountain, about halfway between the Delaware River and Esopus Creek. The Minisink Flat, on the border of Orange and Sullivan cos., is said to have been settled by Hollanders many years before the date of Penn's Charter; and the settlement, which extended 40 mi. or more along both sides of the Delaware, had in a great degree become isolated from the rest of the world. When the present settlements were begun, there was a road from the E., near the central part of the co., called the "*Porter Road*;" and in the N. part was another, called the "*Hunter's Road*."

With the exception of the vague traditions of early settlement by the Dutch along the Delaware, the first location of a permanent white inhabitant is said to have been made about the year 1700, by Don Manuel Gonzales, a Spaniard, who, having married into a Dutch family in Rochester, (Ulster co.,) removed to Mamakating Hollow, where he erected a house and raised grain. He opened a trade with the neighboring Indians, who were then friendly; and other settlers were induced to follow. Mamakating Precinct was formed in 1743, and until after the Revolution it embraced nearly all of the present co. of Sullivan. About 1750 a number of German families settled upon the w. frontiers of Ulster co. They suffered greatly from Indian hostilities. The first Indian incursion took place in 1777, when the family of Mr. Sprague, in Mamakating, was attacked. The next year the family of Mr. Brooks was attacked, some members were killed, and others taken prisoners.

On the 13th of Oct. 1778, a party of nearly a hundred Tories and Indians, under Brant, invaded the settlements, first falling upon the family of Mr. Westfall, and killing one man. They next attacked the house of Mr. Swartwout, who was at home with his sons, (the women having been previously removed to a fort,) and killed all but one, who escaped. The firing alarmed others, who fled to the forts at Gumars and De Witts, where, by a skillful display of force by Capt. Abraham Cuddeback, who commanded at the former, the enemy were deterred from making an attack.

¹ By the act of incorporation the Gov. and council were to appoint 3 commissioners to locate the county seat, and the Board of Supervisors 3 others to superintend the erection of the courthouse and jail. Wm. Ross, Jos. Morrell, and Abraham H. Schenck were appointed for the former purpose, and David Hammond, John Linsley, Madachi West, John Newkirk, and Davies Martin successively for the latter.

² The first buildings, erected in accordance with an act passed March 22, 1844, were burned Jan. 13, 1844. The first court was held, and the first Board of Supervisors organized, at the house of Curtis Linsley. The county officers first appointed were Wm. A. Thompson, *First Judge*; Samuel F. Jones and Elnathan Sears, *Associate Judges*; John Conklin, Jabez Walkeman, and David Hammond, *Assistant Justices*; James S. Dunning, *Sheriff*; Uriah Lockwood, *Sheriff*; and John P. Jones, *Clerk*.

³ The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. was incorp. April 23, 1825. The work was commenced in July, 1825, and completed in Oct. 1828. It was of great importance to the early settlers of the co., as it opened an easy and cheap avenue to market.

⁴ This r. r. enters the co. in the town of Tusten from Penn. It having been found difficult to construct the road on the N. Y. side of the river, the right of way for a short distance was solicited from Penn. The petition was granted, and for the sub-

stantial benefit which the r. r. conferred upon that State, the company was subjected to an annual tax of \$10,000. This road forms a direct and speedy communication with N. Y., and has been of great value to the co. in stimulating its settlement and developing its resources.

⁵ *The Sullivan County Whig* was started at Bloomingburgh in 1821, by John J. Tappan. It was removed to Monticello in 1828, and its name changed to

The Republican Watchman. Frederick A. Devoe and James E. Winslow were successively its editors, and since 1843 it has been published by J. E. Quimlan.

The Sullivan County Herald was commenced at Monticello in 1832, and published by M. Smith, S. Phelps, and others, about 4 years.

The Sullivan County Whig was published at Bloomingburgh in 1841, by J. S. Brown, and subsequently by John Walker, Jr. In 1845 it was changed to the

Sullivan County Democratic Republican, under which title it is now published by Walker.

The Union Democrat was established at Monticello in 1854, by

F. A. Devoe, and was afterward united with *The Whig*.
⁶ See *Foster's Hist. Orange Co.*, p. 50, where will be found a letter from Samuel Preston giving the substance of the tradition. It is from Hazard's Register.

After firing most of the houses and barns of the settlement, the marauders retired, leaving behind them a melancholy scene of havoc and desolation at the verge of an inclement winter. The distress thus occasioned was very great. Major Phillips arrived soon after the incursion with a company of militia; but the enemy had fled beyond reach.

In 1777 or '78, Capt. Graham, with a party of 18 men, went to Chestnut Brook in pursuit of some Indians who had been committing depredations upon the settlements at Pine Bush. Having stopped to drink, Capt. Graham saw an Indian in the path, and the party fired a volley without effect. Upon this the Indians on the opposite banks returned the fire with fatal effect, and but 3 of the party escaped to tell the dismal tale. To deprive the enemy of sustenance and the means for further annoyance, the Legislature, in 1779,¹ enacted a law directing the Governor to cause the destruction of such grain and crops in the w. frontiers of Orange and Ulster cos., as could not be removed to a place of safety. In 1783² the precinct of "*Mamacottling*" and the township of Rochester (the district of the regiment of Col. A. Hawke Hay, and that part of the Goshen regiment on the w. side of the Minisink Mts.) were exempted from a levy then made for the defense of the s. and w. frontiers.³

Several traces of Indian occupation were found in the first settlement of the co. About 4 mi. from the Delaware, on the Flat, was found a brass or copper tomahawk, with a steel edge, and a handle perforated for smoking. Stone axes, flint arrows, &c. were frequently found. In 1793, an Indian living in Rockland, at a place called "*Pocahorton*," (meaning a river almost spent,) removed to Niagara. He is supposed to have been the last of his race that inhabited the co. Indian trails were found along the Delaware, the Beaver Kil, and in other sections.

The part of this co. s. of the s. bounds of Callicoon and Bethel is comprised in the Neversink Patent, conveyed to Matthew Ling and others Aug. 28, 1704; and the remainder of the co. in the great tract granted to Johannes Hardenbergh and others April 20, 1708, and known as the "*Hardenbergh Patent*."⁴ The Newburgh and Cohecton Turnpike (incorp. March 20, 1801) was opened across the co. in 1808, and gave the first impulse to its prosperity by making it accessible to settlers. This section continued to receive emigrants from New England and the older sections of the State until its growth was checked by the completion of the Erie Canal to the Genesee country and the great lakes, by which emigration was diverted to the new and fertile lands of the West. Real estate in consequence declined materially in value, and many of the early settlers abandoned their locations and joined the westward current. In 1819 or '20 the Orange Branch Turnpike was made, from Montgomery, (Orange co.) crossing the Shawangunk Mt. at Rosses Gap, and extending across the barrens through Wakemans Settlement to the Neversink Falls, and thence to Liberty. The charter of this road was long since given up, but the route is maintained as a district road.

BETHEL—was formed from Lumberland, March 27, 1809. Cohecton was taken off in 1828. It lies upon the high ridges which form the watershed between Delaware and Mongaup Rivers, a little s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is broken and hilly, and many of the declivities are steep and rocky. It is watered by a large number of small streams, mostly tributary to Mongaup River; and it has many small lakes, which form a beautiful and romantic feature of the landscape. White Lake, near the center,—named from its white sandy shores and bottom,—is noted for the beauty of its scenery.⁵ The other principal lakes are Birch Ridge Pond in the s. w., Horse Shoe and Pleasant Ponds in the s., Mallory Pond in the w., Indian Field Pond in the s., Big and Wells Ponds on the s. line, and Chestnut Ridge Pond and Black Lake and Lake Superior near the center. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam, intermixed in places with clay. The settlements are comparatively new, and the people are chiefly engaged in the raising of neat cattle, dairying, lumbering, and tanning.⁶ **Mongaup Valley** (p.v.) contains 25 houses, and **Bethel** 15. **Bashville** and **White Lake** are p. offices. John Fuller was the first settler in the "*Fuller Settlement*,"⁷ in 1806-07.⁸ The first preacher (Presb.) was the Rev. Mr. Green.⁹

¹ October 17.

² February 21.

³ Incidents connected with these events, and the details of the memorable battle of Minisink in July, 1779, are given in our account of the towns in which they occurred.

⁴ Portions of the Hardenbergh Patent were settled upon leases of long term; and during the anti rent excitement, a few years since, the clamor against this tenure prevailed extensively, but without acts of open violence. The refusal to pay rents, which this feeling occasioned, led to a great amount of libration. Although the excitement has subsided, the question is not fully settled.

⁵ This lake is noticed in one of the poems of Alfred B. Street, by the name of "*Kon-ne-sung-a*."

⁶ A tannery at Mongaup Valley, in 1856 manufactured 50,000

sides of leather, valued at \$187,000. It consumed about 5000 cords of hemlock bark, and employed 70 men, at a cost of \$12,000. There are about 102,000 sides of leather manufactured annually at different tanneries in this town.

⁷ G. and C. Hard were the first settlers at the Hard settlement; Adam and Eve Bentler near Bethel; and Patter and Mattison near White Lake. The first school at Mongaup was taught by G. P. Puro, and at Bethel by Dr. Copeland. Gillespie A. Hook kept the first store at White Lake, and J. K. Benjamin built the first saw and grist mill, on White Lake outlet. The first birth was that of Catherine Fuller, in 1807, and the first death that of a child of Stephen Northrup.

⁸ The census reports 4 churches; 2 M. E. Presb., and Ref. Presb.

CALLICOON¹—was formed from Liberty, March 30, 1842. Fremont was taken off in 1851. It lies in the w. part of the co., about the sources of the n. branch of Callicoon Creek. It is watered by numerous streams flowing into the Delaware, the valleys being mostly narrow ravines, and the hills rising in steep declivities 200 to 600 feet above them. In the s. e. are Shandler and Sand Ponds, the latter affording a pure white sand, formerly used in making glass. The soil is mostly a sandy loam, and the hillsides and summits are generally capable of a good degree of cultivation. The settlement is recent, and the people are about equally engaged in lumbering, farming, and tanning.² **Jeffersonville**, (p. v.) on the line of Cochecton, has a population of 433, of which 305 are in this town. **Youngsville**, (p. v.) **North Branch**, (p. v.) and **Callicoon Center** (Callicoon p. o.) have each about 30 houses. The first settlers were Wm. Wood and his sons, Gerrett, Edward, and David, who arrived in town May 19, 1814, and lived 15 years in the wilderness.³ Rev. Mr. McClary, pastor of the Asso. Ref. church of Bethel, was the first preacher.⁴

COCHECTON⁵—was formed from Bethel, March 25, 1828. It is situated upon the bank of the Delaware, in the w. part of the co. Ridges of hills, with narrow valleys between, cover the entire surface of the town. The principal streams are the Callicoon and its branches, and several small tributaries of the Delaware. The mouth of the Callicoon is 777 feet above tide. Pike Pond in the e., Perry Pond in the s., and Mitchells Pond and Lake Huntington in the center, are the principal sheets of water. A large part of the surface is still covered with forests. The soil is mostly a gravelly loam, and best adapted to pasturage. Lumbering and tanning form the leading objects of industry. **Cochecton** (p. v.) contains 269 inhabitants, **Pike Pond** (p. v.) 188, **Callicoon Depot** (p. v.) 207, and **Stevensburgh** (Cochecton p. o.) 209. **Beech Wood** and **Fosterdale** are p. offices. Settlements were begun on the Delaware before the Revolution, but were broken up. The pioneer settler was N. Mitchell, who located near Cochecton Village.⁶ The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1839, and the Rev. Mr. Cummings was the first pastor.⁷

FALLSBURGH—was formed from Thompson and Neversink, March 9, 1826. It derives its name from the falls in Neversink River at Fallsburgh Village. Its surface is hilly and rolling. It is drained by the Neversink and its branches. Sheldrake Pond, (named from the wild ducks that formerly frequented its waters,) Smith, Hill, and Browns Ponds in the w., and East Pond, in the e., are the principal lakes. The soil is a gravelly loam. The people are chiefly engaged in lumbering, dairying, and tanning.⁸ **Woodbourne** (p. v.) contains 30 houses, **Neversink Falls** (Fallsburgh p. o.) 25, **Hasbrouck** (p. v.) 25, **Loch Sheldrake** (p. v.) 15, and **Sandburgh** (p. v.) 15. It is said that settlement was commenced in this town by Germans previous to the Revolution,⁹ but the settlers were driven off during that war. Soon after the peace 3 brothers by the name of Baker located in town and commenced the first permanent settlement.¹⁰ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was built at Hasbrouck.¹¹

FORESTBURGH—was formed from Thompson and Mamakating, May 2, 1837. It lies principally upon the high ridges between Neversink and Mongaup Rivers, and has a broken surface and an average elevation of 1400 feet above tide. In this town are several small lakes, the principal of which are Ruddieks Pond in the s. w., Beaver Pond in the s., and Panther Pond in the center. The town still retains the character implied by its name. Mongaup Falls, on Mongaup River, 3 mi. above Forestburgh Village, are worthy of note. The river here falls into a chasm 70 feet deep, and the banks below the falls are more than 100 feet high. Lumbering, tan-

¹ Callicoon. This name is said to signify "Turkey" in both Dutch and Indian. The Dutch for Turkey is "Kalkoen." In the statutes and official publications of the State the name is commonly written "Callicon."—*Harpers's N. Y. & E. R. Guide*, p. 81.

² There are 5 large tanneries in town, which manufacture about 125,000 skins of leather annually.

³ Edward was a cooper, the others were farmers. The first child born was John Wood. Jacob Quick built the first saw-mill, and Samuel Young kept the first store and built the first mill, at Youngsville. In 1823-34 settlers began to come in from Conn. and the s.; and in 1840 Germans began to settle in the town in considerable numbers. The latter class now form about one-third of the population.

⁴ The census reports 2 churches; Luth., Asso. Ger. Meth.

⁵ Cochecton. Originally called "Cash-nantank," or low grounds.

⁶ Among the other early settlers were David Young, at Big Shand; John Ross, at Callicoon Creek; Nicholas Conklin and Tyler, at Cochecton. Job James taught the first school. Cochecton; Maj. Ebenezer Taylor kept the first tavern at Cochecton, and Mitchell Conklin built the first sawmill, at Pike Pond Brook. On Big Island, 2 mi. above Cochecton,

was an extensive Indian burial place, of which traces are occasionally plowed up at the present day. There are about 900 Germans in this town.

⁷ The census reports 3 churches; M. E., Presb., and Ref. Prot. D.

⁸ At Fallsburgh is an extensive tannery, that manufactures 40,000 skins of leather annually; and another of the same size is located at Woodbourne.

⁹ Fruit trees planted by these settlers are said to be still standing.

¹⁰ Thomas Rawson came in 1787 or '88; Thomas Grant located in 1789; Samuel Thaddeus, Obadiah Brown, and James Hill settled a little s. of Fallsburgh, and James Nicoll, Peter Fardon, and Mr. Brush on the site of the village. The first sawmill was built in 1808, and the first grist mill in 1809, by Pluto Ruggles. Matthew Seeley kept the first inn, at Hasbrouck, and Golt. Reading the first store, at Fallsburgh. In 1795, the nearest mill was at Napanock, in Ulster co.; and for many years the nearest market was Newburgh. In 1786 or '87 an extraordinary and destructive flood occurred upon this valley.

¹¹ This church was burned in 1837, and was rebuilt at Woodbourne. The census reports 3 churches in town; 2 M. E., and 1 Ref. Prot. D.

ning,¹ and dairying constitute the employments of the people. **Forestburgh** (p.o.) contains 10 houses, **Oakland** 15, and **Hartwood** 10. Settlement commenced before the Revolution, and recommenced in 1795 on the Mongaup River. Zephaniah and Luther Drake were pioneers in the s. w. part of the town, and Elisha Smith near Oakland.² Rev. Isaac Thomas (Meth.) was the first preacher.³

FREMONT—was formed from Calliecon, Nov. 1, 1851, and named in honor of John C. Fremont. It lies in the extreme w. part of the co., upon the bank of the Delaware. Its surface is broken and hilly, the summits rising 600 to 1000 feet above the valley and 1500 to 1800 feet above tide. Its waters are Basket and Hawkins Creeks, a great number of smaller streams, and numerous small lakes, the principal of which are Long Pond, Round and Basket Ponds in the s., Lox Pond in the e., and Trout Pond near the center. A large share of the surface is still a wilderness and is too rough for tillage. Tanning and lumbering form the principal employments of the people. **Fremont Center** (p.v.) contains 144 inhabitants, and **Obernburgh** (Fremont p.o.) 20 houses. **Long Eddy** (p.o.) is the Basket Station on the N. Y. & E. R. R. **Hankins** is a station on the same r. r. The first settlers were Joseph Green, at Long Eddy, John Hankins, at Hankins Depot, Benj. Misner, at Long Pond, and Zach. Ferdon, at Round Pond.⁴

HIGHLAND—was formed from Lumberland, Dec. 17, 1853. It is an interior town, lying in the s. part of the co. It is named from the character of its surface, which consists of high ridges between Delaware and Mongaup Rivers, 600 to 1,000 feet above the canal at Barryville and 1,200 to 1,600 feet above tide. There are a great number of small lakes in town, the principal of which are Washington and Wells Ponds on the s. line, Mud and Hagan Ponds in the n., York Pond in the s. w., Washington Pond, used as a canal feeder, and Blind, Little, and Montgomery Ponds near the center. The people are chiefly engaged in lumbering and the rudiments of farming. **Barryville**, (p.v.) a canal village, contains 25 houses, and **Lumberland** (p.v.) 15. The first settler was John Barnes, who located at Narrow Falls.⁵ Rev. Isaac Sargent (Cong.) was the first preacher, about 1797.⁶ The battle of Neversink, in the Revolution, took place within the limits of this town.⁷

LIBERTY—was formed from Lumberland, March 13, 1807, and Calliecon and a part of Thompson were taken off in 1842. It lies s. of the center of the co., upon the watershed between the Mongaup and Beaver Kill. Its surface is rough and broken. Walnut Hill, s. of Liberty, is 2,000, and Libertyville 1,467, feet above tide. The s. and w. parts of the town are still covered with forests. The principal sheets of water are Lillie Pond in the s., and Broadhead Pond near the center. The soil is good, but stony; and the people are chiefly engaged in lumbering, dairying, and tanning.⁸ **Liberty** (p.v.) contains 364 inhabitants, **Parksville** (p.v.) 40 houses, and **Liberty Falls** (p.v.) 25. **Robertsonville** and **Stevensville** are p. offices. The Liberty Normal Institute, at Liberty, is a flourishing academic institution.⁹ Stephen Russell (from Conn.) settled near Liberty, in 1793 or '94.¹⁰ Rev. Wm. Randall (Bap.) was the first preacher.¹¹

LUMBERLAND—was formed from Mamakating, March 16, 1798, embracing all the co. w. of Mongaup River and s. of the present s. lines of Liberty and Calliecon. From it were erected Liberty in 1807, Bethel in 1809, and Highland and Tusten in 1853. Its surface is rugged and

¹ About 100,000 sides of leather are annually manufactured in this town.

² Miss Moore taught the first school, at Drakestown; S. C. Cendant kept the first inn, and Thomas, also the first store, at Forestburgh. The first sawmill was built at Oakland.

³ There are no church buildings in town.

⁴ Sarah Phillips taught the first school; John Rankison kept the first inn, and John Hawkins kept the first store and built the first sawmill. About one-third of the population are Germans. The census reports by Hunter, R. C.

⁵ Among the other first settlers were John Carpenter, Wm. Sadler, N. Patterson, and Wm. Randall, at Beaver Brook; and Ray Hays, at Handsome Eddy. John Carpenter employed Nathl Wheeler to teach the first school, before the public schools were organized. R. Ferguson kept the first inn, in 1820, and Thomas Beay the first store, in 1828. N. Patterson built the first sawmill, on Beaver Brook.

⁶ The census reports by Phelps; Cong., M. F., Froon.

⁷ This battle took place on the N. side of Beaver Brook, on Oct. 17, of the 7th day of the Neversink Patent. The scene of the action is the top of a hill 3 miles from Barryville and half a mile s. w. on Dry Brook. The battle took place between a party of Tories and Indians, and Brant—who was regretting, after having destroyed the settlement of Neversink—and a party of American militia, who pursued them. The battle was

lost, and 10 body, and resulted in the retreat of the Americans, with the loss of 41 killed. In 1822 the ruins of the stone walls, erected and inhabited by an Abenaki nation, at G. L. Co. line, were destroyed and buried in the woods, in the town of Bathery, who had taken a leading part in the engagement.

⁸ About 100,000 sides of leather are annually manufactured in this town.

⁹ Inaug. by law, April 12, 1848, the Rev. John D. Watkins, the founder, being principal of it.

¹⁰ Among the other first settlers were Nathaniel Pinnex, Jacob Whipple, and Nathan Stanton, who came from Preston, Conn., in the spring of 1790, at Handsome Eddy; John Groot and Edw. Swann, who settled on lot 5, Handsome Eddy, on lot 4, Isaac Whipple, on lot 6, and other known as the 1000 acre lot, and Stephen Barton, who located at Round Eddy. Aver Whipple taught the first school, at Blue Mountain Settlement; Lewis E. Essell kept the first inn, Stephen Russell the first store, and Chas. Broadhead built the first, on the s. w. side, in the neighborhood, in 1797. The first of 111 families was settled in 1797, the first marriage, that of David, brother of Isaac Whipple, in 1797; and the first of the first of S. L. Stanton's grant, near William Ala., in 1798. The first towns were settled on both ends of what the People call now stands, M. T. C. D. B. T. Smith's store, and covered with

¹¹ The census reports 4 churches, 1 Ep., 2 M. F., and 1 Presb.

broken, and much of it is yet a wilderness. The name of the town still suggests the leading pursuit of the people. A large number of small lakes, with their outlets, form the principal waters. The principal of these lakes are Lebanon Pond in the n., Round, Sand, and Hogais Ponds in the w., and Long Pond in the center. Metanques Pond, in the e., lies about 2 mi. w. of the Mongaup, and 300 feet above it. On its outlet is a beautiful cascade. **Mongaup** and **Pond Eddy** are p. offices. There is but one church, (M. E.) The Delaware & Hudson Canal extends through the town along the course of the river. It is supposed that settlement was commenced before the Revolution; but the names of the first settlers are not preserved.¹ In the survey of the Minisink Patent by Charles Webb in 1762, mention is made of "Reeve's Sawmill."²

MAMAKATING,³ said to have been named in honor of an Indian chief, was erected into a precinct by the General Assembly, Dec. 17, 1743, and embraced all the present territory of Sullivan co. and a portion of Orange. It continued as a precinct until organized as a town, March 7, 1788. It was reduced to its present limits by the erection of Deerpark (Orange co.) and Lumberland in 1798, Thompson in 1803, and a part of Forestburgh in 1837. It lies upon the highlands between Neversink and Shawangunk Creeks. Two parallel ridges, separated by the valley of Bashes Kil, extend through the town in a n. e. and s. w. direction. The eastern of these ridges is known as Shawangunk Mt. The declivities of this mountain are gentle upon the e., but abrupt and broken on the w. It attains an elevation of 1100 feet above the summit level of the canal, and about 1700 feet above tide. In the n. w. part of the town is a mountain of nearly equal elevation, known as Panther Hill. The principal streams are Shawangunk, Bashes, and Pine Kils, the last of which is the outlet of a small lake in the w. part of the town, known as Yankee Pond. The summit level of the Delaware & Hudson Canal, 17 mi. long and 525 feet above tide, is constructed through the valley of Bashes Kil. Masten Pond, in the w. part, is used as a reservoir. About 2 mi. n. of Wurtzboro a vein of lead was discovered several years since, and was worked to a considerable extent. After an abandonment of several years, preparations are again being made to work it. The soil is a sand and gravel loam, in some places intermixed with clay, and best adapted to pasturage. The census of 1855 shows that this town is second only to Thompson in the amount of dairy products. **Bloomburgh**⁴ (p. v.) contains 365 inhabitants, and **Wurtzboro**⁵ (p. v.) 491, **Summitville** (Mamakating p. o.) 20 houses, and **Phillipsport** (p. o.) 10; the three last named lie upon the canal. **Burlingham** (p. v.) contains 130 inhabitants. **West Brookville** (p. o.) is a hamlet, and **Homowack** is a p. o. The early settlement of this town has already been noticed,⁶ but most of the details have been lost. On the approach of the Revolution the Indians became hostile, and several blockhouses were erected on the frontiers of Ulster co., one of which was at Wurtzboro. On account of the distressed condition of the people by reason of Indian hostilities, they were favored by the supervisors in the apportionment of taxes. Many persons in those days accounted wealthy were reduced to poverty, and but little that could be destroyed remained on the return of peace. Gonzales, the pioneer settler, is said to have built the first sawmill, at Wurtzboro. In 1792 this town contained 182 taxable persons, of whom 34 were in the present towns of Lumberland, Tusten, and Highland. In 1794, Capt. David Dorrance removed from Windham, Conn., and purchased 1000 acres immediately s. of the site of Wurtzboro.⁷ John Dorrance, with Elijah Perry, also from Conn., erected the first bark mill in Sullivan co. Rev. Mr. Freleigh was the first pastor of the Ref. Prot. D. Church, built in 1793.⁸

NEVERSINK⁹—was formed from Rochester, (Ulster co.) March 16, 1798. Rockland was taken off in 1809, and a part of Fallsburgh in 1826. The whole town is elevated, and the surface

¹ Among the early settlers since the Revolution were John Showers and Joshua Knight, at Mongaup, S. Gardner and Elnathan Corey, at Pond Eddy, P. Van Vranken, above Mongaup, and John Rieck and Wm. Ryerson, in other parts of the town. The first school was kept in a barn by Mr. Farham; the first inn was kept by E. Corey, at Pond Eddy.

² Mr. Webb lived at Otisville, (Orange co.) and died at an advanced age in 1814.

³ Written Mamakating, Mamakotink, &c. in early records.

⁴ This village was settled by J. Newkirk, about 1780, and was incorp. April 26, 1833. It contains 3 churches, 4 hotels, and 5 stores.

⁵ Named from Maurice Durtz, grantee of a canal privilege in Penn.; afterward merged in Del. and Hudson Canal Co.

⁶ See page 642.

⁷ A road was constructed at an early day, by Ananias Sacket, from Mamakating westward, passing about three-fourths of a mi. s. of Lords Pond, and continuing to Nathan Kinne's Flats, from which place Capt. Dorrance made a road to Cochecton for £5 per

mi. This road opened a communication from the Hollow to the Delaware River, a distance of about 33 mi. A portion of it is still in use, but the greater part was taken up by the Newburgh & Cochecton Turnpike. The village of Wurtzboro was built upon a tract of 1000 acres bought by Johannes Masten, who cleared the land and erected a sawmill. Westbrockville (formerly "Beshlansville") was settled about the same time, and the first house was built of stone and used as a fort to shelter the settlers. Mr. Eilton was a pioneer near Burlingham, and J. Newkirk at Bloomburgh. The early town records have been lost. The first school was kept at Bloomburgh in 1784, by Mr. Campbell. Wm. Harlow kept the first inn, 2 mi. s. of Bloomburgh; Wm. Wighton opened the first store, 1 mi. s. of the same place; and H. Newkirk built the first gristmill on the Shawangunk, within this town.

⁸ The census reports 11 churches; 6 M. E., 2 Ref. Prot. D., 1 Bap., 1 R. C., 1 Asso. Ref. Presb.

⁹ This name, first applied to the river, is said by some to be derived from the Indian "Ne-was-sink," or Mad River, and by

is very hilly and to a considerable degree covered with forests. It is watered by the Neversink and its branches, and by the Lackawack, or w. branch of the Rondout, which flows to the Hudson. Donnan Hill, 3300 feet, and Thunder Hill, 2500, above tide, are the principal elevations: the latter received its name from the fact that one of the early settlers was frightened away from the place by loud thunder. The soil is generally a gravelly loam, and best adapted to pasturage. The people are chiefly engaged in lumbering, tanning,¹ and dairying. **Grahamsville** (p. v.) contains 40 houses, **Neversink Flats** (Neversink p. o.) 35, and **Claryville** (p. v.) 30. The first settlement was commenced on the Lackawack, 2 mi. below Grahamsville, by the Hornbecks, Clines, Clearwaters, and Lowes, who obtained an Indian title in 1743, and were driven off during the Revolution. Mr. Larrabee, on Thunder Hill, and Benj. Gillett, John Hall, and Wm. Parks, on the 1000-acre lot, were the pioneer settlers after the war.² The first church (Meth.) was located at Grahamsville; and the first preacher was Rev. Samuel M. Knapp.³

ROCKLAND—was formed from Neversink, March 29, 1809. It lies upon the headwaters of the Popacton, or e. branch of the Delaware, in the extreme s. part of the co. It is a rough, wild region, very hilly, and mostly covered with forests. Its principal streams are Beaver Kill and Williwemack Creek. A chain of small lakes extends through the town, the principal of which are Upper, Mongaup, and Dodge Ponds in the e., Big and North Ponds in the s. e., Shaw Pond in the s., Burnt Hill and Jenkins Ponds in the w., and Sand, Mud, and Knapp Ponds in the center. Lumbering, farming, and tanning⁴ are the principal pursuits of the people. **Westfield Flats** (Rockland p. o.) contains 28 houses, and **Morsston** (p. v.) about 12. **Beaver Kill, Purvis,** and **Shin Creek** are p. offices. Settlement was begun in 1789, by two families named Stewart and West, from Middletown, Conn.; they located near the middle of the Big Beaver Kill Flat,⁵ Rev. Mr. Conkey (Meth.) was the first preacher.⁷

THOMPSON—was formed from Mamakating, March 9, 1803, and named in honor of Wm. A. Thompson, first judge of the co. A part of Fallsburgh was taken off in 1826, and a part of Forestburgh in 1837. It lies principally upon the highlands between Neversink and Mongaup Rivers, and is less hilly than most of the towns of the co. The hills rise 100 to 300 feet above Monticello. Neversink and Mongaup Rivers, with several small lakes and streams, constitute the waters of the town. **Kiamasha**, or "*Clearwater*," better known as Pleasant Pond, is a beautiful little lake near Monticello. The other principal ponds are Dutch in the s. e., Lords and Mud in the e., Wolf in the s. e., and Sackett (named from Anandis Sacket, an early settler near it) in the s. w. The quiet scenery of these lakes is becoming appreciated by the lovers of nature and those seeking a retreat from the heat and dust of cities in summer. The soil is a reddish loam. The people are principally engaged in stock raising, lumbering, and tanning.⁸ **Monticello**,⁹ (p. v.) the principal village, was incorp. April 20, 1830. Pop. 629. It is beautifully situated upon a ridge of highlands 1387 feet above tide, and is surrounded by hills. It is finely laid out, the main street being 1 mi. long and 8 rods wide, with flagged walks and ornamented with shade trees. It contains a courthouse, jail, co. clerk's and surrogate offices, and a banking house, all of stone; 3 churches, the Monticello Academy, 3 hotels, 10 stores, 3 printing offices, and an iron foundery. **Thompsonville** (p. v.) and **Bridgeville** (p. v.) each contain about a dozen houses. **Gales** and **Glen Wild** are p. offices. The first settlers were Wm. A. Thompson, John Knapp, and Timothy Childs, at Thompsonville,¹⁰ Rev. John Boyd (Presb.) was the first preacher.¹¹

TUSTEX—was formed from Lumberland, Dec. 17, 1853, and was named in honor of Col.

others to be so named because the stream is less affected by drought than others.

¹ About 25,000 sides of leather are manufactured each year.

² Named in honor of Lieut. Graham, who was killed in a skirmish with the Indians near the present site of the village.

³ The first child born was Elijah Parks. Christopher Darrow taught the first school; Mr. Larrabee kept the first inn, on Thunder Hill; Richard Childs kept the first store, and Wm. Parks built the first gristmill, 3 mi. s. e. of the Flats. There are no town records earlier than 1814.

⁴ The census reports 5 churches; 3 M. E., 2 Ref. Prot. D.

⁵ One of the most extensive tanneries in the State is in the w. part of the town. About 150,000 sides of leather are manufactured each year in town.

⁶ Another account says the first settlers were Robert Cochran, Jehud and Luther Stewart. In the following year, Peter Wilkins and Cornelius Cochtin came in from Mass. Mr. Bascom settled 1 mi. w. of Purvis p. office, and Thomas Sott and James Overton 1 mi. s. of the same. The first child born was Susan Thorne; the first marriage was that of Flenoyer White and Clarissa Field; and the first death was that of Sylvanus Stewart.

Sylvanus Bascom taught the first school, at Westfield Flats. Jehud Stewart kept the first inn, Mr. Loveland the first store, and Luther Stewart built the first mill at Westfield Flats. The settlers are said to have obtained their first stock from the Indians on the Susquehanna Flats, and this stock has long continued till the present time. The lumber trade began in 1788.

⁷ The census reports 4 churches, M. E., Presb., and P. E. C.

⁸ About 3,000 sides of leather are manufactured annually.

⁹ Named by J. P. Jones, from the village of Thos. Jones in N. York. The first settlement of this village was made in 1804, by Samuel F. and John P. Jones, from New Lebanon, a brother-in-law who located at this place in anticipation of its being among the sites of a new co. to be erected from Ulster. J. P. Jones was the first house, in 1804, and opened the first store. Curtis Hensley kept the first inn.

¹⁰ A Sackett and A. D. Knapp were the first settlers in the w. part of the town, and J. B. Wetzel, W. and John Snider on the Neversink. Asa Hall kept the first store at Bridgeville. Judge Thompson built the first mill and factory at Thompsonville.

¹¹ The census reports 4 churches, M. E., Presb., Prot. E., and Union.

Benjamin Tusten, who was killed in the battle of Minisink, in 1779.¹ This town lies upon the n. bank of Delaware River. The w. and s. parts are very hilly, and the e. portions belong to the plateau of rolling lands which comprises the greater part of Tusten, Highland, and Lumberland. The average height of this region is about 750 feet above the Delaware, or 1400 feet above tide. The principal streams are Ten Mile River and its branches: Half Moon and Mill Ponds in the e., and Mill, Davis, and Canfield Ponds in the center, are the principal sheets of water. The soil is a gravelly loam, and best adapted to pasturage. The people are generally engaged in farming and lumbering. **Narrowsburgh**, (p. v.) containing about 35 houses, is the only village. It derives its name from the fact that the Delaware is here compressed by two points of rock into a deep, narrow channel. Over this is a wooden bridge, with a single span of 184 feet.² The place is known to lumbermen by the name of "Big Eddy." Below the narrows the river expands into a wide basin, which in time of a freshet exhibits a stirring scene. **Delaware Bridge** and **Beaver Brook** are p. offices. John Moore kept the first inn and store, and R. Moore built the first mill. The Baptist is the only church in town.

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Sullivan County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.		No. of Dwelling.			S. SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Dwelling.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	No. of Districts.	Children taught.
Bethel.....	13,468	38,855	\$371,020	\$412,225	\$414,145	1,302	1,249	569	486	301	15	1,156
Cochecton.....	7,596	33,175	390,170	19,800	379,970	1,640	1,331	823	550	411	15	1,218
Callicoon.....	5,580	121,475	140,627	6,450	147,077	1,118	974	414	416	328	8	871
Fallsburgh.....	18,651	25,350	316,630	29,200	345,830	1,886	1,443	537	590	414	14	1,274
Forestburgh.....	1,914	25,049	117,920	13,900	131,820	468	371	132	140	83	5	325
Fremont.....	3,170	27,852	128,397		128,967	729	572	237	245	184	7	484
Highland.....	1,354	7,440	164,774	5,400	170,174	454	411	158	158	102	6	359
Liberty.....	15,147	39,745	380,945	43,550	424,495	1,477	1,389	820	532	472	17	1,240
Lumberland.....	1,714	34,415	191,270	2,200	193,470	497	465	156	162	115	6	398
Mannakong.....	17,073	43,652	612,928	45,850	658,778	2,110	1,971	748	793	511	20	1,616
Neversink.....	14,504	24,176	231,551	28,675	260,226	1,136	1,044	413	429	318	18	1,034
Rockland.....	6,830	47,993	106,767	6,817	113,584	674	598	227	237	204	11	618
Thompson.....	17,436	28,393	515,880	253,800	771,180	1,801	1,749	619	639	514	19	1,445
Tusten.....	1,087	7,328	131,260	4,950	136,210	439	386	151	158	113	6	315
Total.....	125,489	494,829	\$3,771,469	\$965,117	\$4,276,586	15,491	13,996	5,403	5,317	4,050	167	1,330

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.						
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Calves.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Bushel of Grain.	Tons of Hay.	Bushel of Potatoes.	Bushel of Apples.	Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	Domestic Cattle, in yards.
Bethel.....	291	1,779	1,042	1,171	814	19,791	36,734	4,443	8,783	4,210	95,050	1,078
Cochecton.....	176	1,197	741	228	496	19,214	24,436	2,982	9,861	2,052	48,785	150
Callicoon.....	78	932	489	166	363	35,365	13,333	1,529	5,777	416	24,889	129
Fallsburgh.....	377	2,448	1,470	1,934	1,999	62,511	41,680	6,240	13,417	11,945	126,329	228
Forestburgh.....	59	186	161	140	86	9,851	2,367	863	2,593	877	17,955	73
Fremont.....	55	490	254	145	152	2,670	735	940	3,321	322	17,515	210
Highland.....	57	277	221	117	225	2,192	4,400	5,415	4,023	329	15,561	72
Liberty.....	396	2,462	1,285	2,331	891	7,191	39,560	5,175	11,579	11,579	160,643	2,965
Lumberland.....	55	321	189	131	191	2,413	3,953	667	3,338	37	14,155	60
Mannakong.....	587	1,219	1,553	1,369	1,751	12,886	39,484	4,484	8,330	13,543	127,448	292
Neversink.....	344	2,099	989	2,150	694	7,370	29,111	4,712	9,729	11,545	119,856	150
Rockland.....	198	1,011	559	1,355	297	1,919	12,215	2,174	5,945	4,635	59,814	675
Thompson.....	430	2,925	1,721	1,574	1,995	5,216	39,819	6,221	12,314	9,353	148,844	67
Tusten.....	6	124	101		44	1,362	3,373	392	2,162	335	8,280	
Total.....	3,092	16,571	10,775	12,591	8,291	76,629	290,007	49,710	103,183	73,298	961,927	4,598

¹ See pages 503, 643.

² The "Narrowsburgh Bridge Co." was incorp. April 5, 1810, with a capital of \$5,000. The bridge was to be 25 feet wide, well covered with plank, and secured by railings.

TIOGA COUNTY.



This county was formed from Montgomery, Feb. 16, 1791. A part of Chenango was taken off in 1798; Broome in 1806; a part of Tompkins in 1822; and Chemung in 1836. It lies near the center of the s. border of the State, centrally distant 135 mi. from Albany, and contains 542 sq. mi. Its surface is broken by a series of ridges extending northerly through the co. from the Penn. line and forming a northerly continuation of the Alleghany Mts. The summits of these ridges have a nearly uniform elevation of 1,200 to 1,400 ft. above tide. The valley of the Susquehanna cuts them diagonally and breaks the continuity of the general system of highlands. Numerous lateral valleys extend in a general s. and s. direction from the river, separating the ridges and giving a great variety to

the surface. These valleys vary in width from a few rods to a mile and sometimes more, and are generally bordered by steep declivities which rise 250 to 400 ft. above them. The summits of the hills are generally broad and rolling, and in some places are broken and rocky.

The rocks of this co. belong to the Chemung and Catskill groups. The former occupies all the surface s. of the river and forms the underlying rock of the hills s., and the latter crowns all the summits s. of the river. The sandstone of the Chemung group is quarried for lagging; and some of the red sandstone is sufficiently compact to make good building stone. Limestone, from which lime is manufactured, is found along the Penn. border. There are no other minerals of importance. The river valleys, and many of the hills adjoining, are covered deep with drift, consisting of sand, clay, and gravel. This deposit near Factoryville is 80 ft. thick, and a wide belt of it seems to extend northerly in an almost unbroken line from the latter place to Cayuga Lake. The principal streams are Susquehanna River, and Owego, Catatunk, Cayuta, Pipe, and Apalachin Creeks and their branches. These creeks have generally rapid currents, though few waterfalls; and they furnish all necessary water-power for local purposes. Their valleys are usually narrow and rocky in their upper courses, but toward the Susquehanna they expand into broad and beautiful level intervals. The valleys of the Susquehanna and several of its tributaries are celebrated for their beauty.

The soil along the valleys is a rich, deep, gravelly loam, with an occasional intermixture of clay and sand. The intervalles along the Susquehanna are especially noted for their fertility. The uplands are gravelly and sandy and moderately fertile. Upon the summits the soil is hard and unproductive, and in many places the rocks are entirely bare. A considerable portion of the uplands is still covered with forests.

The prominent interest of the co. is agricultural, and its various branches are successfully pursued. Winter and spring grains, corn, and the root crops, are mostly cultivated on the lowlands or river bottoms, and the uplands are devoted to stock and wool growing and dairying. Considerable commercial interest has grown up in connection with the rail roads, and manufactures have also been established to a limited extent.¹

The county seat is located at Owego, upon the Susquehanna.² The courthouse, a well-shelved structure, was erected about 40 years since, at a cost of \$8,000. It is in a good state of preservation. The jail, jailor's house, and barn, all of brick, were built in 1851, at a cost of about \$6,000. The jail contains 8 double cells. The clerk's office is a fireproof brick building, erected in 1858, at a cost of \$2,200. The courthouse, clerk's office, jail, jailor's house, and barn occupy a square in the center of the village.

¹ A large lumber and tanning business was formerly carried on; but it has declined, from the scarcity of material.

² By the organic act of 1791, Tioga was formed a half-shire county. It provided that the courts should be held alternately, at "Chenango," in the town of Union, and at "Newtown Parish," in the town of Chemung, the former now Binghamton, Broome co., and the latter Elmira, Chemung co. The half-shire was abolished upon the organization of Broome co. in 1806; Feb. 17, 1810. Nathaniel Locke, Asa or Cary, and Samuel Campbell were appointed commissioners to locate the courthouse site, and Joshua Ferris, Isaac Swartwout, and Samuel Westbrook to superintend the erection of the building; and in 1811-12 the county seat was removed from Elmira to Spencer Village. June,

1812, the co. was divided into 2 Jury Districts, and the courts were held at Elmira and Spencer. The first Jury District embraced the towns of Tioga, Spencer, Banty, Cayuta, Catatunk, Berkshire, and Owego; and the West, the towns of Catatunk, Catherine's, Chemung, and Elmira. The courthouse at Spencer was burned in 1821, and by an act of 1822 the location of the county seat was established at Owego, and Elmira declared the half-shire towns. Upon the organization of Chemung co. in 1836, Elmira became its county seat, and Owego the county seat of Tioga. The last county officers were: Abram May, *Dist. Justice*; Wm. Street, *Dist. Attorney*; Thomas Nelson, *County Clerk*; James M. Masterson, *Sheriff*; and J. H. Merwin, *Surrogate*.

The county poorhouse, a stone building, is located near Owego, upon a farm of 62 acres, which yields an annual income of \$600. The average number of inmates is 62, and the whole number of rooms for their accommodation is 15. No school is connected with the establishment, and no means are provided for religious instruction.

The principal works of internal improvement are the N. Y. & E. R. R., extending along the river valley through Owego, Tioga, and Barton; and the Cayuga & Susquehanna R. R., extending from Owego northward through Tioga and Candor to Ithaca.¹ These roads furnish ample facilities for transportation, and bring the products of the county into close proximity to the Eastern markets.

Three weekly newspapers are now published in the co.²

The first settlement in this county was made upon the Susquehanna intervalles, soon after the Revolution, by emigrants from the Wyoming Valley in Penn. These settlers originally came from Conn. and Mass., and left Wyoming in consequence of troubles growing out of the Indian hostilities and of controversies in regard to title. They located here before the Indian title to the lands was extinguished. The greater part of the present territory was comprised in the Boston Ten Towns. The title of this tract, comprising 230,400 acres between Chenango River and Owego Creek, was vested in the State of Mass. in 1786, and in 1787 it was sold to a company of 60 persons, mostly residents of that State. The greater part of the proprietors immediately took possession of these lands; and thus it happened that the county was filled up with a New England population while the fertile region of Western New York was yet an unbroken wilderness.

BARTON—was formed from Tioga, March 23, 1824. It lies w. of the Susquehanna, in the s. w. corner of the co. Its surface is generally hilly. A small portion of level land lies along the s. border. The highlands on the w. rise abruptly from the valley of Cayuta Creek, and are divided into two ridges by the valley of Ellis Creek. Their summits are broad and rolling and generally covered with forests. The highest points are 400 to 600 ft. above the river. The soil is a rich alluvium in the valleys and a sandy or gravelly loam upon the hills. A sulphur spring is found on Ellis Creek, near the center of the town. **Waverly**, (p. v.), situated upon the Erie R. R., in the s. w. part of the town, was incorp. in 1854. It contains the Waverly Academy, 5 churches, and several manufactories. Pop. 1,067. **Factoryville**, (p. v.), on Cayuta Creek, 1½ mi. n. of Waverly, contains 180 inhabitants; and **Barton**, (p. v.) near the n. e. corner, on the Susquehanna, 30 dwellings. **North Barton** is a p. o. **Halsey Valley** (p. o.) is a hamlet in the n. e. part, on the line of Tioga. The first settlement was begun by Ebenezer Ellis and Stephen Mills, who located near the mouth of Ellis Creek in 1791.³ There are 9 churches in town.⁴

BERKSHIRE—was formed from Tioga, Feb. 12, 1808. Newark was taken off in 1823, and Richford in 1831. It lies upon the e. border of the co., n. of the center. Its surface is mostly a hilly and broken upland, with a mean elevation of 1,200 to 1,400 ft. above tide. A high hill, with steep declivities, lies e. of the center of the town. The streams are the East and West Branches of Owego Creek and their tributaries. The soil in the valleys is a sandy and gravelly loam, and upon the hills it is a tough clay and hardpan. **Berkshire** (p. v.) contains 3 churches and 34 dwellings. **East Berkshire** and **Wilson Creek** are p. offices. The pioneer settlers of the town were Daniel Ball and Isaac Brown, who came in 1791.⁵ Rev. Seth Williston conducted the first religious services in town.⁶

¹ This road cost \$500,000, and it was sold, in 1852, for \$4,500.

² *The American Farmer* was commenced at Owego in 1810 by Stephen Mack. In 1833 it was sold to Stephen B. Leonard, who changed its name to

The Owego Gazette, and continued it until 1835, when he sold to J. B. Shurtell. In 1841 the office was burned, and the paper was discontinued a short time; but soon after it was resuscitated by E. P. Marble, and in 1843 it was sold to Thomas Woods. In 1844 it was changed to

The Tioga Freeman, John Dow, publisher, and in a few years was discontinued. A local party dispute having arisen, another paper, called

The Owego Gazette, was started in 1844 by H. A. Beebe, and the two papers were published under the same name for several months. In 1845 Thomas Peasall became proprietor, and in 1846 the paper was sold to David Walter and son. In 1848 it again passed into the hands of H. A. Beebe, by whom it is still published.

The Republican was published 1 year at Owego in 1833 by — Chatterton.

The Owego Advertiser was commenced in 1836 by Andrew H. Calhoun, and was continued by him until 1852, when he sold to Powell & Barnes, who changed its name to

The Southern Tier Times. In 1854 Wm. Smyth purchased the establishment and changed the name of the paper to

The Owego Times, under which title he still continues its publication.

The Waverly Advocate was commenced at Waverly Village in 1832 by F. H. Baldwin. It is now published by Baldwin & Polley.

The St. Nicholas, a monthly literary magazine, was published about 1 year in 1833.

³ Among the other early settlers were — Aikens, Ezekiel Williams, John Hanna, Wm. Bensley, Luke Summers, James Swaitwood, Charles Bingham, Layton Newell, Lyon C. Hodges, Philip Crans, Justice Lyon, John Manhart. — Reed, and Silas Wolcott. A number of these were from the Wyoming Valley, and some of them from the adjoining towns of this co. George W. Buttison erected the first sawmill, at Barton Village.

⁴ 3 M. E., 2 Bap., Prot. E., and R. C.

⁵ Among the first settlers were Stephen and Samuel Ball, Peter Wilson, and Josiah Ball, from Stockbridge, Mass., in 1792-93; John Brown, Capt. Asa Loomard, Eben. Cook, Daniel Carpenter, Consider Lawrence, David Williams, Joseph Waldo, Nathaniel Ford, Abel, Azel, and Nathaniel Hovey, Jeremiah Campbell, and Samuel Collins—all from Berkshire co., Mass.—came in soon after. W. H. Moore kept the first inn and store; David Williams erected the first mill; and Miss T. Moore taught the first school.

⁶ The census reports 4 churches; 2 M. E., Cong., and Bap.

CANDOR—was formed from Spencer, Feb. 22, 1811. It is a large town, extending from the center to the n. border of the co. Its surface consists of high, broad, rolling uplands, separated into ridges by the narrow valleys of streams flowing in a southerly direction. Their declivities are generally abrupt, and their summits are mostly covered with forests. Catatunk Creek flows through the center of the town, and the West Branch of Owego Creek forms the e. boundary. A western branch of Catatunk Creek enters the town near the center of its w. border and flows n., its valley completely dividing the western ridge into two parts. The soil is a gravelly loam, very fertile in the valleys and moderately so upon the hills. The settlements are mostly confined to the valleys. **Candor** (p. v.) is situated on Catatunk Creek, near the center of the town. It is a station on the C. & S. R. R., and contains 4 churches, a woolen factory, flouring mill, 2 sawmills, and about 70 dwellings. **Candor Center**, $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. w. of Candor, contains 1 church, a flouring mill, 2 sawmills, and 20 dwellings. **Willseyville**, (p. v.), a station on the C. & S. R. R., on the s. w. part of the town, contains 20 dwellings. **South Candor**, on Catatunk Creek, near the s. border of the town, contains a church and about 20 dwellings. **Welltonville** (p. o.) is a hamlet at the mouth of Doolittle Creek. **East Candor** is a p. o. The first settlers were Thos. Hallister, Job Judd, — Laddington, and — Jordan, from Conn., who came into town in 1793.¹ Rev. Daniel Loring was the first preacher. The census reports 10 churches.²

NEWARK—was formed from Berkshire, as "*W. Steville*," April 12, 1823. Its name was changed March 24, 1824. It lies upon the center of the e. border of the co. Its surface is mostly a hilly, upland region, with a mean elevation of about 1,200 ft. above tide. Its streams are the West Branch of Owego Creek, forming the w. boundary, and the East Branch, flowing s. w. through near the center of the town. The soil in the valleys is a fine, gravelly loam, but upon the hills it is an unproductive hardpan. The greater part of the uplands are yet unsettled. **Newark Valley**, (p. v.), located in the valley of East Owego Creek, contains 2 churches, mills, an extensive tannery, and 75 dwellings. **Ketchumville**, (p. v.) in the s. e. corner of the town, 7 mi. s. e. of Newark Valley, contains a church, sawmill, and 26 dwellings. **West Newark** is a p. o. The settlement of the town was commenced in 1791, by emigrants from Berkshire co., Mass.³ The first religious association (Cong.) was formed in 1798, by Rev. Seth Williston, a missionary from Conn.; Rev. Jeremiah Osborn was the first settled preacher, in 1803.⁴

NICHOLS—was formed from Tioga, March 23, 1824. It lies upon the s. bank of the Susquehanna, near the center of the s. boundary of the co. Its surface is mostly upland, terminating in steep declivities upon the river, and broken by the narrow valleys of small streams. The summits of the hills are broad and 300 to 500 ft. above the river. Many of them are still covered with forests. The soil in the valleys is a gravelly loam and very productive; upon the hills it is a moderately fertile, gravelly and clayey loam, underlaid by red sandstone. **Nichols**, (p. o.), **Hoopers Valley**, (p. o.), and **Cainfields Corners** (p. o.) are hamlets upon the Susquehanna. The first settlement was made by Ebenezer Ellis, Pelatiah Pierce, Stephen Mills, and James Cole, in 1787. There are 2 churches in town: M. E. and Union.⁵

OWEGO⁶—was organized Feb. 16, 1791. Spencer was taken off in 1806. It is a large town, occupying the s. e. corner of the co. Its surface is mostly upland, separated into two distinct parts by Susquehanna River and broken by the narrow valleys of small creeks. The summits of the ridges are broad and rolling, and 300 to 500 ft. above the river. The intervals along the river in some places is an unbroken flat more than a mile in width. Owego Creek, flowing through a broad and beautiful valley, forms the w. boundary of the town s. of the Susquehanna. The other streams are Nauticoke Creek, from the n., and Apalachin Creek, from the s., and a great number of smaller brooks and creeks. The declivities bordering upon these streams are generally very steep. The soil is a deep, rich, gravelly loam in the valleys, and a less productive, gravelly loam,

¹ They were followed in 1791 by Joel and Elijah Smith, Israel Mead, and his son Israel,—the former two from Conn. and the latter from Vt. Families named Callous, Sheldon, Marsh, Bates, and Ellis were also among the early settlers. The first inn was kept by Thos. Hallister; the first store by Philip Case; and the first gristmill was erected by Eliph. Hart.

² 5 Bap., 2 M. E., Prot. E., Cong., and Union.

³ Among the settlers in 1791 were Eliza Wilson, living upon the place of her original settlement in 1785, at the age of 87; Daniel Ball, Isaac and Abram Brown, — Dean, and — Norton—all from Shelburne, Mass.—most of them settling in the valley of Owego Creek. The first birth was that of Wm. Ball, Miss E. Moore taught the first school; Enoch Stovous kept the first store and inn; and E. Wilson built the first mill.

⁴ The census reports 5 churches, 3 M. E. Cong., and 1 Presb.

⁵ Among those who settled later were Judge Francis Perry, H. Isiah Jones, — Bass, and — Linnis, from E. Mass., and at the same time Caleb Wright, on the site of Nichols Valley, and Stephen Doble, a short distance below. In 1790 Jonathan Platt and his son Jonathan, of Richd. L. S. set. by a s. w. way, and Miles Fortune—all from Westchester—settled in the valley. Major John Smyth and his sons John G. G. G. and Nathan, from Mont. Co., Penn.; Benjamin, James, and Ziba Evans, Jonathan Hunt, Richard S. S. S., Andrew, Richard, Jonathan, Peppers, Joseph and John Arnold, Joseph M. A. and Dan'l Briggs, were among the pioneer settlers. The first birth was that of Daniel Peck, in 1787.

⁶ Owing to "Swart River."—*Annals of Tioga Co.*, p. 110.

underlaid by hardpan, on the hills. A considerable portion of the hilly regions is yet covered with forests. Manufactures, and commerce to a limited extent, engage the attention of the people. **Owego**, (p. v.,) the co. seat, was incorp. April 4, 1827. It is finely situated upon the Susquehanna, near the mouth of Owego Creek.¹ It is the commercial center of a large agricultural and lumbering district; and since its first settlement it has been one of the most important villages in the southern tier of counties.² It contains a the Owego Academy, a female seminary, 7 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and several manufacturing establishments.³ A bridge 80 rods in length here crosses the Susquehanna. Pop. 3,041. **Apalachin**, (p. v.,) on the s. bank of the Susquehanna, 8 mi. above Owego, contains 1 church and 200 inhabitants. **Campville**, (p. v.,) on the n. bank of the river, 7 mi. above Owego, contains 1 church and 20 dwellings. It is a station on the Erie R. R. **Menningville** (p. o.) is a hamlet in the n. w. part of the town, on Owego Creek; **Willsboro**, a p. o. on Nanticoke Creek; and **South Owego**, a p. o. near the Penn. line. Amos Draper, an Indian agent and trader, from the Wyoming Valley, erected the first house in town, at Owego Village, in 1786, and moved in his family in 1787.⁴ The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Seth Williston. The first religious association (Presb.) was formed in 1810, and a church was organized in 1817; Rev. Horatio L. Lombard was the first settled minister, in 1818. There are 13 churches in town.⁵

RICHFORD—was formed from Berkshire, as "*Arlington*," April 18, 1831. Its name was changed April 9, 1832. It is the n. e. corner town in the co. Its surface is mostly upland, broken by a few narrow valleys. It contains the highest land in the co., estimated to be 1,400 to 1,600 ft. above tide. Its streams are the head branches of Owego Creek. Its soil is a moderately fertile, gravelly loam. About one third of the surface is yet covered with forests. Leather and lumber are manufactured to some extent. **Richford**, (p. v.,) s. of the center of the town, contains a church and about 60 dwellings. **West Richford** is a p. o. The first settlements, made at a later period than those in Berkshire, from which the town was taken, were since the commencement of the present century;⁶ but the exact date could not be ascertained. There is a Presb. church in town.

SPENCER—was formed from Owego, Feb. 28, 1806. Candor, Caroline, Danby, and Newfield (the last three now in Tompkins co.) were taken off Feb. 22, 1811, and Cayuta, March 20, 1824. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is an upland, broken by the valleys of small streams. The n. w. portion forms the watershed between Susquehanna River and Cayuga Lake. The ridges have a general n. and s. direction. Their declivities are generally steep and their summits broad and broken. Catatunk Creek, flowing e., breaks through these ridges at nearly right angles, forming a deep and narrow valley. The soil in the valleys is a gravelly loam, and upon the hills it is a hard, shaly loam. **Spencer**,⁷ (p. v.,) on Catatunk Creek, w. of the center of the town, contains 3 churches, 2 tanneries, a flouring mill, sawmill, and 75 dwellings. The first settlement was commenced in 1795, by Benj. Drake and Joseph and John Barker.⁸ The first religious meeting was held by P. Spaulding, at his own house; and the first religious association (Bap.) was formed by Elder David Jayne.⁹

TIOGA—was formed from Union, (Broome co.,) March 14, 1800. Berkshire was taken off in 1808, a part of Union in 1810, and Barton and Nichols in 1824. It lies on the Susquehanna, s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is principally upland, terminating in bluffs along the river intervals. The streams are Catatunk and Pipe Creeks and numerous smaller creeks and brooks.

¹ Glen Mary, for several years the residence of N. P. Willis, is situated on Owego Creek, near the w. bounds of the village. It was here that his expository Rural Letters were written.

² For many years the p. o. here was one of the four distributing offices of the State. From this place also were shipped salt, plaster, lumber, and wheat for the Penn. and Md. markets. Sept. 7, 1849, a destructive fire occurred, burning 75 buildings.

³ The principal of these are manufactories of steam engines and boilers in machinery, castings, sash and blinds, silverware, lumber, leather flour, and plaster.

⁴ John McTigue and James McMaster, from New England, the original patentees of the half township on which the village of Owego stands, settled there in 1788. A clearing was made and grain sown on an Indian improvement at Owego, in the season of 1786, by Wm. McMaster, Wm. Taylor, Robert McMaster, John Neely, and Wm. Wood, who entered the valley from the e. by way of Owego Lake and the Susquehanna. The first birth in town was that of Sabeta, daughter of Amos Draper, June 19, 1788; the first school was taught by — Kelly, in 1792; the first store and hotel were kept at Owego, by Wm. Bates.

⁵ M. E., 2 Presb., Prot. E., Bap., Cong., Wes. Meth., R. C. and Union.

⁶ Among the early settlers were Evan Harris, Samuel Smith, Samuel Gleason, Nathaniel Johnson, — Stevens, Jeremiah Campbell, Beriah Wells, Caleb and Jesse Gleason, Ezekiel Rich, and William Dunham,—many of them from the adjoining town of Berkshire.

⁷ This village was the co. seat of Tioga co., then including Chemung, from 1812 to 1821.

⁸ Among the early settlers at Spencer Village were Joshua Ferris, Henry Miller, Edmund and Rodney Hobart, from Conn., Andrew Purdy, Thos. Mosher, from Westchester co., and George Fisher. The first birth was that of Deborah, daughter of Benjamin Drake; the first marriage, that of John B. Underwood and Polly Spaulding; and the first death, that of Prescott Hobart. The first school was taught by Joseph Barker, in his own house, at Spencer Village; the first firm was kept by Andrew Purdy; the first store by Samuel Doddittle; and the first gristmill was built by Benj. Drake.

⁹ The census reports 3 churches in town; Cong., Bap., and M. E.

The soil is a fine, dark loam in the valleys and a gravelly loam upon the hills. Most of the summits are still covered with forests. **Tioga Center**, (p. v.) at the mouth of Pipe Creek, contains a church, several mills, and 60 dwellings. It is a station on the N. Y. & E. R. R. **Smithsboro**, (p. v.) on the N. Y. & E. R. R., contains 250 inhabitants. **Halsey Valley** (p. o.) is a hamlet, in the s. w. corner of the town, on the line of Barton. **Straights Corners** is a p. o. on the s. border. **Jenksville** (p. o.) is a hamlet, near the mouth of Canadock Creek. The first settlement was made on Pipe Creek, in 1785, by Samuel and Wm. Rutson, — Primer, and Andrew Allen, from Wyoming, Penn. Col. David Pixley, from Mass., and Abner Turner, from N. H., made the first settlement on the river, in 1791.¹ There are two churches in town: M. E. and Union.

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Producers, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Tioga County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF USDS.			POPULATION.			AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.				
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Hay.
Barton	16,629	15,879	874,367	1,134,430	2,008,797	1,876	1,966	3,842	770	1,100	22	1,072	1,072
Berkshire	9,233	9,632	14,990	3,960	18,950	533	376	909	293	210	—	210	713
Candor	50,759	57,421	609,947	377,700	987,647	1,997	1,877	3,874	787	934	26	1,747	1,747
Newark	43,058	16,182	341,586	25,674	367,260	283	492	775	493	283	—	776	776
Nichols	12,660	7,362	321,025	29,600	350,625	947	926	1,873	347	176	13	536	536
Owego	36,801	26,944	1,189,121	518,440	1,707,561	4,223	4,166	8,389	1,167	1,111	—	2,278	2,278
Richford	8,898	6,947	156,016	11,600	167,616	598	584	1,182	262	489	—	751	751
Spencer	13,445	12,337	247,830	169,250	417,080	911	894	1,805	377	428	17	822	822
Tioga	16,980	16,508	548,234	213,350	761,584	1,530	1,477	3,007	579	579	20	1,178	1,178
Total	154,894	138,422	4,815,114	799,745	5,614,859	13,616	13,316	26,932	3,167	3,326	43	6,536	6,536

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.								
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Hay.	Wool.	Butter.	Cheese.	Other.
Barton	66	1,850	1,921	3,265	1,414	9,437	102,067	4,061	9,667	13,400	167,683	1,619	969	—
Berkshire	263	1,165	949	2,230	614	4,277	34,334	2,709	8,795	17,786	126,340	143	933	—
Candor	1,125	2,965	2,363	7,258	2,019	5,913	169,266	6,787	27,510	33,581	287,602	16,996	4,778	—
Newark	384	1,372	1,386	3,545	907	775	51,789	4,108	17,191	16,441	143,139	6,419	3,278	—
Nichols	384	1,372	1,386	2,776	1,202	6,127	85,847	2,967	12,116	16,896	162,189	1,600	2,190	—
Owego	1,533	3,680	2,813	8,176	2,877	12,555	189,384	8,861	46,528	29,694	236,444	13,411	6,174	—
Richford	254	783	788	2,143	445	775	42,298	2,017	6,009	10,927	81,621	1,623	644	—
Spencer	426	1,608	913	3,061	673	2,668	68,140	3,074	9,021	14,197	96,803	2,290	962	—
Tioga	356	1,789	1,165	3,098	1,137	6,579	91,827	4,206	13,432	26,433	126,433	2,000	2,912	—
Total	5,678	16,710	12,954	53,452	11,248	45,239	828,805	38,461	160,418	169,183	1,366,785	60,637	13,902	—

¹ Among the early settlers were Joel Farthing, Jeremiah White, Abel Stratton, Elmer Wright, Samuel Giles, Hugh L. Fells; John Hill from Mass.; William Taylor from Saratoga co.; Nathaniel Eaton, Cornelius Taylor, Bernal Mumby, John Smith, James Schomover, — Taylor, and — Hungertford, from Wyoming, Penn.; Daniel Mersman from Staten Isl. 901; Francis Gray, Nathaniel Goodspeed, Jesse Z'wa and Amos Miller, from Mass.; Gumbo, Ludwyck Incht, — Lyon, and Ezra Smith, from Westchester co., N. Y.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.



This county was formed from Cayuga and Seneca, April 17, 1817. Three towns were annexed from Tioga, March 22, 1822, and a part of Schuyler co. was taken off in 1854. It lies around the head of Cayuga Lake, s. w. of the center of the State, is centrally distant 141 mi. from Albany, and contains 506 sq. mi. Its surface consists principally of an upland, broken by a series of ridges extending n. and s. The watershed between Cayuga Lake and Tioughnioga River occupies the e. border of the co., and that between the same lake and Susquehanna River the s. border. The deep valley of Cayuga Lake, 700 ft. below the summits of the ridges, separates the n. portions of the co. into two distinct parts. The e. portion, declining toward the n., gradually loses its hilly character and

spreads out into the beautifully rolling lands so common in Central N. Y. West of the lake the land does not lessen in height within the limits of the co.; but the rough, broken hills change into smooth ridges, with long, gradual slopes.

The deep valley of Cayuga Lake affords a fine opportunity to examine the geological structure of this region. Upon the shore in the extreme n. part are found the Hamilton shales, the lowest rock in the co. Next above them on the shore appear the Tully limestone, Genesee slate, and Portage or Ithaca shales and sandstones.¹ The summits of all the hills are formed of the rocks belonging to the Chemung group, usually covered deep with drift deposits. The streams, in their course from the table lands to the lake, have worn deep channels into the rocks, and waterfalls which once were, probably, at the face of the bluffs, have receded one to two miles, forming below deep, rocky chasms bordered by perpendicular walls. As the rocks are composed of strata of different degrees of hardness, the water has worn them irregularly,—the soft and yielding shales generally forming a declining surface, while the hard and compact limestone retains its perpendicular forms.²

The streams are Salmon, Fall, Cascadilla, Six Mile, and Taughanick Creeks and Cayuga Inlet and their branches, flowing into the lake, and several branches of Owego Creek and other small streams, flowing s. The cascades upon these streams form one of the most peculiar and interesting features of the landscape.

The soil in the n. part is generally a gravelly or clayey loam, formed by the drift deposits; and that in the s. is a gravelly or slaty loam, derived from disintegration. It is all best adapted to grazing. In the n. part the people are generally engaged in grain raising, wheat forming the staple production. In the s. towns the principal branches of agriculture pursued are stock raising and dairying. Considerable manufacturing is carried on at Ithaca and other places.

The co. seat is located at the village of Ithaca. The courthouse is a brick edifice, built upon a fine lot near the center of the village.³ The jail, contiguous to the courthouse, is a well built stone edifice, with ample accommodations for the health of the prisoners. The cells are clean and well ventilated. The co. clerk's office is a fireproof building, fronting upon Tioga St. The poor-house is situated upon a farm of 100 acres in Ulysses, 6 mi. n. w. of Ithaca. The average number of inmates is 53, and the revenue derived from the farm is about \$1,500. No school is provided for the children, and they are not admitted to the public schools. The house is in bad repair, destitute of ventilation, and entirely unfit for the residence of so many human beings.

The Cayuga & Susquehanna R. R. extends from Ithaca to Owego, connecting with the Erie R. R. at the latter place. Cayuga Lake is navigable and connects with the Erie Canal at Monte-

¹ The Tully limestone furnishes an abundance of lime; huge fragments of this rock are found scattered over the land several hundred feet above the regular veins of the rock, showing that some great force had been in operation here at some former period. The Genesee slate is about 100 ft. thick, and the Portage is up 500 ft.

² The Taughanick Falls, below Tompansburgh, have receded some thing more than a mile from the lake. "In its passage, the stream first produced a series of falls and rapids, but finally receded 1200 ft. to form but a single fall. This is caused by the higher strata being so much harder than those below that a firm table is formed of these, while those below are undermined." About 1 mi. n. of these falls is a cascade, where, from

the absence of a resisting stratum at the surface, the rock has been worn down in a continuous slope.—*Geol. W. Dist.*, p. 578, 579.

³ The act of incorporation fixed the courthouse at Ithaca, the exact locality to be designated by the Surveyor General, or, if he neglected to do it, by the judges of the co. court. Unless a site was conveyed to the supervisors and \$7,000 secured to be paid, the co. was to be removed to the eos. from whence it was taken. Luther Gere, Wm. R. Collins, and Daniel Bates were appointed to superintend the erection of the co. buildings. The first co. officers were Oliver C. Constock, *First Judge*; Archer Green, *Clerk*; Henry Bloom, *Sheriff*; and Andrew D. W. Bruyn, *Surrogate*.

zuma. A daily line of steamers plies between Ithaca and Cayuga Bridge, on the N. Y. C. R. R., touching at all the landings on the lake. The railroad and canal and lake constitute one of the principal routes for supplying the West with the anthracite coal of E. Penn.

Four weekly newspapers are now published in the co.¹

The three s. towns of this co. were included in the Watkins and Flint's Purchase, and the remainder in the Military Tract. A public road was built from Oxford, on Chenango River, directly through to Ithaca, by Joseph Chaplin, in 1791-92-93, and this became the great highway for immigration in the s. part of the State for many years. As a consequence, the co. immediately bordering upon the road was rapidly settled. The first immigrants were mostly from New England. At the place where Ithaca now stands were found cleared fields which had previously been cultivated by the Indians; and these lands were among the first occupied in the co. The next settlements were made in Ulysses, on the w. bank of the lake, and along Chaplin's road in Dryden. The opening of the rich lands of the Genesee country to settlers diverted immigration from this region, and the co. for many years did not increase in population with the same rapidity as the regions further w. The growth of the co., however, has been gradual and continuous; and now in every element of real prosperity it is fully on an average with the other cos. in the State.

CAROLINE—was formed from Spencer, (Tioga co.,) Feb. 22, 1811, and was transferred to this co. March 22, 1822. A part was annexed to Danby in 1839. It is the s. r. corner town of this co. Its surface is an upland, broken by a series of ridges extending n. w. and s. e. 500 to 700 ft. above the valleys and 1,500 to 1,700 ft. above tide. The summits of the hills are usually rounded and rolling and their declivities steep. The streams are Owego Creek, forming the e. boundary, and Six Mile Creek and their branches. These streams flow in deep, narrow valleys bordered by steep hillsides. The soil is generally a gravelly loam, and is well adapted to grazing. **Caroline Center** (p. v.) contains 2 churches and 14 houses; **Motts Corners**, (p. v.) on Six Mile Creek, in the n. w. corner of the town, 1 church, several manufacturing establishments,² and 40 houses; **Speedville**, (p. v.) upon Boyer Creek, in the s. e. corner, contains 3 churches and 30 houses; and **Staterville**, (p. v.) near the n. border, 1 church and 30 houses. **Pugsleys Depot** (p. o.) is a station on the C. & S. R. R. **Caroline** (p. o.) is a hamlet in the s. e. corner of the town. **Rawson Hollow**, on the e. line, is a p. o. The first settlement was begun by Chap-

¹ *The Sweet Republic*, the first paper published in the co., was started at Ithaca, July 4, 1815, by Jonathan Ingalls. In 1816 it was changed to

The Ithaca Journal, and in 1817 Mack & Shepard became proprietors. It was successively issued by Mack & Seering, Ebenezer Mack, and Mack & Morgan, until 1834, when Wm. Andrus became partner, and the paper was issued by Mack & Andrus. In 1827 the name was changed to

Ithaca Journal, Literary Gazette, and General Advertiser, and about a year afterward a portion of the title was dropped, and it was issued as

The Ithaca Journal and Advertiser. In Dec. 1823, Mack & Andrus sold to Nathan Randall; in 1837 Randall sold to Mattison & Barnaby, and in 1839 A. E. Barnaby became sole proprietor. In 1841 Barnaby sold to Alfred Wells, and 1 year after Wells sold to J. H. S. Barrag, the present publisher.

The Republic in Chronole was started at Ithaca in June, 1820, by Spencer & Spurlin. In 1823 David D. Spencer became sole proprietor. In 1826 S. S. Chatterton bought an interest, and in 1828 he became sole proprietor, and soon after changed the name to

The Ithaca Republican. In 1831 or '32 he again changed the name to

The Tompkins American, and in 1834 the paper was discontinued.

The Weekly Messenger was started at Ithaca in 1826 by A. P. Seering, and was continued about 2 years.

The Philadelphia Tea Universalist paper, was started at Ithaca in 1831 by O. A. Bowman, and was continued about 1 year.

The Ithaca Chronicle was started by D. D. & V. Spencer in Feb. 1828, and was continued by them until 1833, when Anson Spencer became sole proprietor. In 1855 it was changed to

The American Citizen, published by A. E. Barnaby & Co. It is now published by Anson Spencer, who has become one of the proprietors from the commencement of the paper in 1828.

The Lolo World was started at Trumansburgh in 1827 by Wm. W. Phelps, and was continued about 2 years.

The Trumansburgh Advertiser was published a short time in 1833 by D. Fairchild.

The Jeffersonian and Tompkins Times was started at Ithaca by C. Robbins. He soon after sold to G. G. French, who changed the name to

The Ithaca Herald. In 1827 Nathan Randall became proprietor, and merged the paper in the Ithaca Journal and Advertiser.

The Christian, National Advocate, and Spectator was first started at Motts Corners in 1817, under the auspices of the 7th Day Baptist denomination, and was continued several years.

The Tompkins Advocate was started at Ithaca by H. C. O'Brien in 1841. He soon after sold to J. Hartman, in 1843; the title was then changed to

The Tompkins Democrat, and after a short time the paper was removed to Greene, Chenango co.

The Trumansburgh Gazette was published a short time in 1811 by J. H. Hawes.

The Friend of the Union was started at Ithaca in 1818 by J. B. Gosman. In 1820 it was merged in the Ithaca Journal and Advertiser.

The Temple and Wellbourn was started at Ithaca in 1818 by Orlando Lund. It afterwards merged into the Ithaca Journal and Advertiser, and was continued a short time.

Ramsey's Companion was started at Dryden in 1830 by H. B. Lumsy. It was continued about 11 years.

The Practical American was published a few months in 1818 at Ithaca. In 1817 it was sold to G. Z. House, and discontinued.

The New York Chronicle was discontinued in 1858, and was soon after discontinued.

The Dryden News, by Asahel Clapp, by whom it is still published.

The Tompkins County Democrat was started at Ithaca in Oct. 1847, by J. H. McCoy, by whom it is still published.

² Two flouring mills were situated at Ithaca, and were in a factory one mile below the valley of the Cayuga, and in a flour mill manufacturing mill at Ithaca, and with the exception of the latter, one in the State. It was established at Westerlo, Cayuga co., by Abel F. Sargent, one of the present proprietors of this co., and thence it was removed to Ithaca, near Ithaca, thence to Owego, and thence to its present location.

David Rich, who came from Vt. in 1795 and located near Willow Bridge; Widow Earsley, with four sons and four daughters, from N. J., came in the next year; and for several years these were the only families in town.¹ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed at an early period; the first pastor was Rev. Garritt Mandeville. The census reports 10 churches in town.²

DANBY—was formed from Spencer, (Tioga co.) Feb. 22, 1811, and was transferred to this co. March 22, 1822. Part of Caroline was annexed April 29, 1839, and a part was annexed to Dryden in 1856. It lies near the center of the s. border of the co. Its surface is broken by ranges of hills extending n. and s. 300 to 400 ft. above the valleys. Their summits are rounded and their declivities generally steep. The valleys are mere ravines. The principal streams are Cayuga Inlet, flowing n., and numerous small streams, the latter being tributaries either to this or to Owego Creek. The soil is a mixed gravelly and shaly loam, with occasional patches of clay, and is well adapted to grazing. **Danby**, (p. v.) in the n. part, contains 3 churches and 50 houses; **Beers Settlement**, (South Danby p. o.) near the center, about a dozen houses. **West Danby** is a p. o., near the w. border. The first settlers were Jacob Yapple, Dr. Lewis Beers, Jabez Beers, and Joseph Judson, who located at Beers Settlement in 1797.³ The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1807; Rev. Daniel Loring was the first pastor. There are 8 churches in town.⁴

DRYDEN⁵—was formed from Ulysses, Feb. 22, 1803. A part of Danby was annexed in 1856. It is a large town, occupying the central portion of the e. border of the co. The surface of the n. half is rolling or moderately hilly, and that of the s. half hilly and broken. The e. border forms the watershed between Tioughnioga River and Cayuga Lake. The highest ridge, in the s. e. part, is 1,700 to 1,800 ft. above tide. The principal stream is Fall Creek, flowing s. w. through near the center of the town, on its course affording several millsites. Several small streams, tributaries to Owego Creek, take their rise in the s. part. Dryden Lake is a small sheet of water 1 mi. long and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide, lying in an elevated valley near the e. border and 1,500 ft. above tide. A mineral spring, strongly impregnated with sulphur, magnesia, and iron, is situated one mi. w. of Dryden Village, and has a local notoriety for medicinal virtues. In the s. e. part are two swamps, each covering an area of several hundred acres. **Dryden**, (p. v.) on the s. branch of Fall Creek, in the e. part of the town, is a flourishing inland village. It contains 2 churches, a large gristmill, and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 522. **Etna**, (p. v.) on Fall Creek, near the center, contains 2 churches, a grist and saw mill, an iron foundry, and machine shop. Pop. 239. **West Dryden**, (p. v.) in the n. w. part, contains 93 inhabitants; **Varna**, (p. v.) on Fall Creek, near the w. border, 170 inhabitants; **Malloryville**, **Preville**, and **California** are hamlets. The first settlement was commenced in 1797, by Amos Sweet, on the present site of Dryden Village.⁶ Joseph Chaplin built a road from Oxford, Chenango co., to Ithaca, passing through this town, in 1792-93-94. There are 9 churches in town.⁷

ENFIELD⁸—was formed from Ulysses, March 15, 1821. It lies upon the center of the w. border of the co. Its surface is rolling, and it has a mean elevation of 500 to 700 ft. above Cayuga Lake. The principal streams are Ten Mile Creek and the s. branch of Taughanick Creek. Upon the former, in the s. e. tract of the town, is one of the finest of the beautiful cascades so common in this co. It is in a deep gorge, and has a total fall of 230 ft. The soil is principally a gravelly loam. **Enfield Center** (p. v.) contains 2 churches and about 40 dwellings; **Enfield** (p. v.) 25 dwellings. **Enfield Falls** is a hamlet. Among the first settlers were — Geltner, John Whitlock, Jas. Rumsey, Lewis Owen, and Isaac and John Beech.⁹ There are 5 churches in town.¹⁰

¹ Among the other early settlers were Tho. Tracy and Sam'l Yates, from Mass.; Joseph Chambers, Richard Bush, and Harmon Earnest, from Ulster co., in 1798; Levi Slater, formerly of Saratoga, Charles and John Milks, John Contine (first settler at Motts Corners), and Joseph Bishop, all from Ulster, and John Bonnevillie, from Mass., in 1801. The first child born was Harriet Bonnevillie. The first school was taught by John Robinson. Richard Bush kept the first inn, Isaac Miller the first store, and Gen. Contine built the first gristmill, in 1800.

² 4 M. E., Prot. E., Cong., Bap., Ref. Prot. D., F. W. Bap., and Unit.

³ The first settlers of West Danby were Wm. Hogg and Moses Barker. The first death was an infant son of Lewis Peckshy. Joseph Judson taught the first school, Dr. Beers kept the first inn and store, and Peter Yapple built the first gristmill.

⁴ 3 M. E., 2 Bap., Cong., Prot. E., and Swedishborgian.

⁵ Named in honor of John Dryden, the English poet.

⁶ The next settlers were Ezekiel Snodgrass, David Fort, and J.

Ebenezer Chausen, who located at Willow Grove in 1798. A single yoke of oxen, at one load, brought these three families, consisting of 14 persons, and all their household goods, from the Chenango River. Capt. Geo. Robertson, sometimes called the "father of the town," came in the same year, and settled on Lot 53. Among the other early settlers were Lyman Hurd, from Vt., Dr. Sheldon, Dr. Wolf, Irene Peck, Wm. Dabry, Jos. Hall, and Jos. Wood. The first child born was Robert Robertson; and the first death was that of the mother of Amos Sweet. Daniel Lacey taught the first school, in 1804. Amos Lewis kept the first inn, Joel Hull the first store, and Col. Hopkins, from Homer, built the first mill, in 1806.

⁷ 5 M. E., 2 Presb., 2 Bap., and R. C.

⁸ Named from Enfil Id., Ct.

⁹ John Yapple etc. kept the first inn, Samuel Ingersoll the first store, and Wm. Ferris built the first mill.

¹⁰ 2 M. E., Christian, Bap., and Presb.

GROTON—was formed from Locke, (Cayuga co.), as "*Division*," April 7, 1817, and its name was changed March 13, 1818. It is the s. e. corner town in the co. Its surface is rolling or moderately hilly. From the valleys the land rises by long and gradual slopes to a height of 100 to 300 ft. The highest point in town is about 1,500 ft. above tide. The principal streams are Owaseo Inlet and Fall Creek. Bear Swamp, in the e. part, contains an area of several hundred acres. The soil is a fine quality of gravelly loam, underlaid by slate. **Groton**, (p. v.) on Owaseo Inlet, near the center of the town, contains 3 churches, the Groton Academy, and several manufacturing establishments.² Pop. 587. **McLean**, (p. v.) on Fall Creek, in the s. e., contains 5 churches, several factories,³ and 40 houses. **Peraville**, (p. v.) near the s. border, contains 2 churches, a saw and grist mill, pail factory, and 30 houses. **Groton City**, (p. v.) in the s. e. corner, and **West Groton**, (p. v.) in the s. w., contain about 11 houses each. **Beacons Corners** is a hamlet, in the s. w. corner. Among the first settlers were Saml. Hogg, at West Groton; Ichabod Bowen, John Guthrie, and ——— Perrin, at Groton; and J. Williams, J. Houghtaling, and W. S. Clark, at East Groton. The census reports 11 churches.⁴

ITHACA⁵—was formed from Olysses, March 16, 1821. It is the central town in the co., lying at the head of Cayuga Lake. A tract of land 2 mi. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, low and nearly level, extends s. from the lake shore; and from this the valley of Cayuga Inlet opens to the s. w. and that of Six Mile Creek to the s. e. Ridges 400 to 700 ft. high, with steep declivities, separate these valleys and surround the low land and the head of the lake. From the summits the surface spreads out into a rolling upland. A marsh $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide borders immediately on the lake. The streams are Fall, Cascadilla, Six Mile, Buttermilk, and Ten Mile Creeks, and Cayuga Inlet. In their course from the uplands each of these streams plunges down the wall-like precipices which surround the lake, forming series of cascades which for beauty and variety are scarcely equalled elsewhere.⁶ The soil is a fertile, gravelly loam upon the uplands, and a deep, rich alluvium in the valleys. **Ithaca**, (p. v.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. s. of the head of Cayuga Lake, is the co. seat, and the commercial center of the co. It is beautifully situated upon a fine alluvial plain, bordered on 3 sides by lofty hills, and on the fourth by the lake, with which it is connected by a navigable inlet. It contains the Ithaca Academy, 9 churches,⁷ 2 banks, 4 printing offices, and a large number of manufacturing establishments.⁸ The commercial interests of the place are extensive and important. A daily line of steamboats on the lake running between this place and Cayuga Bridge, in connection with the C. & S. R. R., serves to connect the Erie R. R. on the s. with the N. Y. Central on the N.⁹ The lake is also a link in the great chain of the internal water navigation of the State, and upon it a large amount of canal commerce, centering at Ithaca, is carried on. The transshipment of Scranton and Lackawanna coal brought by the C. & S. R. R. forms an important and constantly growing branch of business. A large proportion of the anthracite coal for the Northern and Western markets is supplied through this avenue.¹⁰ The public schools of the village are graded, and are in a flourishing condition. The annual attendance is about 1,200.¹¹ The village was incorp. April 2, 1821. Pop. 4,908. The first settlement of the town was made by Jacob Yaple, Isaac

¹ Named from Groton, Ct.

² Three carriage shops, a foundry, machine shop, and thrashing machine factory.

³ Thrashing machine factory, pail factory, two furnaces, flouring mills, and 2 saw mills.

⁴ 2 B. P., 3 M. E., 3 Cong., Wes. Meth., Prot. F., and Univ.

⁵ Name applied by Simon De Witt, and borrowed from one of the Farnes Isles, the home of Olysses. It was originally called "The Falls," and its name was brought into use by being placed upon a tavern sign—*Knox's Tavern at Head of Ithaca*. Mr. De Witt, who for more than 50 years held the office of Surveyor General, became the owner of the site of Ithaca and the surrounding country about the time, or soon after, the first settlement. He died at this place Dec. 3, 1834; his remains have since been removed to the Albany Rural Cemetery.

⁶ Upon Fall Creek, within the space of 1 mi., are 7 falls, varying in height from 41 to 125 ft. The descent through which the stream flows is bordered by perpendicular cliffs. A tunnel 200 ft. long, 10 to 12 ft. wide, and 13 ft. high, was excavated through the creek for hydraulic purposes in 1832, by J. S. Budge. Upon Cascadilla, Six Mile, and Buttermilk Creeks are also numerous fine cascades, within the limits of the town. At Buttermilk Falls the water rushes down at an angle of about 45 degrees in a sheet of perfectly white foam, the appearance of the water furnishing a name to both the cascades and the stream.

⁷ In 1822 the General Conference of the M. E. Church applied for the incorporation of a college, to be located at Ithaca, and considerable sums were pledged for this object; but the project failed of accomplishment.

⁸ 2 M. E., Bapt. Presb., Cong., Prot. E., Ref. Prot. D., A. M. Meth., and R. C.

⁹ The manufactures are as follows:—Flouring mills, 1 paper mill, 3 mills, 5 plaster mills, 1 oil mill, 1 cloth factory, 1 tobacco, 1 lead pipe factory, 1 brick factory, 1 carriage shop, 2 carriage works, 2 sewing silk factories, 3 furnaces, and machine shops, 2 saw mills, 1 manufactory of collars, bosoms, and neckties, and 8 hat-yards; 23 to 30 boats are annually built, at an average cost of \$3,000 to \$5,000. The silk, mount, and sashery factories, and produce 100 lbs. of sewing silk per year.

¹⁰ The Ithaca & Owego R. R.—the S. E. R. R.—built in this State—was incorp. in 1828, and opened for the service on April 2, 1829, being 2 mi. long, and had 200 lbs. of freight capacity per ton of coal. The first was 1,737 ft. long, with a rise of 12 ft. to the summit, and 2,225 ft. long, with a rise of 130 ft. to the summit. The second was 8 mi. long, 62 ft.—which was 902 ft. of water for 17 miles of Ithaca. A station upon a narrow gauge, 1 ft. 6 in. in height, was completed 12,000 tons of freight and 2,000 passengers per day, and having a ton upon the road, the capacity of the line, in connection on the 20th of May, 1841, was 5,000 tons of freight, 2,000 passengers, and others. For 24 ft. it was put in operation on the 20th of the Cayuga & Susquehanna R. R. The number of passengers subsequently changed to a unit, and the line was subsequently operated by the latter road. This road was built by the latter, Lackawanna & West Hill R. R., which extends to Ithaca for the transportation of coal.

¹¹ During the past few years the total enrollment averaged 100,000 tons per annum. This, it is well known, has increased, with the increased facilities for connection, and the increased capacity of the line.

¹² A Lumber Trust, which was early established here, and which continued to within a few years, when it was superseded by the present system of public schools.

Dumond, and Peter Hinepaw, who located on the present site of Ithaca Village in 1789. The land that they occupied had previously been partially cultivated by the Indians.¹ The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1804-05, with seven members.

LAUSING—was formed from Genoa, (Cayuga co.) April 7, 1817. It lies upon the e. bank of Cayuga Lake, in the s. part of the co. The surface is principally a rolling upland, 500 ft. above the lake, bordered by steep declivities. Salmon Creek, the principal stream, flows s. through near the center of the town. Its valley is narrow and bordered by steep hillsides. Swartz, Townly, and Helden Creeks are its principal tributaries. The soil is generally a fertile, gravelly loam. **Ludlowville**, (p. v.) on Salmon Creek, about 1 mi. from its mouth, contains 3 churches, several factories,² and about 50 dwellings. **Lansingville**, (p. v.) on the ridge w. of Salmon Creek, in the s. part of the town, contains 1 church and 25 dwellings. **North Lansing**, (p. o.) in the s. e. corner, **Lake Ridge**, (p. o.) on the bluff above the lake, in the s. w. corner, and **Libertyville** (South Lansing p. o.) are hamlets of about a dozen houses each. **East Lansing** and **Forest City** are p. offices. Forest City Water Cure is finely situated on the bluff overlooking the lake, in the s. part of the town. The first settlement was begun in 1792, by emigrants from N. J.³ The census reports 7 churches in town.⁴

NEWFIELD—was formed from Spencer, (Tioga co.) as "*Caputa*," Feb. 22, 1811. Its name was changed March 29, 1822, and a part was annexed to Catharines (Schuyler co.) in 1853. It is the s. w. corner town in the co. The surface is high and hilly, the ridges being 400 to 600 ft. above the valleys and 1,500 to 1,700 ft. above tide. The streams are Cayuga Inlet and Ten Mile Creek and their branches. The valleys of these streams are usually narrow and bordered by steep hillsides. A portion of the w. part of the town is yet uncultivated. The soil is a shaly and clayey loam, best adapted to grazing. **Newfield**, (p. v.) in the s. e. part of the town, contains 3 churches, 2 flouring mills, 2 carriage shops, a woolen factory, an oilcloth factory, and about 80 dwellings. **Trumbulls Corners**, (p. v.) on the n. border, contains 1 church and 20 dwellings. **Poney Hollow** (p. o.) is a hamlet in the s. w. part. The first settler was — Thomas, who located at Poney Hollow.⁵ The census reports 3 churches in town.⁶

ULYSSES—was formed March 5, 1799. Dryden was taken off in 1803, and Ithaca and Enfield in 1821. It lies upon the w. bank of Cayuga Lake, on the s. border of the co. A range of bluffs 600 ft. high, with steep declivities, borders upon the lake; and from their summits the surface spreads out in an undulating upland. The only considerable stream is Taughanick (Ti-kaw-nik) Creek, which crosses the town from the w. In its descent from the plateau to the lake this stream forms a series of cascades, the principal of which is known as Taughanick Falls. These falls have receded about 1 mi. from the shore of the lake, and have worn a deep gorge in the yielding shales, with banks 380 ft. high. The stream now falls, in an unbroken sheet, over a limestone terrace 210 ft. in height. About 1 mi. farther up the gorge is another fall, of 80 ft. The soil is a fine quality of gravelly loam. **Trumansburgh**,⁷ (p. v.) near the n. border of the town, is the second village in the co. in amount of business and population. It contains 4 churches, the Trumansburgh Academy, and several manufacturing establishments.⁸ Pop. 1,052. **Jack-sonville**, (p. v.) near the center of the town, contains 1 church and 50 houses. **Water-burgh**, near the w. border, contains 1 church, mills, and 40 dwellings. **Halseyville**⁹ is a hamlet. The first settlements were commenced by Samuel Weyburn, at the mouth of Taughanick Creek, and by Abner and Philip Tremaine, on the site of Trumansburgh, in 1792.¹⁰ The first church (Presb.) was formed by Jedediah Chapman, in 1803. There are now 6 churches in town.¹¹

¹ Among the other early settlers were families named McDowell, Davenport, Bloom, King, Patchin, Star, Conrad, Markle, Sayers, and B. B. Kirk. The first child born was a daughter of John Dumond, Sept. 1789. The first death was that of Rachel Allen, in 1790. A man named Lightfoot brought a head load of goods up the lake in 1792, and he continued a kind of itinerating trade for several years. David Quigg opened the first regular store; — Hartshorn kept the first inn; and Jacob Yapple built the first mill in 1799. Dr. Freshew was the first physician, and — Howe the first teacher. The first families were a month in getting from Kingston (Clister co. to Oswego), and 19 days from thence to their destination.

² Grist and saw mills and an axle-hole factory.

³ Among the early settlers were Wm. Goodwin, Silas Ludlow, Abram Bloom, and families named Bardsley, Deany, Muner, Allen, Atwater, and Boyker, who came in 1791; Sam'l Gibbs, and — H. Jones, in 1792; and Abram Van Wagner, in 1797. The first marriage was that of Henry Bloom and Miss Goodwin, and the first death, that of the wife of Henry Bloom, in 1798. Wm. Boyse kept the first inn, at Libertyville. The first night of his

stay in the house a rattlesnake crept into the bed and slept with his children. — Tooker kept the first store; Silas Ludlow, of Ludlowville, built the first mill, in 1798.

⁴ M. E., 2 Bap., and Presb.

⁵ Among the early settlers were S. Chambers, Elijah Moore, — Carter, and Paul R. Swartwood. Jeremiah Hill kept the first inn, George Dudley the first store; and John Greene built the first mill.

⁶ Bap., M. E., and Presb.

⁷ Name derived and corrupted from Tremaine, the first family of settlers.

⁸ 3 flouring mills and 2 furnaces and machine shops.

⁹ Named from Neeble Halsey, the first settler.

¹⁰ John McAllen, a young man, accompanied the Tremaines in the capacity of carrier. The first child born was Calvin Tremaine, in 1791; and the first marriage, that of John McAllen and Mary King, Dec. 12, 1793. John McAllen kept the first inn, — Henshaw the first store; Abner Tremaine built the first mill; and Stephen Woodworth taught the first school, all at Trumansburgh. — M. E., Bap., Presb., and R. C.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Tompkins County

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.		POPULATION.		Dwellings.		FAMILIES.		FREEHOLDERS.		SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	White.	Colored.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Caroline.....	29,120	12,004	\$6,766,246	6,237,761	66,800	1,270	477	477	477	477	477	477	477	477
Danby.....	21,936	11,445	5,049,259	3,283,600	426,779	1,182	1,119	487	488	424	26	487	26	487
Dryden.....	5,814	19,921	9,836,141	1,233,600	1,091,261	2,437	2,000	968	1,032	968	64	968	64	968
Enfield.....	17,614	5,237	3,923,887	16,000	218,387	912	370	502	410	502	410	502	410	502
Groton.....	25,684	7,981	6,126,615	18,000	799,669	1,721	1,083	634	787	634	153	634	153	634
Ithaca.....	1,396	3,828	1,511,860	841,708	2,483,698	3,483	3,668	1,694	1,974	1,694	280	1,694	280	1,694
Laurens.....	29,364	7,922	9,187,365	135,276	1,064,069	1,636	1,624	666	666	666	141	666	141	666
Newfield.....	2,984	14,049	4,197,341	2,000	442,761	1,140	1,000	567	573	567	152	567	152	567
Ulysses.....	10,792	3,474	6,112,640	174,025	783,276	1,600	1,025	706	629	706	142	706	142	706
Total.....	200,016	84,964	59,699,617	1,500,216	7,481,836	157,601	1,797	69,101	69,101	69,101	14,000	69,101	14,000	69,101

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.								
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cows.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Wheat.	Spring.	Loss of Hay.	Wheat of Potatoes.	Wheat of Apples.	Wheat of Butter.	Wheat of Eggs.	Wheat of Cheese.	Wheat of Cider.
Caroline.....	754	1,793	1,676	6,668	1,466	2,662	136,244	3,792	99,290	68,864	191,160	66,614	1,071	1,071
Danby.....	934	1,946	1,342	7,061	1,467	7,884	148,763	3,434	17,791	49,142	1,0978	4,374	1,474	1,474
Dryden.....	1,870	3,129	3,316	12,927	2,688	11,629	29,360	7,130	19,397	8,879	30,214	19,991	4,374	4,374
Enfield.....	87	1,615	968	3,211	1,437	19,278	141,324	2,780	16,042	37,721	167,920	4,463	1,474	1,474
Groton.....	1,162	1,733	2,660	5,246	1,906	2,319	159,884	4,714	16,343	86,169	126,160	36,000	1,474	1,474
Ithaca.....	919	3,244	871	4,494	1,411	19,410	85,090	1,973	8,420	26,601	79,626	189	1,474	1,474
Laurens.....	1,270	1,709	1,617	9,340	1,847	13,776	2,894	3,063	7,923	48,677	168,160	1,689	1,474	1,474
Newfield.....	292	2,024	1,268	5,373	1,597	13,428	119,297	3,042	16,144	2,678	14,646	1,600	1,474	1,474
Ulysses.....	725	1,292	961	5,133	1,123	21,166	192,177	2,977	47,860	2,600	16,610	1,600	1,474	1,474
Total.....	9,447	16,275	14,512	64,666	14,318	161,916	1,264,187	318,342	111,106	417,577	1,613,967	9,048	14,867	14,867

ULSTER COUNTY.



This county was formed Nov. 1, 1683,¹ and included the country between the Hudson and the Delaware, bounded n. and s. by due E. and W. lines passing through the mouths of Sawyers and Murderers Creeks. A part of Delaware was taken off in 1797, a part of Greene in 1800, and Sullivan in 1809. A portion was annexed to Orange in 1798, and the town of Catskill was annexed from Albany co. the same year. It lies on the W. bank of the Hudson, centrally distant 68 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,204 sq. mi. Its surface is mostly a hilly and mountainous upland. The Catskill Mts. occupy the N. W. part; and the Shawangunk Mts. extend N. E. from the S. W. corner nearly through the co. The mountain region consists of irregular ridges and isolated peaks with rocky

sides and summits too steep and rough for cultivation. The summits are 1,500 to 2,000 ft. above the Hudson. The remaining parts of the co. are generally broken and hilly. Esopus Creek flows in a tortuous course through the N. part and discharges its waters into the Hudson. It receives Platte Kil from the N. Rondout Creek enters the S. W. corner of the co. and flows N. E. along the W. declivity of the Shawangunk Mts. and enters the Hudson at Rondout. It receives as tributaries Sandburgh Creek in the S. W. part of the co., and Wall Kil near its mouth. The latter stream flows along the E. foot of the Shawangunk Mts. The remaining streams are small brooks and creeks.

The rocks of the co. are composed of the Portage and Chemung shales, in the E. part, and the Shawangunk grit or Oneida conglomerate, in the W. part. Drift deposits are found in nearly every part. Lead ore is found to some extent among the Shawangunk Mts.²

At an early period the Esopus grit was largely quarried and manufactured into millstones.³ Water-limestone of an excellent quality is found and largely quarried.⁴ The Ulster co. Cement has an excellent reputation throughout the United States, and is used in immense quantities on fortifications and other Government works requiring solidity. It was used on Croton, Brooklyn, Cochituate, Albany, Washington, and other water-works. It finds a ready market in every port on the seaboard from New Brunswick to Texas. It has been exported to California and South America, and is largely used in and around New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, upon public and private buildings. The cement rocks are quarried usually on the hillsides, and these openings often extend in galleries under the overlying rock. The rock outcrops in a belt running N. E. and S. W., first appearing on the Hudson a few miles N. of Kingston Point, and extending 20 to 25 mi. to the town of Rochester, but is lost from view at the surface in several places between these points. In the section occupied by the Portage group of rocks are found extensive outcrops of thin bedded sandstone, yielding a fine quality of flagging, which is largely quarried and exported.⁵ The soil is generally a good quality of sandy and gravelly loam, in some places intermixed with clay. Most of the valleys are covered with a deep, rich alluvium.

Most of the land is best adapted to grazing. Dairying is extensively pursued, and spring grain

¹ In its charter it is said to "contain the towns of Kingston, Hurley, and Marbletown, Foxhall, and the New Path, and all villages, neighborhoods, and Christian habitations on the W. side of the Hudson's River from the Murderers' Creek, near the Highlands, to the Sawyers' Creek." It was named from the Irish title of the Duke of York. The boundary of this and Albany cos. were not fully settled at the Revolution. An act was passed in 1774, but nothing was done under it toward a settlement, and it was repealed in 1788. An act was also passed in 1774 to run and mark the boundary of this and Orange counties from E. of the Shawangunk Mts. to the Delaware.

² A mine was opened near Ellenville more than 40 years ago. It was never worked to profit, and is now abandoned. The Ulster Mine, near Sullivan co. line, was opened in 1857. It is 600 or 700 feet above the valley. The galena in these mines is associated with blende, iron and copper pyrites, calcite, and quartz. There are indications and vague traditions that these mines were worked at a much earlier period and yielded profits beyond computation.

³ In Smith's History, written in 1732, this co. is said to be noted for fine flour, beer, and a good breed of draft horses. The millstones—then quarried about 10 mi. from the river—had acquired celebrity, and were said to far exceed those from Cogen, in Europe, formerly imported at £80 the pair, while Esopus

stones did not cost a fourth part of that sum. Small millstones for family use are still made for the Southern market; but the business has lost much of its former importance. A finer quality of these grits, when colored and crushed, furnishes the silic used in the glass manufacture at Ellenville.

⁴ Water-limestone was accidentally discovered on the line of the Erie Canal, by Cuvvas White, an engineer, in 1818. In 1820 he obtained a patent, and subsequently obtained judgment against one or more of the contractors for using it. The first water lime or cement made in Ulster co. was about the time the Delaware & Hudson Canal was commenced. Its manufacture has now become a leading and profitable pursuit, employing about \$1,000,000 of capital and 1,000 men. In March, 1859, there were 15 establishments in the co., owned by individuals and companies.

⁵ The stone is of a bluish gray color and slaty texture, and may be split into slabs of almost any manageable size and from 1 to 4 inches in thickness. The rock is traversed by joints or seams, that divide very smoothly and greatly facilitate the labor of quarrying. It is brought down to the river and shipped in immense quantities at every landing in the co. and transported to New York and other places along the coast. The business employs a large number of hands.

is raised to some extent. Fruit growing is becoming an important branch of business. Manufactures of sole leather and lumber, are located in the western towns,¹ and water-lime in the eastern. The commerce, carried on by means of the river and canal, is large, and is constantly increasing.

The co. seat is located at Kingston.² The courthouse is a fine stone edifice, situated upon Wall St.³ The jail is a stone building in rear of the courthouse. It is well arranged and furnished and is kept in good order.⁴ The clerk's office is in a fireproof one-story building on the corner of Fair and Main Sts.⁵ The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 140 acres, on the s. line of New Paltz, 16 mi. s. w. of Kingston. It is poorly constructed, not ventilated at all, and is entirely unfit for the purposes for which it is used. The average number of inmates is 175, supported at a weekly cost of \$1.25 each. A school is taught 6 months in the year.⁶ The farm yields a revenue of \$500. The Delaware & Hudson Canal is the only important work of internal improvement in the co. It extends from Rondout, on the Hudson, up Rondout and Sandburgh Creeks, through Kingston, Rosendale, Marbletown, Rochester, and Wawarsing. It opens a direct communication between the coal mines of Penn. and the Hudson. The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. was incorp. April 23, 1823, and the canal was finished in 1828.⁷

One daily and 7 weekly newspapers are now published in the co.⁸

The Dutch established a trading post upon the present site of Rondout in 1611, and probably a few Dutch families settled in the immediate vicinity soon after. This early settlement was broken up by Indian hostilities, and a new one was commenced between 1630 and '40. This was again attacked by the Indians, and in 1655 was abandoned. Before 1660, settlers had again located at Kingston and vicinity. In 1660 a treaty had been concluded with the Indians; and the people were so unsuspecting of danger that they left open the gates to their fort both day and night. In June, 1663, the Indians came into the fort at Wiltwyck in great numbers, apparently to trade, while the greater part of the people were engaged in their usual avocations out of doors. At a given signal the Indians commenced the work of destruction. Recovering from their first panic, the whites rallied, under the leadership of Thomas Chambers, and finally drove the Indians out of the fort; 18 whites were killed, and 42 were carried away prisoners. The out settlements were all destroyed. A destructive war ensued, in which the Ulster Indians were nearly exterminated. During this war the valley of the Wall Kil was discovered, and soon after the peace of 1663 it was occupied by a colony of French Huguenots.⁹ The settlements gradually extended along the valleys of Esopus,

¹ The principal tanneries are in Shandaken, Olive, Woodstock, Denning, Hardenburgh, and Wawarsing.

² A courthouse and jail were built soon after the incorp. of the co., and an appropriation was made for their repair July 21, 1715. These buildings proving inadequate, an act of General Assembly, passed Oct. 14, 1752, allowed the old buildings and lot to be sold and new buildings to be erected. Reports were authorized in 1745, 1750, 1765, and 1773; and in 1775 a further sum was granted to complete them. The courthouse and jail were burned by the British Oct. 10, 1777, and a factory was granted 6 months after to raise £2,000 to rebuild them. By act of March 19, 1778, the sheriff's mileage was directed to be computed from the house of Mrs. Ann Dubois, an innkeeper in New Paltz.

³ The first county officers and r. state government were Levi Pauling, *First Judge*; Egbert Diamond, *Sheriff*; and Joseph Gaslerie, *Sarropole*.

⁴ The Senate Committee in 1857 report this jail as one of the best in the state; but as 4 or 20 prisoners escaped in the winter of 1858 and to the correctness of the committee's conclusion may well be questioned.

⁵ In 1858, and 1859, were incorp. at the same time, and were united for about 20 years. The records of Dutchess co. for that period are found in the Ulster co. clerk's office.

⁶ The Senate Committee of 1857 report that they found 12 cells for inmates in an old dilapidated building so open that it was scarcely possible to keep the inmates from perishing.

⁷ See page 63. The Canal Company owns a line over the mountain from Rosendale to Carbondale, Penn., and the coal mines at the latter place. It formerly owned most of the boats on the canal, and leased them to boatmen. About 1850 the Penn. Coal Company made an arrangement, by which upon payment of toll they were allowed to transport coal in their own boats from Hawley to Port Jervis.

⁸ *The New York Journal and Advertiser*—published by John Holt, and which was removed from New York to Poughkeepsie in 1776 in consequence of British occupation—was published at Kingston from July to Oct. 1777.

The Farmers' Register was commenced at Kingston in 1792 by Nicholas Power and Wm. Copp.

The Evening Sun was commenced at Kingston in 1793 by Wm. Copp and Sam'l S. Frow.

The Ulster Gazette was commenced at Kingston in 1798 by Sam'l S. and A. Frow.

The Plebeian was commenced at Kingston in Nov. 1805, by Jesse Buell, who continued as editor until 1813. In 1827 its name was changed to

The Plebeian and Ulster Co. Advertiser.

The Ulster Sentinel was published at Kingston about 1826-28 by Charles G. De Witt.

The Ulster Republican was commenced at Kingston in 1828 by S. Guntiss, jr. It is now published by Honnell & Knipsbury.

The Ulster Palladium was commenced at Saugerates in 1838 by E. J. Fish and C. Trary. Its name was subsequently changed to

The Ulster Palladium and Manufacturers' Journal.

The National Pioneer was published at Vinton in 1826 by Ben'l S. Tutbill.

The Ulster Star was commenced at Saugerates in Jan. 1834, by Wm. Cully.

The Ulster County Whig was commenced at Kingston in 1835 by Wallace A. Brown.

The Kingston Democratic Journal was commenced in 1837 by Wm. H. Romeyn, its present publisher.

The Patriot Reformer was commenced at Kingston in 1840 by H. M. Romeyn.

The Ulster Harmonic was commenced at Kingston in 1841 by J. Cully and T. F. Galtman.

The Helicon Democrat was issued at Kingston as a companion paper, in 1844.

The Ulster Democrat was commenced at Kingston in 1846 by A. A. Ben'lt. It is now published by C. B. Harlow.

The Kingston Daily Chronicle is issued in the same office.

The Ulster Telegraph was commenced at Kingston in 1846 by Solomon S. Honnell. Its name was subsequently changed to

The Saugerates Telegraph, and it is now published by C. B. Lybur.

The Rondout Pioneer was published in 1841.

The Rondout Courier was commenced in 1847. It is now published by J. P. H. Lybur.

The Ellenville Journal was commenced in 1847. It is now published by S. Maxwell Taylor.

The People's Press is published at Kingston by Daniel Galtman.

⁹ After the peace of 1660 the Director General of New Netherlands shipped 11 Indian prisoners to Curaçoa to be sold as slaves. This contributed to the attack made in 1663, and the bloody war that followed. Nine days after the retreat of the Indians from the attack upon Wiltwyck, in June, 1663, a com-

Rondout, and Wall Kil Creeks and their tributaries. Besides the manorial grant of Fox Hall,¹ the English made township grants of Kingston, New Paltz, Marbletown, Rochester, Hurley, Shawangunk, and Marlborough. During the Revolution the frontier settlements were exposed to Indian hostilities, and before the close of the war were all destroyed or abandoned. The river towns were taken by the British in 1777, and most of them were pillaged and burned. The Provincial Congress and State Legislature held several sessions at Kingston during the war and soon after. The people were nearly all ardent patriots; and there were probably fewer Tories in this co. than in any other section of the State. Since the Revolution the co. has steadily progressed in wealth and population. The completion of the Delaware & Hudson Canal was a marked era in the history of the industry of the co.; and the commencement of the cement manufacture and stone quarrying have greatly added to its permanent prosperity.

DENNING²—was formed from Shandaken, March 6, 1849. A part of Hardenburgh was taken off in 1859. It lies in the s. w. part of the co., upon the border of Sullivan. Its surface is a broken and mountainous upland. A spur of the Catskill Mts. extends through the town, with a mean elevation of 1,500 to 2,000 ft. Its streams are head branches of Rondout Creek and Never-sink River. The valleys are narrow ravines bordered by steep and rocky hillsides. The soil upon the uplands is a gravelly loam, and in the valleys a sandy loam. The settlements are chiefly confined to the valleys. **Denning** is a p. o. near the center. **Dewittsville** is a hamlet near the s. line. This town, though large, has the least population of any town in the co. Its chief wealth consists in its heavy growth of hemlock and hard wood. Settlements were made at a comparatively recent period.³

ESOPUS—was formed from "Kingston," April 5, 1811. A part was set off to Kingston, and a part of Hurley was annexed, in 1818, and a part of New Paltz was annexed April 12, 1812. It lies upon the Hudson, and is the central town upon the e. border of the co. Its surface is rolling in the e. and moderately hilly in the w. A range of hills extends s. and s. through near the center of the town, the highest peak being 1,632 ft. above tide. Hussey Hill, s. of Rondout, is 1,000 ft. high. Wall Kil forms the w. and s. boundaries, and Swarte Kil and Black Creek flow through the s. part.⁴ The soil is a light, clay loam. Fruit growing is becoming an important branch of business. Cement is largely manufactured, and an extensive commerce is carried on by means of the river and Delaware & Hudson Canal.⁵ **Port Ewen**, (p. v.) upon the Hudson, s. of the mouth of Rondout Creek, is a village built up by the Penn. Coal Co. A large part of the coal brought forward by the canal is here shipped upon barges for the Northern market. Pop. 1,300.⁶ **Arnoldton**, (p. v.) upon Rondout Creek, in the s. part of the town, contains a church, woolen factory, cotton factory, and 150 inhabitants. **South Rondout**, upon Rondout Creek, in the s. part, contains an extensive cement and lime factory, a lager beer brewery, a brickyard, several boatyards, and 568 inhabitants. **Dashville**, upon Rondout Creek, in the s. part, contains a cement factory and 20 houses. **Sleightsburg**, upon the Hudson, at the mouth of Rondout Creek, contains an extensive shipyard and 40 houses. **Elmores Cove**, (Esopus p. o.) upon the Hudson, contains a church and 40 houses. **Amesville** (p. o.) and **Atkarton** are hamlets. **Freeville**, in the n. part, contains a gristmill and 20 houses. Settlements were made by the Dutch, soon after their first occupation of the co.⁷ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) of which there is any record was formed in 1751; Rev. G. W. Mancius was the first preacher.⁸

GARDINER⁹—was formed from Rochester, New Paltz, and Shawangunk, April 2, 1853. It is an interior town, lying s. of the center of the co. The surface is rolling in the e. and hilly in the

1. A party of 19 men, under Ensign Mynse, arrived, and reached the fort. Capt. Rydziger, with a company and a force of 210 men, pursued the Indians to their forts and destroyed their grain. In Sept. another expedition surprised an Indian fort 36 mi. s. w. of Wadswick, killed the chief and 20 others, and restored 22 captives. The Indians were effectually broken and scattered, and late in the fall they sued for peace and restored all the remaining prisoners except 3.

2. Thomas Chambers, the original proprietor of this patent, embraced by will to end it in his family; but it passed to strangers before the Revolution.

3. Named in honor of Wm. H. Denning, former proprietor of a large part of the town.

4. The first sawmill was built in 1827, and the first tannery in 1850, at Dewittsville, by De Witt & Reynolds.

5. *Sesopus* was known by the Dutch, included both Kingston and the present s. of the Rondout. Their descendants still designate Kingston as "*Sesopus*," and the corporate town above named as "*Klein Sesopus*," or Little Sesopus. The word is of Indian

origin. The Esopus Indians—who lived in this region when first known to the whites—were of the Algonquin stock, and were allied to the Mohican and the other river tribes.

6. Along the bluffs that overlook the Hudson are several fine country residences. Two lighthouses are built in the river opposite this town.

7. Named from John Ewen, President of the Penn. Coal Company. The village was laid out in 1851; nearly all of the inhabitants are more or less interested in the coal trade.

8. Johannes Egan was born in 1681; Baltus Terpinck and Tyntje Van Vliet were married in 1682. These, so far as is known, were the first birth and marriage in town. Wm. Hinman taught a school at the Hook, in 1763. A mill was built on Black Creek prior to 1800. A cotton factory was built at Dashville in 1828, and the one now at Arnoldton in 1830; the former is standing idle.

9. There are 6 churches in town; 3 Ref. Prot. D., M. E., Prot. E., and Friends.

10. Named in honor of Addison Gardiner, formerly Lieut. Gov.

center and w. The Shawangunk Mts. extend along the w. border.¹ The Wall Kil flows s. e. 1/2 m. n. g. h. near the center and receives Shawangunk Kil from the s. w. The soil is principally a gray loam, with clay and alluvium along the streams. Lumber and leather are made and a tannery is situated at **Tutthilltown**, (Tutthill p. o.) upon Shawangunk Kil, near its mouth, contains 20 dwellings.² **Libertyville**, (p. o.) on the s. line, and **Jenkinstown** (see Lakes), are hamlets. The first settlement was made at an early period, by a colony of French Huguenots. The first church was formed in 1833; Rev. Wm. Brush was the first preacher.

HARBENBERGH³—was formed from Denning and Shandaken, April 15, 1859. It lies in the extreme w. corner of the co. Its surface is a broken and mountainous upland, the highest summits being 2,000 ft. above tide. It occupies a portion of the watershed between the Hudson and Delaware. Beaver Kil, Mill Brook, and Dry Brook take their rise in the town. **Dry Brook** (West Shandaken p. o.) is a hamlet.

HURLEY⁴—was granted by patent Oct. 19, 1708.⁵ A part of the Harburgh Patent was released by Margaret Livingston, and was annexed March 3, 1789; and a part of New Paris was taken off in 1809, a part of Esopus in 1818, a part of Olive in 1823, a part of Rosendale in 1844, and a part of Woodstock in 1853. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the center of the co. The surface is a rolling and moderately hilly upland, the highest summits being about 700 ft. above tide. Esopus Creek flows s. e. through the s. part. Along its course are extensive farms and flats. The soil is a sandy loam, a considerable portion lying s. of the creek being unfit for cultivation. Stone quarrying is extensively carried on.⁶ **Hurley**, (p. v.) on Esopus Creek, contains a church and 160 inhabitants;⁷ and **West Hurley**, (p. v.) in the s. part, 2 churches and 25 dwellings. The first settlements were made by the Dutch, about 1680.⁸ This town became the refuge of the inhabitants of Kingston when the latter place was taken by the British in 1777. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed in 1800; Rev. Thos. G. Smith was the first pastor.⁹

KINGSTON—was incorp. by patent May 19, 1667, and was recognized as a town May 1, 1702.¹⁰ Fox Hall Patent was annexed March 12, 1787.¹¹ Esopus and Saugerties were taken off in 1811; a part of Esopus was annexed in 1818, and a part was annexed to Saugerties in 1822. It lies upon the Hudson, s. of the center of the co. Its surface is broken and hilly, the highest summit being Kuykuyt or Lookout Mt., about 600 ft. above tide. Esopus Creek flows s. e. through near the center, receiving Saw Kil from the w. as tributary. Rondout Creek forms the s. boundary. The soil is principally a clayey loam. A large business in coal, ice, and stone is carried on by the canal and river. **Kingston**, (p. v.) upon Rondout Creek, 2 mi. w. of the Hudson, was incorp. April 6, 1805. Besides the co. buildings, it contains 8 churches, the Kingston Academy, several private seminaries,¹² 3 banks, 1 savings bank, 4 newspaper offices, and several small manufactories.¹³ It is the center of an extensive trade upon the river and canal.¹⁴ P. p. 3,974. **Rondout**,¹⁵ (p. v.) upon the Hudson, at the mouth of Rondout Creek, was incorp. April 1, 1849.

¹ The "Taps" is a deep pass or gully, 600 ft. wide, extending through these mountains.

² A wooden factory was built at this place at an early period.

³ Named in honor of Johannes Harburgh, a captain of an immense tract in this and adjoining cos. This town has been formed since the statistics for this work were obtained.

⁴ Named from Gov. Lovelace's family, who were Lord's heirs in Ireland—*Beaumont's Memoir*, p. 40. In early times it was called "Hilly Conemaug."

⁵ The patentees of this tract were Corn. Ius. Kieft, Adm. Gerritse, Matthew Ten Eyck, Jacobus Du Bois, Johannes S. Hoopes, Roeloff Swartwout, Cornelius Lammeuse, Peter P. Peters, Lawrence Oosthout and Francis A. Newark. The successors of the original trustees attached to April 30, 1668, for the benefit of the corporation. An Act of April 18, 1668, appointed John A. de Witt, Levi J. Huston, and a third person to be chosen by the freeholders to sell these lands and make a partition among the owners.

⁶ The stone obtained from these quarries is used for building and for paving. The business gives employment to several hundred men.

⁷ Some of the buildings at this place are nearly 200 years old. A very suspension bridge 260 ft. long here crosses the Esopus.

⁸ Among the early settlers were Dutchmen named Oropel, Du Bois, Gode, Newark, S. Hoopes, Ten Eyck, Wyck, de Elmstedt, Breda, Veenstabel, Tenck, Ten Eyck, and others, mostly from Holland and Belgium. In 1719 the 11 living persons held the office of trustees of the corporation. Corporators: Koel, Adriaen Gerritsen, Ja. de Hut, B. S. Fardoes, Swartwout, Jacob Pater, Ne. Ten Boese and Charles Wyle. The first year of which there is authentic knowledge was kept about 1700, by Charles de Witt, at Hut's Village. Two christenings were recorded soon after the first settlement.

⁹ The centre 3 churches in town, 2 Ref. Prot. D., and M. E.

¹⁰ Called by the Indians "Wandowag," said to signify smooth land. It was more commonly called Esopus, from the fact that the Dutch who inhabited it, six days out of a year, from May 15, 1661, under the name of Witwou, lived and worked and believed it from dependence upon Fort Orange. If affairs were to be managed by a sheriff and his lieges, the Fort Saugerties went was appointed first sheriff, and Levit P. S. Co. many Raabertsen, Sleight, and Libert H. de Boers, being the first successors. Appeals from their decisions might be made to the Director General and Council in New Netherlands. The sheriff and commissioners were to take the oath of office before the, except in harvest time, unless a reasonable quantity of other goods were required. All criminal cases were to be referred to the Director General and Council, except the cases of petty as quadrants, injuries, saddleing, kidnapping, and other crimes, which drawing a knife or sword, without cause, and other offenses, which might be prosecuted in the w. s. c. c.

¹¹ Fox Hall Patent was sold by the Dutchess County, May 21, 1667, with manorial privileges. On the 15th of August, 1667, the tract was occupied by the settlers, and a council was held there. The land was divided by the public prosecutor of the county, and sold and divided among several persons, and the land was divided into 10 lots. The district of the tract was divided into 10 lots.

¹² The Dutch Hill Seminary and the Dutchess County Seminary, two privately organized schools, were founded at this place in 1818. The Newark Institute of Mary, the first of the kind in N. Y., and a manufacturing co. of Newark, both of which are founded, N. Y., producing in the year 1852, 2,750,000 yards of muslin.

¹³ The patron of these is that of St. Nicholas, and the weight-bearing authority.

¹⁴ This city is called "New York" by the Dutch, and "Kingston" by the English. When the city was founded, it was named "Beacon" from the flag which floated on the canal company's boat, and the name was adopted soon after. It is the Dutch name for Beacon. It was,

It contains 8 churches, a bank, and newspaper office. The people are principally engaged in the coal trade; and a large number of steamers, barges, and sailing vessels are constantly engaged in freighting coal, stone, and cement from this place.¹ The Newark Lime and Cement Manufacturing Co. manufacture a larger amount of waterlime and cement annually than is produced at any similar establishment in the country. Pop. 5,978. **Eddyville**, upon Rondout Creek, 2½ mi. from its mouth, contains a cement factory² and about 50 dwellings. It is the s. terminus of the D. & H. Canal. **Wilbur**, (p. v.) on the Rondout, below Eddyville, contains about 100 houses. It is the center of an immense trade in flagging stones.³ **Fly Mountain** is a p. o. **Dutch Settlement** is a hamlet in the n. part. **Flatbush** contains a cement factory.⁴ The Dutch built a trading and military post here as early as 1614; but every thing was swept away in the wars of 1644-45. Another settlement was commenced in 1652, and abandoned in 1655. The first permanent settlers came in soon after, but suffered much from Indian hostilities for several years.⁵ Feb. 19, 1777, the first State Convention adjourned from Fishkill to Kingston. On the 9th of September following, the State Legislature convened here, but dispersed upon the approach of a British force under Sir Henry Clinton on the 7th of Oct. At that time the public records were hastily removed to the back settlements, and the place was burned.⁶ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed May 30, 1658. There are 18 churches in town.⁷

LLOYD—was formed from New Paltz, April 15, 1845. It lies upon the Hudson, s. of the center of the co. Its surface is mostly a rolling and hilly upland, terminating in a bluff upon the river; and the average height of the surface above tide is about 200 ft. Swarte Kil flows n. along its w. boundary and Black Brook s. through the center. The soil is generally a clay and gravelly loam. The bluffs along the river are principally occupied by fine country seats. **New Paltz Landing**, (p. v.) upon the river, contains 2 churches and 50 houses;⁸ **Centerville** (Lloyd p. o.) a church and 17 houses. **Lewisburgh** is a hamlet on the river, s. of New Paltz Landing. **Riverside** is a p. o. in the s. e. part. The date of first settlement in this town is quite ancient; but most of the details of the first years are lost. It was originally named "Paltz." The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1787. There are 3 churches in town; 2 M. E. and Presb.

MARBLETOWN—was formed by patent June 25, 1703.⁹ It was first recognized as a town March 7, 1788. A part of Olive was taken off in 1823, and a part of Rosendale in 1844. It is near the geographical center of the co. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valleys of the streams. Stone Ridge, near the center, the highest summit, is about 400 ft. above tide. Esopus Creek flows through the n. part, and Rondout Creek through the s. e. corner. The soil is chiefly a clay and sandy loam. A quarry of Shawangunk grit has been opened, and a sulphur spring has been found near the line of Rosendale. **Stone Ridge**, (p. v.) s. e. of the center, contains 2 churches and 80 houses; **Kripplebush**, (p. v.) in the s. part, a church and 12 houses. **High Falls**¹⁰ is a hamlet upon the canal. **Marbletown** is a p. o. **Bruceville** (High Falls p. o.) is a small canal village on the line of Rosendale, in the s. e. corner. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed in 1738.¹¹

MARLBOROUGH—was formed as a precinct, from Newburgh Precinct, March 12, 1772,

at an early period of its growth, a maze of crooked lanes, bordered by rude shanties and inhabited by a floating population of Irish laborers. The village still contains a large proportion of Irish, and has a large and increasing number of German inhabitants. Its appearance has much improved within a few years.

¹ About 20 steamers are engaged in the freighting business of this place. Lines of steamers also run regularly to Albany, New York, and intermediate places. A steam ferry connects the place with Blinbrook, on the e. bank of the Hudson.

² The Lawrence Cement Co. manufacture 30,000 barrels of cement annually.

³ The aggregate amount of this trade is more than \$250,000 per annum.

⁴ The Kingston and Rosendale Cement Co. manufacture 70,000 barrels of cement annually.

⁵ The site of the first Dutch fort is said to be upon a plateau in the w. bounds of Esopus. The locality is still called by its Indian name, *Ponkhookie*, and to signify "Canoë Harbor." On the 7th of June, 1663, as most of the people were at work in the fields, the Indians made a sudden attack upon the fort, which was carelessly left open, killed 18 and carried away 42 as prisoners. Capt. Chambers rallied the men, drove out the Indians, and commenced a war in which the captives were mostly reclaimed and the Indians nearly exterminated. The first marriage on the church record was that of Jan Jansse Timmermans and Catharine Mattysen, Oct. 3, 1660.

⁶ The British force under Gen. Vaughan, consisting of 3,600 men, was sent up the river to cooperate with Burgoyne. For

10 days after passing the barriers at the Highlands they amused themselves by burning and plundering the places along the river. They took possession of Kingston Oct. 17, and after plundering it several hours, they burned every house but one. The houses were mostly of stone, and the woodwork was easily rescued after the retreat of the British. Several of the early meetings of the Legislature were held at this place; and the first State Constitution was formed here.

⁷ 2 Ref. Prot. D., 2 M. E., Bap., Prot. E., Presb., and Jewish, at Kingston; 2 M. E., Presb., Germ., Evang. Luth., E. C., Bap., Prot. E., Ref. Prot. D., and Jewish, at Rondout; and M. E. at Eddyville.

⁸ A ferry connects this place with Poughkeepsie.

⁹ This patent was granted to Col. Henry Beckman, Capt. Thos. Gaston, and Capt. Chas. Brodhead, in trust for the inhabitants. Trustees continued to be annually elected until 1808. The records of 1703 contain the names of the following petitioners for grants of land:—Mossy Du Puy, Thomas Vandemarke, Leonard Kool, Richard Wilson, Jeremy Kettell, Jr., Gysbert Roosa, Wm. Nottingham, John Cock, sen., and Capt. Richard Brodhead.

¹⁰ The cement works of DeLafield & Baxter, at High Falls, employ about 50 men, and produce about 40,000 barrels annually. The falls on the Rondout are here about 50 feet high, affording a great amount of water-power.

¹¹ The census reports 5 churches in town; 3 Ref. Prot. D. and 2 M. E. Rev. Derick Romeyn and Rev. J. R. Hardenburgh (afterward Pres. of Rutgers College) were both pastors of the Ref. Prot. D. church at Stone Ridge.

and as a town, March 7, 1788. Plattekill was taken off in 1800. It lies upon the Hudson, in the s. e. corner of the co. Its surface is broken and hilly. Marlborough Mt., a rocky ridge along the w. border, is about 1,000 ft. above the river. The streams are principally small brooks flowing directly into the Hudson. The soil is a slaty loam. **Milton**, (p. v.) upon the Hudson, in the s. part, contains 3 churches and about 75 dwellings. **Marlborough**,¹ (p. v.) in the s. part, contains 2 churches, several manufactories,² and about 50 dwellings. **Lattingtown** is a hamlet. The date and statistics of the early settlement have not been ascertained. The first church (Presb.) was formed Jan. 1, 1761.³

NEW PALTZ⁴—was granted by patent by Gov. Andros, Sept. 20, 1677.⁵ Its bounds were enlarged April 1, 1775, and a part of Hurley was annexed Feb. 2, 1809. A part of Esopus was taken off in 1842, a part of Rosendale in 1844, Lloyd in 1845, and a part of Gardiner in 1854. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is mostly a hilly upland. The Shawangunk Mts. extend along the w. border. Paltz Point, the highest summit, is 700 ft. above tide. Wall Kil flows s. e. through near the center; it is bordered by wide, fertile flats. The soil is generally a fine quality of sandy loam. Hay is one of the principal products and exports. **New Paltz**, (p. v.) upon Wall Kil, near the center, contains the New Paltz Academy, 2 churches, and 45 dwellings. **Butterville**, **Ohioville**, and **Springtown** are hamlets. The first settlements were made by a colony of French Huguenots, a few years before the date of the patent.⁶ The oldest church record is in French, and bears date of 1683. There are 3 churches in town; Ref. Prot. D., M. E., and Friends.

OLIVE—was formed from Shandaken, Marlborough, and Hurley, April 15, 1823. A part was annexed to Woodstock, and a part of Woodstock was annexed, in 1853. It is an interior town, lying a little s. w. of the center of the co. The surface is mountainous in the s. and w. and hilly in the s. and e.⁷ A considerable portion of the mountainous region is too rough for profitable cultivation. Esopus Creek flows s. e. through the town, a little s. of the center. The soil is a sandy, gravelly, and clayey loam. Lumbering and tanning⁸ are largely carried on. **Shokan**,⁹ (p. v.) upon the creek, s. of the center, contains 2 churches and 20 houses; **Samsonville**,¹⁰ (p. v.) on the s. line, a church, tannery, and 30 houses; **Olive**, (p. v.) in the s. e. corner, a church and 25 houses; and **Olive City**, (Olive Bridge p. o.) on the creek, near the center, a tannery and 20 houses. The first settlements were made in the Esopus Valley, in 1740.¹¹ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed at Shokan, in 1800.¹²

PLATTEKILL¹³—was formed from Marlborough, March 21, 1800. A part of Shawangunk was annexed April 3, 1846, but was restored March 28, 1848. It lies upon the s. border of the co., near the s. e. corner. Its surface is broken by a series of ridges of an average elevation of 500 ft. above the valleys. Its streams are small brooks and creeks. The soil is a fine quality of sandy and gravelly loam. **Plattekill**, (p. v.) near the s. line, contains a church and 25 dwellings; **Clintondale**, (p. v.) in the s. part, on the line of Lloyd, a church and 20 dwellings; **Hiut**, (New Hurley p. o.) in the s. w. corner, on the line of Shawangunk, a church and 15 dwellings, and **Modena**, (p. v.) near the s. w. corner, 16 dwellings. The first settlements were made about

¹ This place is situated at the head of a deep, rocky gorge opening down toward the Hudson.

² About 15,000 wheelbarrows and \$40,000 worth of agricultural implements are manufactured annually.

³ The census reports 9 churches in town; 2 Presb., 2 M. E., 2 Friends, Prot. E., Kap., and Christian.

⁴ Pronounced New Paltz, and named from Paltz, the German name of the Palatinate.

⁵ The patentees of this tract were Lewis Du Bois, Christian Devo, Abraham Hasbrouck, Andros Le Fevre, Jean Boop, Pierre Devo, Laurens Bevers, Anthony Grosdel, Abraham Du Bois, Hugo Feyer, Isaac Du Bois, and Simon Le Fevre.

⁶ The valley of Wall Kil was discovered by one of the parties engaged in pursuing the destroyers of Wiltwyck, in the summer of 1693. The persecuted exiles from France, who first sought refuge in Germany, and thence emigrated to America, doubled upon settling here. They bought the land of the Indians May 29, 1677, and soon after they settled in their new homes. In 1728 the owners of the patent entrusted its care to 12 trustees, known as "The Twelve Men." These trustees were elected annually, until the organization of the town under the State Government. The Twelve Men in 1785 were Simon Du Bois, Johannes Hasbrouck, Johannes Iron, Jacob Hasbrouck, jr., Abraham Donaldson, Abraham Eltinge, Petrus Hasbrouck, Simon Devo, Benjamin Devo, Isaac L. Fevre, Matthew Le Fevre, and Abraham Kim. By act of March 31, 1785, the settle-

ments made by the Twelve Men were confirmed. Their opinion on Boek⁷ was to be retained by the State. One of the acts of a convention at that time, and then it was by the State, was to appoint a clerk of Ulster co. to be held by prescription. His records are deemed authentic evidence in court.

⁷ The towns of Olive, Marlborough, and Paltz are situated on a hill which is about 2,700 ft. above sea level. Shokan, Paltz is about 3,000 feet high; and the average elevation of the other lands is 800 feet above sea level.

⁸ There are 4 tanneries in town, 3 in the w. end of which, owned by Prof. A. S. Coe, is the largest one. It produces annually 10,000 cords of sole leather annually.

⁹ Pronounced Shokan.

¹⁰ Named in honor of Henry A. Samson.

¹¹ Gov. Milledoler (1741-1749), Simon Devo (1742), William Nottingham, in 1745, all in Olive; Boop, Le Fevre, and Grosdel, in 1747, a little of Shokan; Hasbrouck, Grosdel, and Shokan, in 1760; John Coe, in 1775; and John Devo, in 1778, all of Olive City. The first saw-mill, at Olive, was built by Isaac Du Bois, and the first saw-mill, at Shokan, by Leonard Winchell, of Woodstock, in 1748. The first saw-mill, at Olive, which was carried off by the Indians in 1758, was built by Henry of this town, in 1741, with that of Marlborough, in 1742.

¹² The census reports 4 churches in town, 2 Ref. Prot. D., Baptist, M. E., and Friends.

¹³ Pronounced Plattekill, or Plattkill, s. of Platt.

the commencement of the last century. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed in 1770; Rev. Stephen Goetschius was the first pastor.¹

ROCHESTER²—was incorp. by patent June 25, 1703,³ and organized as a town March 7, 1788. A part of Middletown (Delaware co.) was taken off in 1789, Neversink (Sullivan co.) in 1798, Wawarsing in 1806, and a part of Gardiner in 1853. A part of Wawarsing was annexed March 21, 1823. It is an interior town, lying a little s. w. of the center of the co. Ranges of mountains extend along the e. and w. borders, and a rolling upland occupies the central portions. Rondout Creek flows n. e. through the s. part, and receives as tributaries Sander Kil, Peters Kil, and several other streams. Vernoy Creek flows s. through the w. part. The soil upon the uplands is a gravelly loam, and in the valleys a sandy loam mixed with clay. The Delaware & Hudson Canal extends along the valley of Rondout Creek. Esopus millstones are largely quarried in this town. An extensive cave near Kysenike has been explored about half a mile. **Alligerville** and **Port Jackson** are small villages upon the canal. **Accord** and **Kyserike** are p. offices. The first settlements were made about 1700, by the Dutch.⁴ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed soon after the first settlement. There are now 2 churches in town; Ref. Prot. D. and M. E.

ROSENDALE—was formed from Marblatown, New Paltz, and Hurley, April 26, 1844. It is an interior town, lying e. of the center of the co. Its surface is a rolling and broken upland, the highest summits being 200 to 500 ft. above the valleys. Rondout Creek flows n. e. through near the center, and receives Koxing Kil from the s. and Kettle Kil from the n. The Delaware & Hudson Canal extends along the valley of the Rondout. The soil is principally a sandy loam. The manufacture of cement has become one of the most important branches of business.⁵ There is an extensive paper mill in town. **Rosendale**, (p. v.) upon the creek and canal, contains 2 churches and 450 inhabitants; **Lawrenceville**, 1 mi. w., 40 houses; **Bruceville**, (High Falls p. o.) upon the line of Marblatown, about 30 houses. **Green Locks**, a canal village, on the e. border, and **Whiteport**, in the n. part, each contain about 20 houses. The first settlements were made by the Dutch, about 1700.⁶ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed in 1797; Rev. Thos. G. Smith was the first preacher.⁷

SAUGERTIES⁸—was formed from Kingston, April 5, 1811. An error in the boundary was corrected June 8, 1812, and a part of Kingston was annexed April 2, 1832. It lies upon the Hudson, in the n. e. corner of the co. The surface is rolling in the e. and hilly in the center and w. The hills upon the river and extending 2 mi. back are underlaid by limestone, from which quicklime and cement are manufactured. Farther w. are quarries of fine flagging stone. Platte Kil flows through the town in a tortuous course and forms the principal drainage. Kaaters Kil flows along the n. border. The soil along the river is a clayey loam, and upon the uplands a sandy and gravelly loam. Quarrying is extensively carried on.⁹ **Saugerties**, (p. v.) upon the Hudson, at the mouth of Esopus Kil, was incorp. April 26, 1831, as "*Ulster*." Its name was changed April 10, 1855. It contains the Saugerties Academy, 7 churches, a newspaper office, and several extensive manufactories. Pop. 3,334. **Malden**, (p. v.) upon the Hudson, 2 mi. n. of Saugerties, is the seat of an extensive stone trade. Pop. 350. **Glasco**, (p. v.) upon the Hudson, 3 mi. s. of Saugerties, is the seat of an extensive brick manufactory and stone trade. Pop.

¹ There are 7 churches in town; 3 M. E., Wes. Meth., Ref. Prot. D., Presb., and Friends.

² Named in honor of the Earl of Rochester. The Indian name is said to be Mombacensis.

³ The first trustees under the patent were Col. Henry Beckman, Jochem Schoonmaker, and Moses Du Puy.

⁴ In 1703 the following persons resided in town:—Van Gerritse Becken, Ledewyck Hornbeck, Leonard Koolse, Anthony Hornbeck, Wm. De La Montaigne, Teunis Oosterhout, Jan Cartwright, Gysbert Van Garde, Andries Davies, and David Du Bois. Teunis Oosterhout had a "corn mill" on Mombacensis Kil, in 1743.

⁵ More than one-half of the cement made in the co. is manufactured in this town. The water-limestone quarries may be said to constitute the wealth of the town. The cement manufactories are as follows:—

	Barrels.
Newark and Rosendale Lime and Cement Co., at Whiteport, manufactures annually.....	125,000
Rosendale Cement Co., Rosendale, manufactures annually.....	40,000
Charwater & Martin, " " " ".....	40,000
David S. Ogden, " " " ".....	28,000
Luther Hoffman, " " " ".....	8,000

⁶ An inn was kept at the old "Rosendal Farm" in 1711.

⁷ There are 5 churches in town; 2 Ref. Prot. D., Bap., Friends, and R. C.

⁸ This name is said to be derived from the Dutch "*Zagger*," a sawyer, from a sawmill built by Robert Livingston on Saw Kil. Ebenezer Wooster first used the name in 1749, when surveying the bounds of the Hardenburgh Patent.

In 1826 Henry Boreday, of N. Y., purchased the present site of the village, and the water-power. He built a dam and constructed a race which made a fall of 37 feet. He soon after built a rolling mill, paper mill, and cotton factory. The last named has since been changed to a white lead factory. The Ulster Iron Works employs 300 hands night and day, and manufactures 6,000 tons of bar and hoop iron annually. The paper mill employs 125 hands, and turns out 600 tons of paper annually. The White Lead Works employs 40 men, and manufactures 1,500 tons of paint annually. A steam mill for dressing stone turns out 1½ tons daily. The village is also largely engaged in commerce. About 30 sail-vessels are employed in exporting stone and brick. A steam ferry plies between this place and Tivoli station on the Hudson River R. R., and a daily steamer runs to New York.

⁹ It is estimated that 2,000 persons are employed in quarrying, dressing, drawing, and shipping stone from this town. The varieties are chiefly flagging and curb stone; but cut stone for many uses is also sold. About a half million of dollars' worth of stone is shipped annually from Saugerties, Malden, and Glasco.

about 300. **West Camp**, (p. v.) upon the Hudson, in the s. part, contains a church and 15 houses. **Quarryville**, (p. v.) in the s. part, and **Unionville**, near the center, each contain about 300 inhabitants, who are mostly engaged in getting out stone from the neighboring quarries. **Glencarie**, upon the s. line, **Van Alens Mills**, near the center, and **Ashbury**, are small villages. The first settlements were made by the Dutch, at an early period; but the largest immigration was that of the German Palatinates,¹ a colony of whom located at West Camp in 1710. The first church (Luth.) was organized at West Camp, in 1711. There are now 15 churches in town.²

SHANDAKEN³—was formed from Woodstock, April 9, 1804. A part was annexed from Neversink (Sullivan co.) in 1809. A part of Olive was taken off in 1823, Denning in 1839, and a part of Hardenburgh in 1859. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is mostly a mountainous upland, broken by deep ravines. The declivities are steep and rocky, and a large share of the surface is too rough for profitable cultivation. The town is not inhabited except along the valleys, the mountain region being left to wild beasts and hunters. The soil in the valleys is a clay and sandy loam. The principal branches of business pursued are lumbering, shingle making, and tanning. **Shandaken**,⁴ (p. v.) in the s. part, contains a church, a large tannery, a sawmill, gristmill, and 20 houses; **Pine Hill**, (p. v.) in the s. w. part, a sawmill, gristmill, tannery, and 15 houses. **Ladew's Corners**, (The Corner p. o.), in the extreme e. angle of the town; **Phœnicia**, (p. o.) in the s. e. corner; and **Woodland**, (p. o.) s. e. of the center, are hamlets. At each of these places, and at several other points in town, are extensive tanneries.⁵ The first settlements were made before the Revolution.⁶ There are 2 churches in town; Ref. Prot. D. and M. E.

SHAWANGUNK⁷—was formed as a precinct Dec. 17, 1743, and as a town March 7, 1788. A part of Gardiner was taken off in 1853, a part was annexed to Plattekill in 1846 and restored in 1848. It is the central town upon the s. border of the co. The surface is a hilly and broken upland. The Shawangunk Mts., extending along the w. border, are about 2,000 ft. above tide. The Shawangunk River forms about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the s. boundary, and flows s. e. through near the center, receiving Dwaars Kil⁸ from the w. Wall Kil flows s. e. through the e. part, receiving Muddy Kil from the e. and Dwaars Kil from the w. The soil is generally a gravelly loam. **Shawangunk**, (p. v.) in the s. e. part, contains a gristmill, sawmill, spoke factory, and 20 houses; **Ulsterville**, (p. o.) in the s. w. part, 10 houses; and **Galeville Mills**, (p. o.), on Wall Kil, a church, sawmill, gristmill, and 10 houses. **Dwaars Kil**, near the center, is a p. o. **Brunswick**, (p. o.) on the n. line, contains a church and 10 houses; **Jamesburgh**, (p. v.) near the extreme w. angle, a church and 12 houses. **New Hurley** (p. o.) is a hamlet, on the line of Plattekill. The first settlements were made along the valley of Shawangunk River, by the Dutch, between 1680 and 1700.⁹ New Fort is a locality where two Indian battles were fought in 1663. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed Oct. 10, 1753; Rev. V. Vrooman was the first pastor.¹⁰

WAWARISING¹¹—was formed from Rochester, March 14, 1806. A part was re-annexed to Rochester in 1823. It is the s. w. corner town in the co. Its surface is mostly a mountainous upland, broken by several deep valleys. The Shawangunk Mts. extend along the e. border; and spurs of the Catskills occupy the central and w. parts. The highest peaks are 2,000 to 3,000 ft. above tide. The mountainous portions in the e. and s. w. corners are rocky and precipitous and

¹ Stephen Myers and brothers settled at a place called "Church-land" just w. of Saugerties Village. Martin Snyder settled at the same place, and G. W. Delrick at West Camp, Avon New York and Felte Fiero in the same vicinity, all in 1700. Delrick, Marriestock settled at "Kantshout" in 1728. Peter Winger, Edward Woods, Myndert Mynderse, B. Barham, Jacobus Pierson, Myndert Schutt, Godfrey Donnell, and others, were early settlers. On the 18th of May, 1711, there were 14 Palatinates at "Elizabethtown," 111 at "Glasgowtown," and 4, 21 at "New Village," in this town. The settlers afterward mostly removed to the valleys of the Schoharie and Mohawk.

² 4 Ref. Prot. D., 4 M. E., Germ. Meth. Bap., Cong. Prot. E., R. C., Luth., and Presb.

³ Said to signify "Rapid Water."

⁴ The road from Shandaken to Livingston is constructed through a pass 4 mi. long, and in some places scarcely 300 feet wide, and is bordered in picturesque scenery. It is through the watershed between Esopus and Schoharie Creeks.

⁵ 20,000 sales of leather are annually manufactured in this town.

⁶ John Learyear, Cornelius Furbergh, Jacob Brink, Conrad Wisner, and Frederick Muckle, all settled before the war. — Witherspoon taught school at The Corner at an early period.

⁷ Pronounced Shawngunk, and said to mean "white rocks." The kil or creek receives this name from large white rocks at its junction with Wall Kil; and it was applied from the stream to the mountain and town. Another version is that it is named from the Shawon, a southern tribe, and gunk, a mountain, or, The mountain, that extends toward the south.

⁸ The Dutch applied the term Dwaars to streams that flowed sometimes in one direction and sometimes in another. This phenomenon is true of waters at the mouth only of the stream.

⁹ Among the early settlers were Jacobus Bruyn, Cornelius Schoonmaker, Abram Schutt, Zachariah Bohnke, Benjamin Smiles, Jaeds Decker, John Terwilliger, and Johannes Decker. Along Wall Kil, Robert Kam, Robert Graham, David Davis, Daniel Wintzell, Hendrick Van Wazer, and James Poncek settled from 1719 to '30. A school was taught near Bruynswek p. o., between 1733 and '39. The first mill was probably at the junction of Wall and Dwaars Kil, 1 mi. below Shawangunk Village.

¹⁰ There are 4 churches in town; 2 Ref. Prot. D. and 2 M. E.

¹¹ Finally abbreviated to "War-suk." It is an Indian word, and said to signify "Black bird's nest."

too rough for cultivation. The s. w. portion is a hilly upland. Rondout Creek flows in a deep valley from the w. border s. e. to near the center; thence it turns at nearly right angles and flows s. e. to the e. border. It receives from the s. Sandburgh Creek, a stream which drains the w. declivities of the Shawangunk Mts., Beer Creek, and the outlet of Cape Pond, which flows through near the center and empties into Sandburgh Creek. The Delaware & Hudson Canal extends along the valleys of Rondout and Sandburgh Creeks, at the w. foot of the Shawangunk Mts. The soil in the valleys is principally a sandy loam. Lumber,¹ leather, glass, earthenware, iron, and axes are extensively manufactured in different parts of the town. **Ellenville**, (p. v.,) upon Sandburgh Creek, at the mouth of Beer Kil, was incorp. in Sept. 1858. It is an important canal village, and contains several churches, a high school,² newspaper office, and an extensive glass factory.³ Pop. 1,700. **Napanock**, (p. v.,) upon the Rondout, above its junction with the Sandburgh, contains several churches and manufactories,⁴ and a population of about 700. **Homo-wack**, (p. v.,) a canal village, upon the line of Sullivan co., contains a church, glass factory, woolen factory, and 20 houses. **Kerhonkson**, (p. v.,) a canal village, on the line of Rochester, contains a church and 30 houses. **Lackawack**, (p. v.,) upon the Rondout, in the w. part, contains a church, an extensive tannery, and about 20 houses. **Greenfield**, (p. v.,) in the s. w. part, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, sawmill, tannery, and about 25 houses. **Wawarsing**, (p. v.,) in the s. e., contains a gristmill, sawmill, tannery, and about 25 houses. **Port Benjamin**, a canal village, s. of the Wawarsing, contains about 25 houses. **Port Nixon**, a village upon Rondout Creek and the canal, in the s. e. part, contains a church and about 25 houses. The first settlements were made about the commencement of the last century, principally by the Dutch.⁵ During the Revolution the inhabitants were killed, captured, or driven off by the Tories and Indians.⁶ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed in 1745; Rev. J. Frynmoet was the first preacher.⁷

WOODSTOCK—was formed April 11, 1787, from the settlements of Great and Little Shandaken, which had been attached to Hurley. A part of Middletown (Delaware co.) was taken off in 1789, Windham (Greene co.) in 1798, and Shandaken in 1804. A part of Olive was taken off, and parts of Olive and Hurley were annexed, Nov. 25, 1853. It lies upon the s. border of the co., e. of the center. Its surface is mostly a mountainous upland, too rough for profitable cultivation. Several fine valleys extend through the town, separating the upland into several distinct ridges and peaks. Overlook Mt., in the s. e. corner, is 3,500 ft. above tide. Near its summit is Shues Lake, a beautiful sheet of clear water. The scenery in this vicinity is among the finest in Eastern N. Y. Saw Kil and Beaver Kil are the principal streams. The soil is a clay and slaty loam upon the uplands and a gravelly loam in the valleys. **Woodstock**, (p. v.,) in the s. e. part, contains 2 churches, a tannery, and 20 houses; **Bearsville**, (p. o.,) 2 mi. w. of Woodstock, is a hamlet; **Lake Hill** is a p. o., near the center. The first settlements were made just before the commencement of the Revolution.⁸ The first church (Luth.) was formed in 1806.⁹

¹ About 10,000,000 ft. of lumber are sent from this town annually.

² The Ellenville High School, established in 1853. It is a boarding and day school.

³ The Ellenville Glass Co., incorp. in 1836, turns out more than \$100,000 worth of demijohns, bottles, &c. annually. It employs 200 hands.

⁴ The Napanock Ax Factory employs about 100 men, and manufactures 150,000 axes annually. The Napanock Iron Works employs 50 or 60 men, and manufactures pig and wrought iron and n. e. car axles.

⁵ The first settlers were Abram Bevier, John Bevier, from New Paltz, in 1708, Egbert De Witt, Wm. Nottingham, and Andries De Witt. An inn was kept by Johannes Bevier before the Revolution. The first store at Wawarsing was kept by Abram Verwoey; the first gristmill was built by Cornelius Verwoey.

⁶ On the 12th of Aug. 1781, a large party of Tories and Indians, under one Caldwell, appeared in this town. They had formed the design of falling upon Napanock, but, being informed that that place was defended by a cannon, they came to Wawarsing before the inhabitants were up in the morning. At this place

was a stone fort on the site of B. C. Hornbeck's house. Two men and a young woman discovered the enemy before they reached the fort, and the young woman succeeded in closing the door just in time to prevent it from being burst open by the savages. The latter, finding further attack dangerous, dispersed for burning and plundering the out settlements. Some 5 or 6 dwellings, 7 barns, and a gristmill were burned, and on the next day the enemy withdrew, laden with spoils. Several lives were lost on both sides, and much property was destroyed.—*The Indians; or Narratives of Massacres and Depredations on the Frontiers of Wawarsing and Vicinity*, p. 21.

⁷ The census reports 11 churches in town; 4 M. E., 3 Ref. Prot. D., 2 R. C., Bap., and Friends.

⁸ Philip Bonesteel, first innkeeper, settled in 1770; Edward Short, in 1776; Peter Short, in 1784; Jacobus Du Bois, Ephraim Van Keuren, Philip Shultis, and Henry Shultis, sen., in 1788; Jno. Hutchens, in 1790; Wm. Elling, in 1786; Mathew Keip, in 1787; and Jacob Montrose at an early day. Robert Livingston built the first sawmill, and J. Montrose the first gristmill. These settlements were much harassed by the Indians during the war.

⁹ There are 6 churches in town; 3 M. E., Luth., Bap., and Friends.

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Frocholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Ulster County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.		No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Frocholders.	No. of Deaf-mutes.	Children taught.
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.					
Denning.....	910	76,913	971,195	1,945	973,140	385	397	132	131	86	5	327
Esopus.....	13,044	8,439	825,430	72,635	898,065	2,252	2,035	679	837	505	16	1,552
Gardiner.....	18,397	7,281	592,979	73,800	666,779	954	969	337	354	249	9	822
Harlebergh ²	7,208	9,858	399,254	15,440	414,694	1,094	1,021	280	395	181	8	796
Kingston.....	8,622	16,812	3,065,707	1,230,918	4,296,625	7,152	6,822	1,829	2,775	716	15	4,858
Lloyd.....	12,018	6,513	487,988	87,350	575,338	1,106	1,086	379	428	260	5	904
Marbletown.....	17,946	14,787	954,530	36,700	1,011,230	1,887	1,849	629	639	639	13	1,546
Marlborough.....	13,103	2,874	598,849	58,550	657,399	1,392	1,366	426	514	235	10	981
New Paltz.....	14,428	5,497	514,881	165,500	680,381	1,009	1,012	317	326	262	6	698
Olive.....	14,636	22,474	339,129	23,750	362,879	1,496	1,428	516	591	367	14	1,347
Plattekill.....	15,342	4,196	642,644	45,200	687,844	981	951	348	369	255	9	743
Rochester.....	18,987	26,966	800,311	34,488	834,799	1,758	1,767	617	641	391	13	1,201
Rosendale.....	7,877	3,671	394,400	40,200	434,600	1,333	1,239	375	401	193	6	800
Saugerties.....	17,813	14,934	1,468,240	372,550	1,840,790	4,812	4,506	1,487	1,788	1,029	22	3,280
Shandaken.....	12,574	79,891	299,871	7,600	307,471	1,238	1,154	451	454	266	29	1,090
Shawangunk.....	21,399	8,097	742,589	77,145	819,734	1,293	1,235	478	484	316	12	1,140
Wawarsing.....	17,974	46,052	871,682	71,555	943,237	3,729	3,438	1,391	1,436	716	30	2,783
Woodstock.....	8,824	24,253	239,881	28,488	268,369	906	900	306	340	218	6	606
Total.....	240,629	378,202	13,267,298	2,482,519	15,689,817	34,737	33,179	11,068	13,951	6,894	222	23,559

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.							AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.					
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Mules.	Cows.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wattle.	Spring.	Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	Domestic Cloths in yards.
Denning.....	31	314	142	206	72	529	4,399	543	2,170	24	15,160		1874
Esopus.....	549	628	593	473	1,981	13,122	36,194	3,282	11,662	72,139	63,287		747
Gardiner.....	594	818	1,665	4,449	2,948	15,452	38,820	4,425	3,850	5,092	156,649		459
Harlebergh ²	251	565	472	787	913	7,648	22,589	2,006	8,324	3,315	39,081		2771
Hurley.....	1,918	442	599	3,250	2,977	12,335	32,296	2,851	12,442	4,460	28,752	100	459
Kingston.....	436	554	649	582	1,783	19,769	27,358	5,868	3,564	4,864	84,534		298
Lloyd.....	718	1,329	1,432	1,662	2,850	23,474	53,080	4,640	12,916	18,290	110,870		2,778
Marlborough.....	386	684	896	739	1,821	20,206	30,065	3,835	2,940	4,782	99,225		330
New Paltz.....	448	658	995	1,994	2,056	19,809	38,215	4,419	3,759	8,076	55,755		639
Olive.....	437	1,304	944	1,147	1,019	11,158	25,293	3,274	7,469	208,996	84,955		2,058
Plattekill.....	518	767	1,301	1,632	2,678	21,094	36,434	4,974	8,559	10,024	119,565		90
Rochester.....	654	1,436	1,295	2,055	2,229	22,610	49,618	1,781	8,943	3,051	110,773		1,134
Rosendale.....	317	382	534	262	969	8,252	17,772	1,895	6,231	5,455	32,715		417
Saugerties.....	1,211	1,071	1,721	1,216	2,664	14,649	41,556	6,759	1,192	11,253	131,887		1,005
Shandaken.....	396	1,252	810	1,578	519	2,089	17,076	3,269	8,009	10,616	63,290		2,018
Shawangunk.....	618	1,294	1,927	4,699	3,671	20,443	46,182	4,579	6,116	11,965	235,000		321
Wawarsing.....	797	2,129	1,487	2,265	1,840	13,623	59,286	6,422	20,523	11,643	152,846	239	399
Woodstock.....	334	1,181	770	1,398	1,924	8,849	16,455	2,698	5,889	3,084	54,527	160	1,291
Total.....	9,893	16,808	17,332	29,841	34,025	254,764	592,783	64,795	134,593	397,754	1,609,631	729	16,464

* Formed since 1855

WARREN COUNTY.



This county was formed from Washington, March 12, 1813, and was named in honor of Gen. Joseph Warren, of the Revolution. It lies s. and w. of Lake George, near the E. border of the State. It is centrally distant 65 miles from Albany, and contains 968 sq. mi. The surface is very broken and mountainous, less than one-half being susceptible of cultivation. The mountain ranges are continuations of the great mountain masses which culminate in Essex co. The characteristic features of Essex are somewhat softened and subdued in this co. The mountains are broader, less pointed, and generally less precipitous: the valleys are wider and more connected; and there are larger expanses of comparatively level land. With all these modifications, however, a great part of

the surface is wild and rugged. High, serrated ridges traverse the entire extent of the co., often rising thousands of feet above the valleys. These mountains, being principally composed of primary rocks, which strongly resist the action of the elements, have a steepness of declivity and sharpness of outline in marked contrast with the gradual slopes and beautifully rounded summits of the highlands of the slate and limestone regions. The soil formed by the exceedingly slow process of disintegration is either washed directly into the valleys, or in the course of ages it collects in thin layers upon the hillsides, giving nutrition to a scanty vegetation. Three of the five mountain ranges n. of the Mohawk Valley extend through this co. The Palmertown Range enters the extreme E. part of Queensbury from Washington co. French Mt., a spur of this range, at the s. E. extremity of Lake George, rises almost precipitously from the lake and attains an elevation of 2,500 to 3,000 ft. above tide. Another spur of this range forms the Luzerne Mts., which extend through the s. part of Luzerne and the E. part of Caldwell,—a n. branch extending n. and forming the whole series of high bluffs which border the w. shore of Lake George. The second or Kayaderosseras Range extends n. E. through Stony Creek, Thurman, Chester, and Horicon, sending spurs both n. and s. Crane Mt., in the s. E. corner of Johnsburgh, the highest peak of this range, has an elevation of 3,000 ft. above the surrounding valleys. The third or Schroon Range occupies the central and northerly part of Johnsburgh and the n. w. angle of Chester. It consists of a great number of rocky peaks rising to a height of 2,500 to 3,000 ft. above tide; most of these have never yet been named. The rocks that compose these great mountain masses are principally gneiss. Granite, white crystalline, limestone, and serpentine are found in considerable quantities in the form of injected veins. A belt of this limestone extends along the course of the Kayaderosseras Mts., and from it a good quality of lime is manufactured. In the valleys and in the s. part of the co. are found layers of Potsdam sandstone, black marble of the Black River limestone strata, Trenton limestone, and Utica slate. Many of these rocks are useful for building materials; and the limestone furnishes an abundance of excellent lime. At the foot of a granite ledge upon Crane Mt. is found a bed of very pure porcelain clay, supposed to have been formed by the slow disintegration of the felspathic rock. Graphite and magnetic iron ore have also been discovered, but not in sufficient quantities to be profitably worked.

The drainage of the co. is mostly through the Hudson River. This stream enters the co. from Essex, in two branches about 10 mi. apart, and these, after flowing through nearly parallel valleys for about 30 mi., unite in one stream. The E. branch is the outlet of Schroon Lake, and the w. forms the drainage of the Adirondack Mts.¹ This river has a very rapid course; and upon it are several rapids and falls, two of which are worthy of especial note.² Lake George³ is

¹ The w. branch of the Hudson was called by the Indians *Teo-sho-ken*; the E. branch, *At-a-té-ka*.

² The High Falls are situated just below the great easterly bend of the river in the s. w. corner of Luzerne. The water flows in a series of rapids for three-fourths of a mi. over a declivity rocky bottom, and is then compressed into a narrow gorge for 80 rods, at the bottom of which it shoots down a nearly perpendicular descent of 60 ft. The gneiss ledge over which it falls is convex in form, and the water is broken into perfect sheets of snow white foam. A few rods above the last leap of the water, and where it is rushing with the greatest velocity, the river is spanned by a single plank 13 ft. in length. At Glens Falls the

river flows over a shelving rock with a total descent of 50 ft. The fall is broken into three channels by natural piers of black limestone standing upon the brow of the precipice over which the water flows.

³ Called by the Indians *Can-ia-gé-ré-oi-t*, the fall of the lake. The name "*Horicon*" has been applied by some modern writers to Lake George, and it is said to be an Indian word meaning "*The Lake of Silver Water*." However poetic and appropriate this designation may appear, or however euphonious it may sound, it may be questioned whether a term suggested by fancy alone, and never used by the aborigines, will ever find place among the geographical names of the State as one of Indian origin.

situated upon the e. border, and receives the drainage of the e. part of the co. It is 36 mi. long and 1 to 3 mi. wide.¹

The soil of this co. is mostly a thin, sandy loam. The level lands s. of Glens Falls are very sandy, and are known as "pine plains." The declivities of the mountains have a very thin soil, and usually a scanty vegetation. In the valleys is some clay mixed with the sand and disintegrated primitive rocks, forming a deep and excellent soil. Farming and the manufacture of lumber and leather form the leading pursuits of the people. Farming is mostly confined to stock raising and dairying. Immense quantities of logs are floated down the Hudson and manufactured into lumber, shingles, hoops, staves, and heading, at Glens Falls and other places. Black marble is quarried at Glens Falls, and feldspar and kaolin for the manufacture of porcelain, graphite and serpentine are also found in different places. Peat exists in abundance; but it has never been extensively used.

Caldwell, at the head of Lake George, is the county seat.² The courthouse was built in 1816-17, with the jail in the basement. The poorhouse is located on a farm of 200 acres in Warrensburgh.³

The works of internal improvement are the Glens Falls Navigable Feeder, 7 mi. in length, feeding the summit level of the Champlain Canal, and the improvement in the log navigation of the Hudson. There is no r. r. in the co.⁴ Three newspapers are now published in the co.⁵

This co. was the scene of some of the sanguinary battles between the French and English long anterior to its settlement. In 1755, a provincial army of 5,000 men, under Sir, Wm. Johnson, designed to act against the French posts on Lake Champlain, assembled at Albany early in June, and were there joined by a large number of Mohawks under King Hendrick. Forts Lyman (afterward Fort Edward) and Miller were built, and a road was opened to Lake George. The news of Braddock's defeat was received before this army left Albany. The expedition set out on the 8th of Aug., by way of Lake George, for Ticonderoga, with the design of erecting a fort there. Learning that the French had anticipated them and had already fortified Ticonderoga, they encamped near the head of Lake George. About the 1st of Sept., Baron Dieskau, the French commander, with a force of 200 grenadiers, 800 Canadian militia, and 300 Indians, passed up South Bay and across the rocky peninsula, with a view of falling upon the rear of the English and of cutting off their supplies from Fort Lyman. On the 8th, a force of 1000 troops under Col. Ephraim Williams, and of 200 Indians under King Hendrick, were sent out to meet them; but, falling into an ambuscade, the greater part of the troops and the two commanders were killed. The survivors fled, and were immediately followed by the French. The firing alarmed the camp, and a breastwork of logs was immediately thrown up, and 300 men, under Col. Cole, were dispatched to cover the retreat of the flying fugitives of the first party. Flushed with victory, the French assailed the English camp with great fury, and a sanguinary conflict ensued, which lasted

¹ This lake has long been celebrated for its wild and picturesque beauty. It is almost completely surrounded by precipitous and rocky mountains, and is studded with little, green islands. Its winding course is marked by a panorama of beautiful and distinct views. At some points high rocky bluffs rise precipitously from the very edge of the water, and at others a little basin seems scooped out among the hills. Most of the mountain declivities are covered with verdure; but a few of them are masses of naked rocks. This whole region is full of historic interest. Each mountain, precipice, and cape has its own tales and reminiscences of the olden time. Some of the fiercest conflicts of the last long wars between the French and English colonists took place upon its shores, and the pure and peaceful waters of this beautiful lake were often ensanguined with the blood of fierce combatants. Again during the Revolution war held high carnival here; but since that period its visitors have been principally the lovers of the wild and beautiful in nature. Sabbath-Day Point and Lord Howes Point are two low beaches upon the w. shore, near the foot of the lake; and Rogers Slide is a precipice upon the w. shore, 200 feet high, rising at an angle of about 25 degrees. Tongue Mt., forming a promontory upon the w. shore, Anthony's Nose, upon the e. shore, and French Mt., near the head of the lake, have each an elevation of more than 2,000 feet.

² The first courts were held at the "Lake George Coffee House." The clerk's office was located by law within 1 mi. of this place; and this was made the point from which the sheriff's mileage was reckoned. By an act passed March 31, 1815, three commissioners were to be appointed by the governor to locate the site of the courthouse and jail, and to superintend its erection. The first co. officers were Wm. Richards, *First Judge*; Henry Spencer, *Sheriff*; John Beebe, *Clerk*; Robert Wilkinson, *Sheriff's*; Archibald McMurphy, Wm. Stover, Richard Cameron, and Jirah Skinner, *Assessors*. The present co. clerk, has held the office without interruption since Feb. 1821.

³ The poorhouse is a two-story wooden building. It is 50 years old and in a very dilapidated condition. The annual revenue from the farm is about \$800. The average number of inmates

is 54, who are supported at a weekly expense of 300 cts. each.

⁴ The Lake Ontario & Hudson River R.R. (late the Sackets Harbor & Saratoga R.R.) is laid out through the co. along the w. side of the Hudson, and a large part of the grading has been done; but the work is now suspended.

⁵ *The Warren Co. Patriot*, commenced at Glens Falls about 1812 by John Cunningham, was the first paper in the co.

A newspaper was begun at Caldwell in 1817 or '18 by Timothy Haskins, which in four or five years was changed to *The Guardian*. It was a few years after sold to ——— Broadwell, its name again changed, and in two years after it was removed to Glens Falls.

The Glens Falls Observer was started in 1828 by E. G. Sidney. In about two years it passed into the hands of Abiel Smith, who changed its name to

The Glens Falls Express, and afterward to *The Warren Co. Messenger and Glens Falls Advertiser*, by which name it was continued until 1840, when it appeared as

The Glens Falls Gazette, and in two years after as

The Glens Falls Chron. In 1840 it passed into the hands of Zabius Ellis, its present publisher, by whom its name was changed to

The Glens Falls Free Press.

The Glens Falls Spectator was published in 1849 by D. Ellis. *The Warren Co. Whig* was started by James A. Kellogg, and continued one year.

The Glens Falls Messenger was established by A. D. Milne, and is still continued.

The Glens Falls Republican was established in 1842 by M. & T. J. Strong, who conducted it until 1851. It has passed through several hands, and is now published by H. M. Harris.

The Reclamate and Temperance Ingh., semi mo., was commenced in 1846 by M. & T. J. Strong, and continued six or seven months.

The Star of Destiny was published in 1855 by A. D. Milne.

from 12 M. to 4 P.M. and resulted in the total defeat of the French.¹ Col. Blanchard, who commanded at Fort Lyman, learning the result of the first engagement in the morning, sent a party of about 300 N. H. and N. Y. militia to the scene of the conflict. This party surprised the French camp, and, after dispersing the troops left to guard it, they hastened on to the English camp and arrived in season to assist materially in gaining the victory. This engagement was the only one fought during the campaign of 1755 that reflected the slightest credit upon the British army.

The remainder of the season was spent in erecting Fort Wm. Henry,² on the site of the English camp. A projected attack upon Ticonderoga during the winter was prevented by the uncommon severity of the season. In the summer of 1756 a provincial force of 6,000 men assembled here, but too late to effect their purpose.³ On the 17th of March, (St. Patrick's day.) 1757, the French, under Longee, a famous partisan officer, attempted to surprise the fort, but were successful only in burning a few buildings and several vessels on the lake.⁴ Soon after, a party of 400 English, under Col. Parker, marched to attack Ticonderoga; but, falling into an ambuscade, only 72 escaped. Early in the summer of 1757, Montcalm, the French commander, made extensive preparations to capture Fort Wm. Henry. On the last day of July, Maj. Putnam discovered a large body of the enemy encamped on an island about 18 mi. down the lake. Gen. Webb, who had immediate command, upon being apprized of the matter, enjoined Putnam to keep the intelligence secret and to prepare to escort him (Webb) back to Fort Edward, leaving Col. Munro in command at Fort Wm. Henry. The enemy soon landed in force and proceeded to invest the fort. The garrison consisted of 2,500 men, and the attacking force amounted to nearly 9,000. Gen. Webb had a force of 4,000 regulars at Fort Edward, only 9 mi. distant, and the militia were rapidly collecting to afford further aid. Col. Munro sent pressing and repeated messages for relief; but Gen. Webb paid no attention to the request, and appeared totally indifferent to every thing but his own personal safety. At length, upon the ninth day of the siege, he allowed Gen. Johnson to march with a body of volunteers to the relief of the garrison; but before the party had proceeded 3 mi. they were recalled, and Gen. Webb sent a letter to Col. Munro advising him to surrender on the best terms he could obtain. This letter was intercepted and given to Col. Munro by Montcalm in person. Thus cut off from hope, and assured by Montcalm that the garrison should march out with the honors of war, with their arms, and one of the four cannon of the fort, with their baggage and baggage wagons, and an escort of 500 men to Fort Edward, he surrendered. The Indians soon began to pillage the baggage, and, not being checked, fell upon the sick and wounded, whom they killed and scalped. Excited by carnage, they next surrounded and attacked the disarmed and defenseless troops; and, although Montcalm was implored to furnish a guard, as promised, the massacre was allowed to proceed until a large number were killed or hurried away prisoners for more deliberate torture.⁵

In the summer of 1758 an army of 7,000 regulars and 10,000 provincials, under Gen. Aber-

¹ Gen. Johnson was wounded early in the action, and the command devolved upon Gen. Lyman. The former in his official report, probably from jealousy, avoided mentioning the name or services of the latter, although they were efficient and valuable. Popular report stated the French loss at 700 to 800; but Johnson reported it from 300 to 400. Official accounts place the English loss at 120 killed, 80 wounded, and 62 missing. Dieckman died in England several years after, from wounds received in the engagement.

² Named in honor of the Duke of Cumberland, brother of the heir apparent, afterward George III.

³ Several incidents worthy of note occurred during this expedition. At Halfway Brook a party of teamsters were surprised and captured by 600 of the enemy, who immediately retreated down South Bay. A hundred men, under Capts. Israel Putnam and Robert Rogers, set out from Fort Wm. Henry, crossed over to Lake Champlain, and from an ambuscade poured a destructive fire upon the enemy as they passed. A number were killed, and the English immediately retreated across to Lake George. The next morning they embarked on the lake, and at Sabbath-Day Point they were met by a force of French and Indians three times their own number. The English dashed forward to the attack, and, by reserving their fire until they came into close quarters, they threw the enemy into confusion, and succeeded in escaping, with the loss of one killed and two wounded. In the winter of 1754-57, Maj. Rogers, with 74 men, went down Lake George, and crossed over to Lake Champlain, where he captured a small party of French. On his return he was met on the summit of the hill by a party of 200 French; and a desperate conflict ensued. Maj. Rogers was wounded, and the command devolved upon Capt. Stark, (afterward Gen. Stark of the Revolution.) The combat continued until midnight, when the French retreated, leaving half of their number dead upon the field. Of the rangers, 48 remained unscathed; and the company pushed forward through deep snows and reached the lake in the morning. They were now quite exhausted; and Stark, with two others,

pushed on to Fort Wm. Henry, arriving in the evening. He procured shots and returned to his suffering comrades, whom he reached the next morning. The party finally reached the fort, after extreme suffering.—*Rogers's Jour.*, p. 36.

⁴ A part of the garrison were Irish, and could not be restrained from celebrating the day by getting drunk. The fort was desolated by the vigilance of the rangers, who repulsed the French while the other troops were coming to their senses.—*Rogers's Jour.*, pp. 43, 103.

⁵ Humanity sickens at the revolting scenes of this day, which have stained the memory of Montcalm with the blackest infamy. A few survivors of the massacre fled for their lives, and succeeded in reaching Fort Edward in safety. The next day Maj. Putnam was sent with his rangers to watch the motions of the enemy; but he arrived just after they embarked and were beyond reach of pursuit. As he came to the shore, the demolished fort, the burning buildings, and the ghastly and mangled corpses of the dead and the feeble groans of the dying, quickly told the dismal story of treachery and barbarism, scarcely less chargeable to the cowardice of Webb than to the perfidy of Montcalm. Writers differ as to the number murdered on this occasion, the estimates varying from 300 to 1,500. It is probably nearer the latter number. There was a tendency among the provincials to exaggerate, and among the regulars to minimize, the occurrences above related. The massacre occurred Aug. 9, 1757. Among the accounts given by eyewitnesses of the scene, that of Jonathan Calver, the well-known travler, has perhaps been most frequently quoted. The feeble attempts that have been made to defend the reputation of Montcalm, under the plea that he exerted himself to restrain the Indian barbarities, find ample refutation in the fact that with five or six times more whites than savages the latter were allowed to proceed unmolested. If this relatively small number could not be restrained, there must have existed a degree of insubordination incompatible with military success and strangely at variance with the condition of other armies under Montcalm.

crombie, proceeded against Ticonderoga by way of Lake George. On the 5th of July the army embarked on board of 900 bateaux and 135 boats, and passed down the lake with all the pomp and pageantry of war; and four days after they returned, shattered and broken, with a loss of nearly 2,000 in killed and wounded. Such of the latter as admitted of removal were sent to Fort Edward; and the main army lay inactive in camp at the head of the lake during the remainder of the season. In June, 1759, Maj. Gen. Amherst, with an army of 12,000 men, advanced to Lake George, and, while waiting to complete his arrangements, he commenced building Fort George, about half a mile E. from Fort Wm. Henry.¹ As Gen. Amherst advanced to Ticonderoga, the French withdrew to Crown Point, and soon after to the Isle Aux-Noix. Quebec fell soon after, and the conquest of Canada was completed the following year, rendering the vast military works at Fort George, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point of no further utility, and allowing the hardy pioneers of civilization to advance and occupy the fertile valleys which as provincial soldiers they had previously traversed.

BOLTON—was formed from Thurman, March 25, 1799. Hague was taken off in 1807, a part of Caldwell in 1810, and a part of Hericon in 1838. It lies E. of the center of the co., between Schroon River and Lake George. The E. shore of the lake constitutes the E. line, so that more than one-half of the lake is within the limits of this town. The surface is principally occupied by the high mountainous ridges which lie between the lake and Hudson River. There are 3 principal peaks belonging to this range within the limits of the town,—Tongue Mt.,² on the peninsula between the lake and North West Bay, 2,000 ft. above tide; Pole Hill, in the N. part, 2,500 ft. high; and Cat Head, in the center, 1,500 to 1,800 ft. above tide. The mountains generally rise precipitously from the lake; but toward the W. the surface assumes the character of a high, rolling upland. High up among the hills are numerous little crystal lakes, the principal of which are Trout Lake, Marsh Pond, and Edgcomb Pond. Trout Lake is 1,000 ft. above Lake George. Not more than one-half of the town is susceptible of cultivation. The soil is a thin, sandy loam.³ **Bolton**, (p. o.), situated on Lake George, opposite Green Island,⁴ is a small village. The settlement of the town was commenced in 1792, principally by New England people.⁵ The improvements are confined mostly to the vicinity of Lake George. The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1804; the Rev. — Armstrong was the first settled minister. There are 2 churches in town; Bap. and M. E.

CALDWELL⁶—(Col'-well) was formed from Queensbury, Bolton, and Thurman, March 2, 1810. It lies around the S. extremity of Lake George. A range of mountains occupies the extreme W. part. The central portion is a high, hilly region, descending abruptly to the lake. Prospect Hill, W. of the S. extremity of the lake, has an elevation of 2,000 ft. above tide. South of this hill a low valley extends S. W., through Caldwell and Luzerne, to the valley of the Hudson near the mouth of Sacandaga River. This depression seems to be a continuation of the valley in which Lake George is situated, and shows that a change of a few feet in the elevation would cause the waters of the lake to flow into the Hudson. In this valley is a chain of small lakes. A narrow strip of low land lies immediately upon the border of the lake. The soil is a sandy loam among the hills, and a dark, rich, sandy and clayey loam on the lowlands. **Caldwell**, (p. v.) the county seat, is situated near the head of Lake George. It contains 2 churches, several hotels, and about 50 dwellings. This place is the annual resort of great numbers of tourists and pleasure seekers, who are attracted hither by the beautiful scenery of the lake and the surrounding region. During the summer the steamer Minnehaha plies daily between Caldwell and the foot of the lake. Fort William Henry and Fort George were situated near Caldwell, at the head of Lake George and Bloody Pond, in the S. part. Settlement commenced at the head of Lake George, soon after the conquest of Canada; but its progress was arrested by the Revolution. Soon after the close of the war, settlement was recommenced.⁷ There are 2 churches in town; Presb. and Union.

¹ Scarcely a vestige of this fort remains, most of the stones of which it was built having been burned for lime.

² Indian name, At-si'-pa'-sa, a sliding place.

³ Within the limits of this town is the most beautiful scenery of the lake. Its channel is studded with a multitude of small islands, some of them consisting of barren, desolate rocks, while others are clothed with the richest verdure. Diamond Island, near the S. extremity of the lake, derives its name from the beautiful quartz crystals that have been found upon it.

⁴ During the Revolution this island was fortified, and Gen. Burgoyne, when he advanced to the Hudson, left upon it a large amount of public property, guarded by two companies of the 47th regiment, commanded by Capt. Aubrey. After the partial success which attended the attempt upon Ticonderoga in 1777, Cois. Warren and Brown, on the 24th of Sept., made an attack

upon this place with the embarks they had captured. They were repulsed with loss, and retreated to the E. shore. The enemy being in pursuit, they burned then to be destroyed the mountains to Lake Champlain, and returned to Gen. Lincoln's camp at Pawlet, Vt.

⁵ Among the first settlers were James Ware, Joseph Tuttle, Rufus Randall, Benj. Ferris, David and Reuben Smith, Ebenezer Goodman, Daniel Nims, Frederick Miller. — Boylston, Wright, and Thomas Motter. The first birth was that of Lydia Ware; and the first death, that of Mrs. John Ferris. Sally Boyd taught the first school.

⁶ Named from Gen. James Caldwell, a merchant of Albany, who became a patentee of 1,500 acres, in 4 parcels by grant dated Sept. 18-24, 1787.

⁷ Among the early settlers were Daniel Shaw, Benoni Burtch,

CHESTER—was formed from Thurman, March 25, 1799. It lies upon the n. border of the co., between Hudson and Schroon Rivers. The surface is broken. The Kayaderosseras Mts. extend through the s. part, and the Schroon Range occupies the n. w. portion. A continuation of the valley of Schroon Lake, extending in a s. w. direction to the w. branch of the Hudson and separating the mountain ranges, contains a chain of small lakes. Loon Lake is the principal one in this valley; and s. of it, among the hills, is another sheet of water, called Friends Lake. Schroon Lake is about 1,000 feet above tide, and the hills that surround it are 500 to 800 feet above its surface. The soil is generally light and sandy. A cave in Moxons Mt. is quite a curiosity, and has some local notoriety. Near the n. border of the town, upon Stone Bridge Creek, is a natural bridge.¹ Feldspar has been quarried to a considerable extent and exported for the manufacture of porcelain. **Chestertown** (p. v.) contains the Chester Academy and 246 inhabitants; and **Pottersville** (p. v.) 126. The settlement of this town commenced toward the close of the last century.² The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1796; and the Rev. Jehiel Fox was the first pastor. There are now 6 churches in town.³

HAGUE—was formed from Bolton, Feb. 28, 1807, as "*Rochester.*" Its name was changed April 6, 1808, and a part of Horicon was taken off in 1838. It lies upon the shore of Lake George, in the n. e. corner of the co. The surface is very mountainous, not above one-fourth being susceptible of cultivation. The mountains along the lake generally descend abruptly to the very edge of the water. The narrow valleys of Trout and North West Bay Brooks form the line of separation between the two mountain ranges. Ash Grove Hill, upon the w. border, is 2,000 to 2,500 feet above tide; and upon the shore of the lake, in the n. e. corner, is another mountain peak of nearly the same elevation. Rogers Rock is on the lake shore, in the n. e. corner. It rises from the water's edge at an angle of about 45° and attains an elevation of 300 feet.⁴ Sabbath-Day Point is a headland projecting into the lake near the s. border.⁵ The soil is a light, sandy loam. Iron ore has been found near Seventh Pond; and mines have been worked to some extent, but they are now abandoned. The beauty of the lake and the solitary grandeur of the mountain scenery of this town render it a favorite resort for hunting and fishing parties and the lovers of the beautiful in nature.⁶ **Hague**, (p. o.) on McDonalds Bay, and **Wardboro** (p. o.) are hamlets. The principal improvements are along the lake. The first settlement was made about 1796.⁷ There is a union church in the town.

HORICON—was formed from Bolton and Hague, March 29, 1838. It lies upon the n. border of the co., e. of Schroon Lake. The greater part of its surface is occupied by the two branches of the Kayaderosseras Mts., which are here divided by the valley of Brant Lake. In the n. and e. these ranges rise, in numerous sharp, rocky peaks, 1,600 to 2,000 feet above tide; but in the s. and w. they sink into a hilly plateau region. About one-half of the surface is arable. Among the hills are great numbers of small lakes, laying with their crystal waters the base of the huge, rocky masses which tower above them. Brant Lake, the principal of them, is 10 mi. long and is everywhere surrounded by precipitous hills. The soil is a sandy loam. **Horicon**, (p. v.) situated on Schroon River, in the s. w. part of the town, contains about 20 houses; and **Mill Brook**, (p. v.) on Schroon Lake, 15 houses. Aaron Harris, Joseph Gregory, Bishop Carpenter, and Timothy Bennett were some of the earliest settlers.⁸ The first church (Wes. Meth.) was formed in 1820; Nathaniel Streeter was the first minister. There are 4 churches in town; 2 Bap., M. E., and Wes. Meth.

JOINSBURGH⁹—was formed from Thurman, April 6, 1805. It lies upon the bank of the

—Tiereo, Andrew Edmonds, Reed Willour, Obadiah Hunt, Thaddeus Bradley, Elias Prosser, Nathan Burdick, Geo. Van Dusen, — Butler, and Christopher Potter. The first inn and gristmill were erected by Gen. Caldwell.

¹ The stream, after falling into a basin, enters a passage in two branches under a natural arch 40 feet high and about 80 broad, and emerges in a single stream from under a precipice 54 feet high, 247 feet from its entrance. This bridge is described in Morse's Geography (1796) as follows:—"In the county of Montgomery is a small, rapid stream emptying into Schroon Lake, west of Lake George; it runs under a hill, the base of which is 60 or 70 yards in diameter, forming a most curious and beautiful arch in the rock, as white as snow. The fury of the water and the roughness of the bottom, added to the terrific noise within, have hitherto prevented any person from passing through the chasm."—*Am. Univ. Geog.*, 508.

² The first settlers were Titus, Jabez, Levi, Gideon, Eros, Jonathan, Daniel, and Caleb Mead, — Beman, Isaac Bennett, John Haskins, Obadiah and Benj. Knapp, Noel Wightman, James Storbuck, — Steward, and D. and J. Punderson. The first birth was that of a son of Caleb Mead; and the first death, that of Martin Wightman.

³ M. E., Bap., Presb., and Prot. E.

⁴ This rock, sometimes called Rogers Slide, receives its name from an incident traditionally related of the escape of Maj. Robert Rogers at this place, in the winter of 1758. He was surprised at the top of the rock by a band of Indians, and most of his party were cut off; but he escaped by sliding down the rock to the frozen surface of the lake.

⁵ It is generally supposed that this name was derived from the fact that Gen. Amherst and his suite, while passing down the lake on their way to Teconideroga in the summer of 1759, stopped here to refresh themselves upon the Sabbath; but this derivation of the name is doubtful, for it is mentioned in Rogers's Journal, June 28, 1758,—the season before.

⁶ On the 29th of July, 1856, the steamer John Jay, while on her way up the lake, was burned near Garfields. Six persons jumped overboard and were drowned; but the rest were rescued by boats from the shore.

⁷ Among the first settlers were Abel Rising, Abner Briggs, Elijah Bailey, Samuel Cook, Ellis Denton, Samuel Patchin, John Holman, Isaac and Uriah Balcom, and Uri Waiste.

⁸ Howard Waters, Nathan, Benj., and James Hayes, Benj. Hayes 2d, John Robbins, James Frazier, and Benj. Wright were also early settlers. Hannah Reynolds taught the first school.

⁹ Named from John Thurman, an early settler.

Hudson, and is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is very broken, and the Schron Range occupies the s. and central parts; and a spur of the Knappton Range extends into the s. Crane Mt.,¹ the highest peak of the latter, is about 3,500 feet above tide. The greater part of the town is too rough and broken for cultivation. The arable land is confined to the narrow valleys. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam. Kaolin, serpentine, iron ore, and other minerals are found. There are 3 large tanneries in town. **Johnsburgh**, (p. v.) on Mill Creek, contains 20 houses; **Nobles Corners**, on the same stream, 25; **North Creek**, (p. v.) on the Hudson, at the mouth of North Creek, 15; and **The Glen**, (p. v.) on the Hudson, on the s. e. corner of the town, 7. The first settlement was made soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, by John Thurman, the proprietor of extensive tracts in this part of the State.² The first church, Baptist, was organized in 1793. There are 4 churches in town.³

LUZERNE—was formed from Queensbury, April 10, 1792, as "*Palmyra*."⁴ Its name was changed April 6, 1808. A strip of territory 1 mi. wide was set off from Queensbury, March 20, 1802. It lies upon the e. bank of Hudson River, in the s. extremity of the co. Two branches of the Luzerne Mts. extend through the town, respectively occupying the s. and s. e. parts. They are separated by the valley which extends s. w. from the s. end of Lake George. A chain of small lakes lies along its course; and in them two streams take rise, one of which flows to Lake George and the other to the Hudson.⁵ About one-half of the surface bordering upon the river is a high, hilly region, but arable. Kettle Bottom, in the s. part, and several peaks of the ridge which extends along the e. border, are 2,000 to 2,500 feet above tide. The soil is a light, sandy loam. **Luzerne** (p. v.) is situated on the Hudson, above its confluence with Saenodaga River. Pop. 280. The first settlements were made about 1770, along the Hudson. Most of the early settlers occupied lands leased from Ebenezer Jessup, the patentee. There are 3 churches in town.⁶

QUEENSBURY—was incorporated by patent⁷ as a township, May 20, 1792, and recognized as a town, March 13, 1796. Luzerne was taken off in 1792, and a part of Chateaufort in 1810. A strip of territory 1 mi. wide was taken from Luzerne and added to this town in 1802. It lies between Lake George and the Hudson, and is the s. e. corner town of the co. The w. part is occupied by the Luzerne Mts., and the extreme s. part by French Mt., a high, rocky bluff which rises precipitously from the surface of Lake George to a height of 2,500 to 3,000 feet above tide. The central and s. parts are rolling, gradually declining toward the s. The soil is a light, sandy loam in the interior, and a deep, tough clay upon the river. The fall in the Hudson at Glens Falls is about 50 feet high, and affords valuable mill privileges. Below the fall is a small island, through which is a cave extending from one channel to the other. The manufacture of lumber is largely carried on.⁸ **Glens Falls**,⁹ (p. v.) incorp. April 12, 1839, is situated on the Hudson, in the s. part. It contains 9 churches, the Glens Falls Academy, 3 newspaper offices, 2 banks, and several manufactories.¹⁰ Pop. 3,420. **West Glens Falls**, on the Hudson, contains 25 houses; and **Queensbury**, (p. v.) in the e. part 20. **French Mountain** (p. v.) is a hamlet. The summit level of the Champlain Canal is 60 feet through the Glens Falls, navigable for water taken from the Hudson above the falls. The settlement was commenced in 1760; but its progress was very slow until after the close of the Revolution.¹¹ The first house of worship was erected by the Society of Friends, in 1786. There are now 11 churches in town.¹²

STONY CREEK—was formed from "*Palmyra*,"¹³ Nov. 3, 1852. It lies upon the w. bank of Hudson River, and is the s. w. corner town of the co. Nearly the whole town is still a wilderness. Through the center of the town extend mountain ranges, several peaks of which attain an elevation of more than 2,000 feet. The valleys of n. and w. Stony Creek are narrow ravines, forming a natural pass between the valleys of the Hudson and Saenodaga. The soil is a light, sandy loam.

¹ There is a small pond near the summit of the mountain which is much frequented by cranes; and from this circumstance it derives its name. Seen from Warrensburgh, 11 mi. distant, the mountain presents a striking resemblance to the profile of the human face.

² Among the early settlers were Rev. W. D. H. Gray, Hudson, John Wilkinson, Keenbun, and Calvin Washburn, and Samuel Sissonville. The first birth was that of Polly Washburn, the first marriage, that of Calvin Washburn and Betsey Washburn; and the first death, that of Enos Grever. The first mills were erected in 1780 or '85, by Mr. Thurman. He opened a store and built a distillery; and in 1795 he erected a woolen factory. This was soon after changed to a cotton factory, and was early as 1797 he erected a saw-planing works, the first, it is believed, in America.

³ Bapt. M. F., Free Will Bapt. and Wes. M. Ch.

⁴ Hadley and Jessup Falls, upon the Hudson, are within this town. See page 680.

⁵ Bapt. M. E. and Union.

⁶ The patent only dated 1792, but the incorporation was written in 1796. The name of the town was changed from Palmyra to Luzerne, the present name, by the Legislature of the State, in 1808. The first F. W. church was organized in 1793, and the first Baptist church, in 1793.

⁷ The first settlement upon the site of the present Queensbury, under the name of Palmyra, was made by Rev. Alexander Sisson, in 1760. The first settlement upon the site of the present Luzerne, was made by Rev. John Sisson, in 1760.

⁸ The present manufacturing establishments are situated at Glens Falls, West Glens Falls, and Queensbury.

⁹ Among the first settlers were Obediah West, Paul F. Jones, Asaph and John C. Platt, and the A. C. Church, John C. Merritt, and Charles West. The first settlement upon the site of West Glens Falls, was made by Thomas Platt, West Glens Falls, David Brown, James H. Smith, and John Brown, and the first settlement upon the site of the town.

¹⁰ 2 F. W. Ch., 2 B. C. Bapt. M. E. Ch., Presb. F. Ch. of Missions, Assn., Presb. and Univ. 18 S. e. Thurman.

Creek Center (p. o.) and **Stony Creek**, (p. o.) both upon Stony Creek, are hamlets. The first settlement was made about 1795.¹ The first preacher was Jonathan Paul, a Christian Indian. The first church (Presb.) was formed about 1800.²

THURMAN³—was formed April 10, 1792. Bolton and Chester were taken off in 1799, Johnsburgh in 1805, and a part of Caldwell in 1810. The town was divided into "Athol" and Warrensburgh Feb. 12, 1813; and "Athol" was divided into Thurman and Stony Creek, Nov. 13, 1832. It lies upon the w. bank of the Hudson, s. w. of the center of the co. The w. part is a high, broken upland, almost unknown except to hunters. The e. portion, along the Hudson, is a hilly plateau, with several peaks rising 1,000 feet above the valley. Among the hills are numerous small lakes. The soil is a light, sandy loam. **Athol** (p. o.) and **Thurman**, (p. o.) both in the e. part, are hamlets. Settlement was commenced in the latter part of the last century.⁴ A Bap. church was first formed; Elder Jehiel Fox was the first preacher. There are now 4 churches in town.⁵

WARRENSBURGH—was formed from Thurman, Feb. 12, 1813. It lies between the two branches of the Hudson, near the center of the co., and upon the ridges s. of the junction. The peninsular portion is a rolling plateau 600 to 1,000 feet above the river. The s. w. part is occupied by an immense mountain mass with several summits 2,400 to 3,000 feet above tide. Nearly two-thirds of the land in town is arable. The soil is a light, sandy loam among the hills, and upon the river it is nearly the same, mixed with some clay. **Warrensburgh** (p. v.) is on Schroon River, 3 mi. from its junction with the Hudson. Pop. 700. Across the Hudson, below the mouth of Schroon River, is a long bridge connecting this town with Thurman. The first settlement was made a few years after the close of the Revolution.⁶ A M. E. church, the first in town, was organized in 1796; and the Rev. Henry Ryan was the first minister. There are 4 churches in town.⁷

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Warren County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.				POPULATION.				SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.	
											No. of Districts.	Children taught.
Bolton.....	9,682	21,868	113,972	6,050	126,022	625	542	216	232	106	10	449
Caldwell.....	4,891	9,681	75,628	16,325	91,953	452	428	164	170	138	6	378
Chester.....	16,498	20,428	198,333	13,250	211,583	993	943	330	385	353	20	957
Hague.....	5,134	26,654	59,449	5,259	64,708	309	306	96	110	67	7	277
Horicon.....	7,492	28,555	101,580	17,275	118,855	678	568	226	235	175	12	551
Johnsburgh.....	12,954	80,846	209,463	5,102	214,565	1,039	924	356	396	293	14	800
Luzeine.....	10,281	17,187	91,418	9,350	100,768	666	620	265	265	208	13	622
Queensbury.....	21,288	16,674	1,002,430	344,300	1,346,730	3,237	3,201	1,182	1,294	848	24	2,173
Stony Creek.....	3,618	45,113	55,432	1,450	56,882	491	422	178	180	123	7	359
Thurman.....	8,595	41,922	63,400	600	64,000	687	572	238	247	168	7	424
Warrensburgh.....	10,845	20,010	172,485	13,150	185,635	987	959	334	395	237	11	732
Total.....	111,202	331,341	2,143,650	432,111	2,575,761	10,184	9,485	3,614	3,979	2,807	131	7,812

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	BUSH OF GRAIN.		Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.		Domestic cloths, in Value.
						Winter.	Spring.				Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	
Bolton.....	277	1,990	588	2,065	454	706	19,721	2,445	12,416	6,592	48,606	11,171	1,629
Caldwell.....	171	258	798	856	517	872	10,683	767	7,187	4,211	27,632	27,632	1,294
Chester.....	450	1,121	709	2,276	694	811	31,855	2,778	25,149	5,705	43,030	4,425	1,405
Hague.....	132	565	399	501	238	618	9,604	1,123	8,165	6,292	27,500	1,290	151
Horicon.....	180	728	396	1,034	385	638	20,787	1,768	13,317	457	41,200	1,200	1,294
Johnsburgh.....	358	1,064	913	2,634	734	851	32,246	2,392	28,175	5,150	63,506	5,940	2,023
Luzeine.....	282	777	481	939	451	586	20,232	1,492	9,355	3,473	40,600	1,800	616
Queensbury.....	900	1,039	1,363	3,174	1,152	6,173	85,208	37,291	35,405	20,744	102,982	30,920	1,505
Stony Creek.....	143	336	259	1,011	222	180	10,165	998	9,437	535	21,470	658	398
Thurman.....	128	509	398	1,148	220	350	13,973	2,074	11,847	3,511	26,575	4,750	247
Warrensburgh.....	290	763	694	1,819	503	352	16,183	1,961	12,935	2,202	36,885	2,440	574
Total.....	3,341	8,121	6,161	16,472	5,763	12,164	270,889	22,088	173,328	58,772	482,786	64,634	11,314

¹ The first settlers were James Ferguson, James, John, and Geo. Donald, Wm. Riley, Wm. and Alex. Murray, Hugh McMiller, and John and Jas. E. Cameron. The first birth was that of ANNA MURRAY.
² The census reports 4 churches; Bap., M. E., Presb., Wes. Meth.
³ Named in honor of John Thurman.
⁴ Among the early settlers were Thirston Kingston, Wm. Johnson, Zebadiah Burdick, Elisha Kendall, Oliver Brooks, Richardson Moore, Benajah Wells, Amos Bowen, Abial Frost, and John King. The first marriage was that of Duncan McGinn and Miss Cameron; and the first death, that of John Reynolds.
⁵ Bap., M. E., Presb., Meth., and Wes. Meth.
⁶ Wm. Bond, Joseph Hutchinson, Wm. Lee, Josiah Woodward, Varnum, Richardson Thurman, and Wm. Johnson were some of the first settlers. The first death was that of Wm. Johnson.
⁷ M. E., Wes. Meth., and Presb.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.



This county¹ was formed from Albany as "*Charlotte County*,"² March 12, 1772. Its name was changed April 2, 1784; Clinton co. was taken off in 1788; the n. portion was ceded to Vermont in 1790;³ a strip along its s. border was annexed from Albany Feb. 7, 1791; and Warren co. was taken off in 1813. It lies on the n. border of the State, is centrally distant from Albany 45 miles, and contains an area of 850 sq. mi. The surface consists principally of a series of ridges extending s. e. and s. w., and the valleys between them. The remarkable depression which extends southerly from the s. extremity of Lake Champlain divides these ridges into two distinct groups,—the n. belonging to the Palmertown Mt. Range, and the s. constituting one of the connecting links between the high-

lands of Southern New York and those of Western Vermont. The s. group is subdivided into three principal ranges, which are all related and of the same general character. The most southerly of these ranges is a northerly continuation of the Taghkanick Range of Rensselaer co., occupying the greater part of White Creek and the e. part of Jackson. The declivities are usually steep, and the summits broad, broken, and rocky. The second—sometimes described as a continuation of the Petersburgh Mts. of Rensselaer—constitutes the highlands of Cambridge, Jackson, Salem, and the e. part of Hebron and Granville. In Salem it spreads out like a fan between the streams. The third comprises the highlands of Easton, Greenwich, Argyle, Hartford, Granville, Hampton, and the e. part of Whitehall. It might with propriety be called Cossayuna Range, from the principal lake which it encloses. The declivities of these ranges are usually steep, and, except where broken by ledges, are arable to their summits. They gradually rise toward the n., reaching their culminating point near the e. border of the co. The highest summits are 1000 to 1200 feet above tide. These three ranges belong to one general group and are of the same geological formation. They are composed of slate rock, ledges of which crop out along their whole extent. Many of these ledges in Granville and Hebron are quarried, and furnish stone much valued for roofing, building, and ornamental purposes. Among the slate quarries are found numerous veins of injected quartz, intersecting the slate strata in every direction, varying from the thickness of paper to several inches. They often present cavities and surfaces beautifully studded with transparent crystals of quartz. The edges of the slate are sometimes bent and distorted by the quartz dikes, showing the extreme heat and great force of the injected veins. The soil in this system of highlands consists chiefly of disintegrated slate, and is very fertile.

The second group of highlands, belonging to the Palmertown Mt. Range, occupy the towns of Fort Ann, Dresden, Putnam, and the e. part of Whitehall. They belong to the primary formation, their rocks consisting principally of gneiss, granite, sandstone, and impure limestone. Their sides are very precipitous and broken, and their summits are wild irregular masses of naked, barren rocks. The valleys between them are narrow and rocky, often bordered by precipices many hundred feet in height. The soil is cold and unproductive, like that of all regions of a similar geological formation. A narrow valley extending s. w. from the s. extremity of South Bay divides the group into two ranges. Noble Mt., overlooking South Bay and 1000 ft. above tide, is the highest peak in the s. range; and Black Mt., 2878 ft. above tide, is the highest peak in the n. range. Diameter Rock, on the n. shore of South Bay, is 1300 ft. above tide.⁴

¹ The original bounds of this co. were as follows:—All that part of the State N. of the present co. of Saratoga, and of a line extending from the mouth of Stony Creek 510 chains E.; thence s. to the Batten Kill, and along that stream to the s. line of Princeton, and thence to "*Cumberland*" co. Its w. line was the present w. line of Saratoga co., continued to Canada, and its e. line the w. lines of "*Cumberland*" and "*Gloucester*" cos. These limits embraced the w. half of Vermont, N. of the Batten Kill, and the present cos. of Warren, Essex, Clinton, and a part of Franklin.

² Named from Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of Geo. III.
³ The act of cession, by commissioners appointed for the purpose, was dated Oct. 7, 1790, and the line was finally settled by commissioners from both states in 1812. The N. Y. commis-

sioners were Smith Thompson, Simon De Witt, and Geo. Tiltbitts. See *Notes to N. Y. Session Laws*, April 1, 1814.

⁴ The following table of elevations is mostly from Dr. Titche's Survey of Washington co.:

	Feet
Black Mountain, in Dresden, the highest peak	2878
Willard's Mountain, Easton	1500
Eald Mt., Greenwich	912
Summit between Hudson and Champlain Valleys	801
Mt. Deffenoe's spur of the Ozark Mts.	720
Pinnacle, North Granville	614
Batten Kill, at Lake Sturgeon's Canal Survey	592
Summit between Lake and Hudson River	450
Eagle Ridge, R. R. level above Troy, S. M. Johnson	491

The Hudson River forms the s. half of the w. border of the co. A rich intervale, from half a mi. to a mi. in width, bordered by a series of clay bluffs 20 to 60 ft. high, extends along its course. Most of the other streams of the co. are tributaries of the Hudson, and among them are the Hoosick, Batten Kil, Moses and Fort Edward Creeks, and many smaller streams. Wood Creek¹ is a deep, sluggish stream, flowing into Lake Champlain and draining the valley, which here extends from the lake to the Hudson. The soil along the valley is mostly a hard, stiff clay. The Mettewee, or Pawlet, and the Poultney Rivers, from Vt., are tributaries of Wood Creek. In the co. are several other streams important as mill streams.² Lake Champlain s. of Ticonderoga is scarcely more than a ship canal through a roedy marsh bordered by rocky cliffs. Lake George lies along the n. w. border of the co. Among the hills in the interior are several small lakes, the principal of which is Cossayuna Lake, in Argyle.³

The various branches of agriculture form the leading pursuits of the people. The principal grains raised are rye, spring wheat, oats, buckwheat, and corn. Peas, beans, flax, and potatoes are also extensively cultivated. Stock raising, dairying, and wool growing are also extensively pursued. The manufactures of the co. are principally along the Hudson and Batten Kil.

The county officers are divided among several towns. The courts are held alternately at Salem and Sandy Hill, and the clerk's office and co. poorhouse are located at Argyle.⁴ The jail is connected with the courthouse at Salem, and all prisoners sentenced for more than two months are sent to the penitentiary at Albany.

The principal public works in the co. are the Champlain Canal,⁵ extending in and along Wood Creek and the Hudson to Greenwich; the Saratoga & Whitehall R. R., extending through Fort Edward, Kingsbury, Fort Ann, and Whitehall, with a branch to Lake Station and another to Castleton, Vt.; and the Rutland & Washington R. R., extending from Eagle Bridge, through White Creek, Jackson, and Salem, to the State line.

The first newspaper in this co. was established at Salem, in 1788.⁶

Upon the advent of the whites, few Indians were found within the limits of this co.; but Indian

	FEET.
Sandy Hill Center, green and street (W.T. Baker).....	280
Glens Falls Feeder, summit level ".....	229
Champlain Canal " (Spafford).....	140
Hudson River, Ft. Edward to Ft. Miller ".....	110
" above Saratoga Dam ".....	92
Lake Champlain (various authorities).....	86 to 95
Lowest point on Hudson in Eastern ".....	75
Fort Edward (R. R. Survey).....	143
Fort Ann ".....	121
Conestocks Landing ".....	114
Whitehall Junction ".....	121
Lake Champlain ".....	88.2
State Line ".....	328

¹ *R. du Chatelet*, or "*River of Logs*," of the French.

² At Sandy Hill a dam 8 to 10 ft. high and 1200 ft. long crosses the Hudson, the water setting back to the foot of the rapids below Glens Falls. At Fort Edward a dam 27 ft. high and 900 feet long was built by the State in 1821, as a feeder to the canal, but the Glens Falls feeder superseding it, it was sold to a company in 1840 and cut down to 16 ft. The Saratoga Dam (where the Champlain Canal crosses the Hudson into Saratoga co.) is 1390 feet long. Batten Kil is crossed by 9 dams. White Creek furnishes a large number of mill sites, once improved, but now mostly abandoned. Black Creek has several valuable and improved mill sites. Mettewee or Pawlet River has also several valuable mill sites.

³ The following estimates are taken from Dr. Fitch's Ag. Survey of Wash. Co.:

	ACRES.
Surface of Lake Champlain (within the co.).....	6,400
" of Hudson River ".....	1,500
Kingsbury Swamp ".....	9,000
Aggregate amount covered by water or marshes.....	27,229
" " by roads.....	8,200
" " unimproved private lands.....	188,062
" " lands in cultivation.....	510,760

⁴ The first ec. officers under the State Government were Wm. Duer, *First Judge*; Ebenezer Clarke, *Co. Clerk*; John Thomas, *Sheriff*; and Richard Hatfield, *Sargeant*.

⁵ The channel of the Hudson was first used from Saratoga Dam to Fort Edward, except a short canal with locks around the falls at Fort Miller. The summit level is led by the Glens Falls navigable feeder.

⁶ *The Traveller*. It was published by Mr. Gerrish; and in 1795 it was changed to

The Washington Patriot. From 1810 to 1818 it bore the name of *The Northern Post*, and was published successively by David A. Emmons and Dodd & Stevenson. About 1827 it appeared as

The Co. Patriot North Star; and in 1840 as **The Washington Co. Post**. It is now published at North White Creek by R. R. Crocker.

The Washington Register was started at Salem in 1802 by John P. Reynolds, and continued several years.

The Salem Messenger was commenced about 1819.

The Salem Press was issued May 21, 1850, by W. B. Harkness, and is still continued.

The Whitehall Enquirer was published from 1822 until about 1828.

The Whitehall Republican was published in 1832 by J. K. Averill.

The Whitehall Chronicle was started in June, 1840, and is now published by B. E. Smith.

The Whitehall Democrat was founded in 1845, and is now published by H. Dudley and J. E. Wilkins.

The Whitehall Telegraph (tri-w.) was commenced in 1847, and continued a short time.

The Whitehall was published by W. S. Southmaid in 1849.

The American Sentinel was established in June, 1855, by John E. Watkins.

The Sandy Hill Herald was started in 1824, and is now published by E. D. Baker.

The Sun was published at Sandy Hill in 1826 by A. Emmons.

The Free Press was issued by the same publisher in 1832.

The Independent Liberator was published at Sandy Hill in 1832 by C. Y. Hayes & Co.

The Temperance Advocate was published at Sandy Hill the same year by S. P. Hines.

The Anti Masonic Champion was started at Union Village in 1830 by L. Dewey, and published by him until 1835, when Wells & Lansing became the proprietors.

The Banner was published at Union Village in 1836 by Wells & Lansing.

The Union Village Courier was published in 1836 by Ormsby & Holmes.

The Union Village Democrat was started in 1839 by John W. Lawton, and in 1841 John C. Osborn became the publisher. In 1842 he was succeeded by Joseph Holmes, by whom it was styled

The Democratic Champion, and continued until 1846.

The Washington Co. Sentinel was published at Union Village in 1840.

The Union Village Journal was founded in 1843 by John W. Curtis, by whom it is still published.

The Champion was started at Union Village in 1843, by Joseph Holmes.

The Eagle was started by J. L. Cramer in 1845. In 1846 it became

The Union Village Eagle, and was published about 2 years by McGill & Bailey.

The Union Village Democratic Standard was published in 1849 by Wm. A. McCall.

The Washington Telegraph was established in 1849, and is now published by Marcellus Strong as

The Public Telegraph. **The Public Ledger** was started at Fort Edward in 1854 by H. E. Blanchard, and is still continued. **The Fort Edward Institute Monthly** was started in 1856 by Wm. A. Holley, and is still published.

trails and implements of Indian art frequently found show that it had been inhabited at a former period. The s. portion of the co., lying in the natural channel of communication between Hudson River and Lake Champlain,¹ became the great highway of hostile parties passing between the Five Nations and the Canada Indians, and at a later day by the more formidable armies of disciplined troops in the struggles which ended in the conquest of Canada. The French made incursions upon the English and Five Nations in 1665, 1688, and 1693; and these were returned by attacks upon the French and Indians in Canada in 1691 and 1692. For several years after, the passage of small hostile parties was of frequent occurrence. In 1700, Forts Ann and Nichols on were erected by the English and garrisoned for the protection of the northern frontier; but upon the return of peace they were abandoned.² Frequent incursions of small parties were made in the War of 1748, and many persons were murdered,—though no regular engagement took place. Again, during the French War of 1755, forts were built at Ft. Ann, Ft. Edward, and the whole region around the head of Lakes George and Champlain became the theater of stirring military events. The armies that attacked Ticonderoga, and those that finally effected the conquest of all the French posts upon the lakes, marched through this region; and it formed a portion of the great battle-ground between the armies of two nations contending for the sovereignty of a continent. In the summer and fall of 1777, upon the advance of Burgoyne, war again, for a brief space, spread terror and desolation over the whole region. "*Skenesborough*" was burned and abandoned on the 7th of July, Fort Ann was taken on the 8th, Fort Edward on the 28th, and the country was overrun by the enemy soon after. On the 13th and 14th of Sept. the British army crossed the Hudson into Saratoga co.; and about the 10th of Oct. Fort Edward was re-taken by the Americans, thus effectually cutting off the retreat of the army, already disheartened by their defeat at Bemis Heights. The surrender of Burgoyne put an end to the war in this section; and the subsequent history of the co. is but the record of the continued and progressive triumphs of peaceful industry.

ARGYLE³—was granted by patent, May 21, 1761,⁴ and formed as a town, March 23, 1786. Greenwich was taken off in 1803, and Fort Edward in 1818. It lies near the center of the co. Its surface is rolling in the s. and w. and broken and hilly in the s. and e. The highlands are divided into broad ridges with abrupt declivities. In the s. part Tamerack Swamp covers several hundred acres. The principal stream is the Moses Kil,⁵ which flows in a s. w. direction through near the center of the town. The other streams are small brooks, which flow into the Hudson, Batten Kil, and Wood Creek. Cossayuna Lake⁶ is a beautiful sheet of water, 3 mi. long, situated in a narrow valley in the s. e. part of the town. It is everywhere surrounded by steep hill slopes, and contains several beautiful green islands. To the s. e. of this lake, high up among the hills, is Argyle Lake,⁷ a small sheet of water, half a mile in circumference. The soil of the town is generally a productive, slaty or gravelly loam. A mineral spring, 1 mi. s. w. from South Argyle, is said to resemble those at Saratoga. **Argyle** (p. v.) was incorp. March 27, 1838. It is the seat of the Argyle Academy. Pop. 375. **North Argyle** and **South Argyle** (p. offices) each contains about 20 houses, and **The Hook** 10. Argyle was conveyed to 83 families, and in 1765 the first settlement commenced.⁸ The family of John Allen, a tory living on Lot 25, was murdered by Indians belonging to Burgoyne's army, July 26, 1777.⁹ The first church (Asso. Ref. Presb.) was formed in 1793;¹⁰ Rev. Geo. Mairs was the first preacher.

¹ There were three distinct routes,—one from Fort Edward, down Wood Creek, with a portage of 9 to 10 mi., one from Fort Ann to the head of South Bay, and one from Glens Falls to Lake George. ² See page 182.

³ Named in honor of the Scotch Duke of Argyle.

⁴ This patent was granted to Scotch militia (who came over under Loughlin Campbell in 1758-60) and to their descendents. It embraced 47,400 acres, and granted township privileges. Duncan Reid, Neal Shaw, Alexander McNaughton, (McNaughton) and Neal Gillespie were appointed trustees. A stately avenue, called "*The Street*," 7 mi. in length, and 24 rods in width, was laid out (on paper) and surveyed p. and w. through the center of the township, and lots were laid out on each side. In the rear town lots were laid out, thus admitting accommodations for proprietors and tenants. In the summer of 1764 this tract was surveyed and divided into 141 lots, in accordance with this plan, by Arch. Campbell, of N. J., and Chris. Yates, of Schenectady. The natural impediments in the way, however, precluded the possibility of building the street or in any way realizing the plan.

⁵ Formerly "*Moss Kill*," probably from Capt. Moss, who settled opposite its mouth.

⁶ Called at different times "*Lake of the Indians*," "*Mt. Vernon*," "*Champlain*," and "*Big Lake*." The name given on the map used in the text, after having gone out of use, was restored by Dr. Letch in his survey. Cossayuna is said by the Scotch to signify "*The Lake of our guests*," and is highly expressive of its original scenery.

⁷ Summit Lake is a picturesque sheet of water in the s. upon the very summit of the central range of hills. Two sawmills are supplied by its outlet.

⁸ Alex. McNaughton, Arch. Livingston, Duncan Campbell, and Roger Reid settled on the Batten Kil; and James Gilles, Duncan Taylor, and George Kilmer, near the center of the town. Many of the lots were never visited or claimed by their proprietors, and they were taken up by squatters. The first death was that of Mrs. Arch. Brown.

⁹ This family had been assumed by Burgoyne. Their number, together with that of Jno. McCrea, had the tendency to convey to many persons who had hitherto been taken into active participation in the American cause.

¹⁰ The original parts 5 churches; 2 Asso. Presb., M. Ep. Ref. Presb., of Cong., and Prot. L.

CAMBRIDGE—was incorp. by patent,¹ July 21, 1761. It was formed as a town² in Albany co. March 7, 1788, and annexed to Washington co. Feb. 7, 1791. White Creek and Jackson were taken off in 1815. The surface of the town is hilly in the n. and rolling in the s. The summits of the hills are 200 to 300 ft. above the valleys. The e. part embraces a portion of the valley of Owl Kil, which is celebrated for the beauty of its scenery. Upon the w. of this valley are high undulating hills, the broad sweeps of which show alternate patches of green woodland and cultivated farms; and upon the e. rise the Taghkanick Mts., rough and broken, while the valley itself is very smooth and level. The other streams are Wampeack Creek, Whiteside Brook, and several other small brooks. The soil is generally a gravelly and sandy loam. Flax is extensively cultivated. **Cambridge** (p. v.) contains 100 houses and the Cambridge Washington Academy; **Center Cambridge** (p. v.) 13 houses; **North Cambridge** (p. o.) 10; and **Huskirks Bridge**³ (p. v.) 15. The first settlers consisted of 30 families, who located in 1761, '62, and '63 and who each received 100 acres of land as a gift from the proprietors.⁴ Phineas Whiteside,⁵ from Penn., settled 8 mi. w. of the Colerain Colony, in 1766. The expedition against Bennington, under Baum, passed through the town Aug. 13, 1777; and the remnant of the fugitives returned on the night of the 16th. The first church (Asso. Presb.) was organized in 1789; Rev. Thos. Beverly was the first pastor.⁶

DRESDEN—was formed from Putnam, as "*South Bay*," March 15, 1822; its present name was adopted April 17, 1822. It lies between Lake George and the s. extremity of Lake Champlain. Nearly its entire surface is covered by steep mountain ridges, several peaks of which are 1500 ft. above the lake. The declivities of the mountains are steep, sometimes forming perpendicular precipices several hundred feet high. Upon the side of Lake George the mountains rise abruptly from the very edge of the water; but upon the borders of Lake Champlain is a narrow strip of arable land. The principal mountain peaks are Black⁷ and Sugar Leaf Mts. and Diameter Precipice. Pike Brook and the head branches of Mill Brook take their rise in these mountains. All of the surface in the interior is covered with forests or naked rocky peaks. The soil is hard and sterile, and is unfit for agricultural purposes. The town was principally conveyed to non-commissioned officers and privates of the Colonial British army; and settlement was begun about 1784, by Jos. Phippeny, at the foot of South Bay. Ebenezer Chapman, — Boggs, and Daniel Ruff came soon after, and settled along the bay and lake. Lumbering has formed a prominent pursuit. In several localities iron and other ores have been noticed, but none worked to any extent. The town is without a p. o. A bridge was built, at the expense of the State, across South Bay, near its outlet, in 1856.

EASTON—was formed from Stillwater and Saratoga, March 3, 1789, while a part of Albany co., and so named from being the e. town in the Saratoga Patent. It was annexed to Washington co. Feb. 7, 1791. It lies upon the e. bank of the Hudson. A broad intervale⁸ extends along the course of the river, which is succeeded by a plateau region, embracing the central and s. portions of the town. The e. part is broken by several lofty hills. The principal highlands are Willards Mt.⁹ and Harrington Hill. The streams are Hudson River and Batten Kil,⁹ forming the w. and s. boundaries of the town, Kidney and Vly Creeks, and a few minor streams. Upon the e. borders of the town is an extensive swamp known as "*The Vly*,"¹⁰ The Di-on-on-dah-o-wa Falls,¹¹ upon

¹ This patent embraced 31,500 acres, and was nominally conveyed to 60 persons, most of whom resided in Helton, Conn. The real owners were but 6 in number, and of these 3 only were mentioned in the charter, viz.: Isaac Sawyer and Edward Wells, of Conn., and Jacob Lansing, founder of Lansingburgh. The other three owners—Alex. Colburn, Wm. Smith, and Geo. Banyar—were connected with the Colonial Government.

² The town included a portion of the Huskirk Patent.

³ Named from Martin Van Burskirk, who built the first bridge.

⁴ The patent was conditional to the settlement of 30 families within 3 years; and to meet this requirement the most inviting portion was surveyed, and 100 acres offered as a gift to each family that would remove thither. These lots lay in a double row, on both sides of Owl Kil, from below the "*Chickered House*" into the present town of Jackson. They embrace the several village precincts from Davis Corners to near Stephens Corners. Among the settlers were Jas. and Robt. sons of Ephraim Cowan, Jas. and John Cowden, John McClung, Samuel Bell, Col. Blair, Geo. Gilmore, Gen. Dumain, David Harrow, Wm. Clark, John Scott, and Thos. Morrison. A son of the last was the first child born of civilized parents in town. Hugh Kelso, a son of Col. Blair, was the first person who died in town. It is recorded that of these 30 families who were for a time the most thrifty in town all but two lost their property and died in poverty, mainly from intemperance. They were mostly from Colerain, Conn.

⁵ William Whiteside acquired the title to 3 lots, of 400 acres each, of the finest land, and settled his sons (John, Peter,

Thomas, William, and James) upon large farms near him. These estates are all owned by his descendants at the present day. The remaining lands were mostly leased by the six proprietors at an annual rent of one shilling per acre; but, they being generally willing to sell at a sum equal to the present worth of the perpetual rent, most of the settlers have gradually acquired the fee simple of their farms. The first inn was of logs, on the site of the "*Chickered House*," and kept by Jas. Cowden. Philip Van Ness built the first sawmill and gristmill on Gordons Brook, near Huskirks Bridge. This neighborhood was called by the Indians "*Tyosshute*," and by them a field of 12 acres had been cleared there for a corn. Other early settlers on the Huskirk Patent were Col. Lewis Van Wort and John Quackenbush.

⁶ The census reports 4 churches; 3 M. E., 1 Asso. Presb.

⁷ Black Mt., the highest, is 2,879 ft. above tide.

⁸ Willards Mt. is said to have derived its name from a Mr. Willard, who from its summit, with a spyglass, reconnoitered the position of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga.

⁹ Judge Benson, in his work upon the names of places, states that this stream was named from the Christian name of Bartholomew Van Hegeboom, first settler above Stillwater. Bart. is the abbreviation of Bartholomew, and hence *Barts Kil*, or Batten Kil.

¹⁰ A term used to denote a marsh overgrown with bog moss and low bushes.

¹¹ Pronounced Di-on-on-dah-o-wa. On a map of Saratoga Patent published in 1709 it is written Di-on-on-de-be-we.

Batten Kil, below Galesville, are 60 ft. high, and well worthy of note. The soil is an excellent quality of sandy and gravelly loam. Limestone of an excellent quality abounds in this town. Machinery, agricultural implements, and woollen goods are manufactured at Galesville. **Easton Corners** (North Easton p.o.) contains 30 houses; **Easton** (p.v.) 17; **South Easton** (p.v.) 15; and **Crandalls Corners** 8. Parts of **Union Village** and **Galesville** are in this town. The date of the first settlement is unknown, but it was probably several years after the Saratoga Patent was issued. In 1709 a fort³ was built on the hill to p. 1 mi. s. of Galesville, and a few families settled under its shelter; but the dread of Indian depredations prevented the settlement from spreading. On the 30th of Nov. 1745, the enemy made a descent upon the place, killed 30 persons, and took 60 prisoners, including a portion of the garrison, who were destroyed from the fort by the Indians feigning to be wounded. The remaining part of the garrison burned the fort and unfinished blockhouses and withdrew, leaving the frontier unprotected. Settlers did not return until 1760.⁴ At Schuylerville is a bridge across the Hudson 800 ft. long. The first religious meeting (Quaker) was held in 1778. A Ref. Prot. D. church was formed in 1805; Rev. Philip Duryea was the first preacher.⁵

FORT ANN—was formed, as "*Westfield*," March 23, 1786. Hartford was taken off in 1793, and Putnam in 1806. It received its present name, April 6, 1808, from the old fort erected here in 1709. It lies s. of the southern extremity of Lake Champlain, and s. e. of Lake George. Its central and w. parts are occupied by the high and rocky peaks of the Palmertown⁶ Mts., here divided into three distinct ranges,—Palmertown Mt., in the w. part, Mt. Putnam, in the center, and Fort Ann Mts., in the e. The extreme e. edge of the town is occupied by uplands belonging to the Cossayuna Range. Diameter Rock and Buck Mt., on the line of Dresden, are the highest peaks, and are 1300 to 2500 ft. above tide. The valleys separating the ranges of the Palmertown Mts. are known as "*Furnace*" and "*Wichs Hollow*." The principal streams are Wood Creek, Halfway Creek, Furnace Hollow Creek, and Podunk Brook. The principal bodies of water are Orchel, Sly, Copeland, Hadlock, and Trout Ponds. The soil in the mountain region is hard and sterile, scarcely strong enough to support the natural growth of forest trees; but in the valleys it is a gravelly loam alternating with a stiff clay.⁷ Iron⁸ and woollen goods are manufactured to some extent. **Fort Ann**⁹ (p.v.) has 608 inhabitants; **Griswolds Mills** (p.v.) about 11 houses. **West Fort Ann**, (p.o.) **South Bay**, **Canes Falls**, and **Comstocks Landing** (p.o.) are small villages. Fort Ann was one of a chain of military works erected in 1709, to facilitate the extensive operations then in progress against Canada.¹⁰ It stood upon the w. side of Wood Creek, about half a mile from the present village of Fort Ann, the Champlain Canal passing partly across the spot which it enclosed. It was built at the joint expense of England and the Colonies. Artillery Patent, covering the e. part of this town, was granted Oct. 21, 1764, to Jos. Walton and 23 other Provincial officers, in equal shares, irrespective of grade. Settlement was not generally begun until after the Revolution. An engagement occurred here, July 8, 1777, between the rear guard of the retreating American army, under Col. Lang, and the advanced guard of the British, under Col. Hill.¹¹ In Oct. 1780, a blockhouse in this town was burned by the enemy. The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1789;¹² Rev. Sherman Babcock was the first pastor.

FORT EDWARD—was formed from Argyle, April 10, 1818. It lies upon the e. bank of the Hudson, near the center of the w. border of the co. A wide intervalle extends along the

¹ Formerly called "*Arkington*." The present name is derived from John Gale, former proprietor of the village site. See p. 682.

² This patent was granted Nov. 4, 1684, and renewed Oct. 9, 1708. The part e. of the Hudson was 12 mi. long and 6 mi. broad.

³ This fort was built of thick posts driven into the ground close to each other, in the manner of palisades, forming a square, the length of whose sides was within the reach of a musket shot. At each corner were houses for officers; and within the palisades were barracks of timbers.—*Kalin's Travels*.

⁴ Among the first settlers of about this period were Pat. Becker, Elijah Freeman, Thos. and Michael Beadle, William Thompson, Nathan Potter, John Swan, and William Coffin. A school was taught near Union Village as early as 1787. Gerrit Linsinch kept the first store, in 1794; and John Gale built the first mill, at Galesville, in 1810. The first woollen factory was built in the summer of 1840, by Gale, Rodgers & Reynolds.

⁵ There are 5 churches in town; 2 M. E., 2 Ref. Prot. D., and 1 Friends.

⁶ Said to be named from a small remnant of Indians, who were driven from Canaan and settled here.

⁷ Near Wood Creek, 50 feet above the present surface of the stream, are found jet holes worn by water, evidently by an ancient current flowing southward.

⁸ A blast furnace was built at Mt. Hope in 1826, which makes

5 tons of pig iron daily. A forge was built at West Fort Ann in 1828, for making anchors and chain cables.

⁹ Inorp. March 7, 1820.

¹⁰ While this fort was in process of erection, a force of 1000 French and Indians were sent to destroy it; but it is reported that Col. Nicholson was posted here with a superior force, and returned. While the English were awaiting the arrival of the opening of a road and the construction of batteries on Lake Champlain, and all sickness broke out in the camp, and 1000 men died, as it is supposed, of typhoid fever. Col. Nicholson returned with his crippled troops to Albany, 4000 soldiers returned that this sickness was produced by the treachery of the Indians, who threw the skins of their game into the swamp, and the camp. It is more probable that it was a malignant disease, caused by the malarial of the swamps and the extremity of the

¹¹ The Americans were obliged to retreat because of their ammunition giving out. They destroyed their works, and fled to trees across the road and creek, obstructing the path of Fort Edward as much as possible. The removal of the earthworks caused a delay of several weeks, which badly proved fatal to the invading army.

¹² The first edifice was built in 1809, 2 mi. e. of Dewey's Bridge, and is now used as a schoolhouse. The church is partly brick and

2 Bap., M. E., Meth. Prot., and Free.

river, but toward the E. the surface rises to a height of 200 to 300 ft. and spreads out into a beautifully undulating upland. The Hudson, Moses Kil and Dead Creek are the principal streams. The soil upon the river is a mixture of heavy clay and alluvium, but farther E. it is a sandy or gravelly loam. In town are several extensive manufacturing establishments.¹ **Fort Edward**² (p. v.) is finely situated on the Hudson. Pop. in 1858, 1,565. The Washington Co. Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute,³ one of the largest academic institutions in the State, is located at this village. **Fort Miller** (p. v.) is situated on the Hudson, about 7 mi. below Fort Edward. Pop. 225. **Fort Edward Center** is a p. o., and **Durkeetown** is a hamlet. The first family that located in the town or co. was that of Col. Lydius, son of Rev. John Lydius, who, having acquired the title to DeLieu's discarded patent, built a house, and engaged in trade with the Indians at what is now Fort Edward Village.⁴ His daughter, Catherine, was born here, and was the first white child born in the co. Fort Nicholson was built in 1709, but was soon after abandoned. As a part of the plan of military operations against Canada, about 600 men, under Gen. Lyman, were sent forward, in June, 1755, to build a fort where Fort Nicholson had formerly stood, at the great carrying place to Lake Champlain.⁵ Fort Edward was a very important dépôt for arms and rendezvous for armies in the great expeditions against Canada; and it served as a vast hospital for the sick and wounded until 1760, when it was allowed to go to decay. During the Revolution it was again occupied by both British and Americans. Fort Miller is named from the fort built, about 1755, in the bend of the river opposite the village.⁶ After the peace this town settled rapidly. Wm. Duer,⁷ son-in-law to Lord Sterling, was the pioneer of Ft. Miller, where he built a large house and sawmill. There are 6 churches in town.⁸

GRANVILLE—was formed March 23, 1786. It is situated upon the E. border of the co., N. of the center. Its surface is undulating and hilly. The ridges generally slope gradually to their summits, which are elevated 300 to 500 ft. above the valleys. Quarries of excellent roofing slate have been opened in different parts of the town.⁹ Wide intervals of excellent land extend along the course of Mottowee, or Pawlet,¹⁰ and Indian Rivers. The soil is a slaty and gravelly loam, and is particularly adapted to potatoes, large quantities of which are exported. A limited amount of manufactures¹¹ is carried on in town. **Granville**¹² (p. v.) contains an academy and 450 inhabitants; **North Granville** (p. v.) a female seminary and 220 inhabitants; **Middle Granville** (p. v.) 439 inhabitants; and **South Granville** (p. v.) 111. The land in this town is embraced in several grants made to about 30 captains and lieutenants who had served in the French War.¹³ Barnaby Byrnes Patent, of 2000 acres, in the S. E. corner, was sold to Kenneth McKennith, a merchant of New York, who again sold it to Donald Fisher, a tailor of that city. Fisher induced several relatives of his to remove from Scotland and settle upon his tract. In the Revolution he withdrew to Canada, and his lands were confiscated and sold; but, owing to some informality, the

¹ The dam at Fort Edward furnishes water for 4 gang sawmills, a machine shop and firm of a flouring mill, plaster mill, paper mill, and cotton factory. At Fort Miller Barnard a grist and saw mill, tanning mill, machine shop, and woolen factory.

² Incorp. under Gen. Act of 1847.

³ Under the M. E. denomination. The seminary building is 200 ft. long by 40 broad, and 3 stories high, besides an extensive wing. It has accommodations for 200 pupils.

⁴ His house was burned by the Indians in 1749, and his son taken prisoner.

⁵ It was named Fort Lyman; but a few years after, the name was changed to Ft. Edward, in honor of Edward, Duke of York, grandson of Geo. II., and brother of Geo. III. It stood on the bank of the river, N. of the creek, and within the present village limits. It was 4 sided, with bastions on 3 angles, the fourth being protected by the river. Its ramparts of earth and timber, 16 ft. high and 22 thick, were mounted with cannon and enclosed several large buildings. Storehouses and barracks were built on Monroes Island, opposite. A band of savages attempted to surprise it in Aug. 1750, but were repulsed by Maj. Israel Putnam and his rangers. In the winter following, Putnam saved the fort from destruction by a characteristic exercise of cool intrepidity and daring. The fort accidentally took fire, and the flames spread with great rapidity in the immediate vicinity of the powder magazine. Putnam placed himself in the path of the flames, and fought desperately until the fire was subdued; and when he retired from his post his arms, face, and hands were entirely skinned, and the frail covering of the magazine was completely charred.

The murder of Jane McCrea took place July 27, 1777, near a spring, and beside a venerable pine tree a little E. of the village. This tragedy was at once reported throughout the country, and acted greatly to weaken the influence of the British, while it aroused the patriots to more desperate efforts in resisting the invaders. The old pine tree died in 1849; and in 1853 it was cut

down and made into canes and boxes as mementos of the event. The remains of Miss McCrea are interred in the Union Cemetery.

⁶ The flat upon which this fort was erected is protected on three sides by the river and a narrow bay; it was further defended by a strong parapet of timber covered with earth, and with a ditch in front. A blockhouse was built upon the bluff that overlooks the point; and within the flat storehouses were erected.

⁷ He was the first State Senator from this co. Among the first settlers were Noah Payne, from Warren co., Conn., in 1766, Timothy Buel, and the Crocker families. Nath'l Gage was living at Ft. Miller when these families arrived. The Durkee, Saunders, and Bell families settled in the upper part of the town. The first one of these consisted of a father and 5 sons, from R. I. These settlers first took out titles under Lydius, but, finding them invalid, they bought of the Schuyler proprietors. There is no tradition of loss to the settlers from this cause;—whence it is inferred that Col. Lydius refunded whatever he may have received. Hugh Monroe, (owner of Monroes Island.) Patrick Smith, and Dr. Jas. Smith settled at Fort Edward about 1764. The house of Patrick Smith—still standing, $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S. of Canal Aqueduct—was the headquarters of Burgoyne and Gen. Schuyler at different times during the Revolution; and it was the co. courthouse.

⁸ 2 M. E., 2 Prot. E., Ref. Prot. D., Presb.

⁹ The laborers engaged in this business are mostly Welsh. Extensive arrangements are in preparation for cutting and dressing this for a variety of ornamental and useful purposes.

¹⁰ This stream, rising among the Green Mts., is subject to sudden and severe freshets, which render the maintenance of bridges a difficult and expensive.

¹¹ At Granville Village are a paper mill and woden factory.

¹² Incorp. in 1849; formerly called "Bishop's Corners."

¹³ These grants became known by the names of the patentees, as "Greene's North and South Patent," "Lakes Patent," "Hutchinsons Patent," "Kellys Patent," "Dupersons Patent," &c.

State afterward bought off his claim, for \$12,000.¹ The first carding machine used in the State was erected at Middle Granville, in 1808.² The first church (Presb.) was formed April 2, 1782; the first pastor, Rev. Oliver Hitchcock, was settled in 1786; and the church was erected in 1787.³

GREENWICH—was formed from Argyle, March 4, 1803. It lies on the e. border of the co., in the s. angle formed by the junction of the Hudson and Batten Kil. Ranges of hills, 200 to 300 ft. above the valleys, extend through the central and eastern parts of the town. Bald Mt., near Batten Kil, is the principal peak. The declivities of the hills are so gradual that the surface appears to be rolling rather than hilly. Upon Batten Kil are two considerable falls, one of which is 75 ft. in height. The other principal streams are the Cossayuna, Rogers, and Stony Creeks and Livingston Brook. Cossayuna Lake extends into the s. e. corner of the town. The soil is a silty and gravelly loam interspersed with patches of clay. The town is more extensively engaged in manufactures than any other in the co.⁴ **Union Village**,⁵ (Greenwich p. o.) on the line of Easton, contains an academy and 1,173 inhabitants, 888 of whom are in Greenwich; **Bald Mountain**⁶ (p. v.) 225 inhabitants; **East Greenwich** (p. v.) and **Center Falls** each about 100 houses; and **North Greenwich** (p. v.) 70. **Galesville** (p. v.) is a manufacturing village of about 30 houses, on the line of Easton. **Battenville**, (p. v.) in the s. e. corner, contains about 200 inhabitants. **Lakeville** (Lake p. o.) is a hamlet. It is supposed that the first settlement was made by the Dutch, previous to the French War, a few families of them remaining at the time of the Revolution.⁷ About 1733 a large number of Scotch emigrants had come over under the promise of grants of land from Government,—which promise was not fulfilled. Jan. 5, 1763, three of these emigrants—Duncan, George, and Jas. Campbell, sons of Laughlin Campbell—petitioned for 100,000 acres; and on the 11th of Nov. following a patent of 10,000 acres was issued to the 3 brothers, their 3 sisters, (Rose Graham, Margaret Estuace, and Lily Murray,) and 4 other persons. This grant embraced about one-third of the town of Greenwich. The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1774; Rev. Leonard Bowers was the first preacher.⁸

HAMPTON—was formed March 3, 1786. It lies upon the e. border of the co., s. of the center. A range of hills, about 500 ft. above the valleys and for the most part covered with forests, extends through the central and eastern parts of the town. Poulney River, separating the town from Vt., is the principal stream. Along its course is a wide interval of fine land. The soil is a gravelly loam interspersed with clay. The interval is alike fertilized and watered by the frequent overflows of the stream. **Hampton Corners** (Hampton p. o.) contains 20 houses, and **Low Hampton**⁹ (p. o.) 5. The greater part of this town was included in patents granted to Provincial officers. The s. part embraces about 20000 acres of Skenes Little Point.¹⁰ The first settlement was made some little time before the Revolution,¹¹ by Capt. Brooks, C. E. Gideon Warner, and — Webster. The first church (Prot. E.) was built at a very early date;¹² Rev. Stephen Jeweth, from N. J., was the first preacher.

HARTFORD—was formed from "Westfield," (now Fort Ann,) March 12, 1793. It lies near the center of the co. The s. e. section is broken and hilly, and the center and s. w. level or gently undulating. The summits of the highest hills are 500 to 700 ft. above the level of the Champlain Canal. The principal streams are East Creek and its branches. Slate and Fine-grained limestone of an excellent quality are found among the hills.¹³ The soil in the s. e. is a rich, clay loam, and that in the s. w. a heavy clay. There are several chalybeate springs, the principal of which is

¹ Capt. David Curtis, from New Lebanon, N. Y., came into town about 1780; Capt. Ebenezer Gould, from Killbuck, Conn., Nath'l Sprague, Asaph Cook, Tim. Allen, F. S. Hedge, Ebenezer Walker, and Daniel Deane, settled before or about the time of the Revolution. — Baker kept an inn at North Granville, about 1760, and — Jenks kept a store as early as 1766. Nath'l Spring erected a grist-mill at Granville, about 1787. A school was taught by Jas. Richards, in 1784, at South Granville.

² It is said that this carding machine was obtained secretly from England and for some time was worked in private.

³ The census reports 30 church buildings; 2 F. M. E., 2 Presb., Bap., Cong., M. E., Meth. Prot., Wes., Meth., and Prot. E.

⁴ Batten Kil is improved by a dam of 8 ft. fall at East Greenwich, one of 6 ft. at Battenville, a dam and falls of 25 ft. at Center Falls, a dam of 8 ft. at Union Village, a fall of 10 ft. at Galesville, and a dam near the mouth of the stream. The Deason-dale falls are not improved. There are a woollen factory, grist, saw, and plaster mill, at East Greenwich, a manufactory of seamless bags, at Battenville, a woollen factory, grist, saw, and plaster mill, at Center Falls, and mills near the mouth of the stream.

⁵ The first settlement in this village was made in 1781, by John Whipple, and it was first called "Whipple City." It was incorp. March 26, 1809. The first cotton-factory in the State was erected here in 1804, by Wm. Mowry, who had received his in-

struction at the pioneer establishment of Samuel S. May, Pawtucket, R. I. In this village are several mills, iron, and shoe shops, and a large carriage factory.

⁶ This village is entirely of pine and spruce, the principal of fine wood known as the Bald Mt. pine. At the head of the W. Lowber 60,000 bushels are annually made for the State.

⁷ Among the first settlers of Lakeville were Wm. V. A. and B. K. John McEaillon, and Robt. M. Noyes, near Fort Ann, by Archibald Livingston, at Center Falls, by Alexander Livingston, by Abraham K. Gough, — — — — — at Westfield, and at Center Falls, Thomas M. Lee, Jas. C. Lee, S. C. Lee, and Smith Barber.

⁸ The census reports 9 churches; Bap., M. E., Cong., B. P., Prot. D., and West. P. —

⁹ A paper mill here manufactures annual paper of 100000 of wrapping paper.

¹⁰ This patent of 20000 acres was granted July 1, 1773.

¹¹ Among the early settlers were Samuel May, Peter H. French, — Hyde, Ben. Jones, Rufus H. Chase, and John H. Young. French & Brown kept the first store, and the first cotton-factory in the State.

¹² The first settlement in this village was made in 1781, by John Whipple, and it was first called "Whipple City." It was incorp. March 26, 1809. The first cotton-factory in the State was erected here in 1804, by Wm. Mowry, who had received his in-

¹³ Limestone for building was made in this part of the town.

upon the farm of Alvin Briggs, near the center. Among the limestone ridges in the s. part are several small caves. **North Hartford** (Hartford p. o.) contains about 300 inhabitants; **South Hartford** (p. v.) 150; and **Log Village** 50. This town embraces the Provincial Patent, granted, May 2, 1764, to 26 commissioned officers of the N. Y. Infantry.¹ Settlement was not commenced until after the Revolution.² The first church (Bap.) was built in 1789.³

HEBRON⁴—was formed March 23, 1786, and named from Hebron, Conn. It lies near the center of the e. border of the co. A broad mountain range extends through the center, occupying nearly one-half of its entire surface, and a series of high hills extends through the e. and w. sections. The summits of the highlands are 300 to 500 ft. above the valleys and are mostly crowned with forests. The ranges of hills are separated by the valleys of Black Creek and its principal w. branch. The soil is a sandy and slaty loam, of a light, porous nature, easy of cultivation, and well adapted to resist the extremes of wet and drouth. In the hilly regions is considerable rocky waste land. In the s. and e. are extensive and valuable quarries of slate. **North Hebron**⁵ (p. v.) contains the North Hebron Institute and 12 houses; **East Hebron** (Hebron p. o.) 12 houses; **West Hebron** (p. v.) the West Hebron Classical School and 25 houses; **Belcher**⁶ (p. v.) 20 houses; and **Slateville** (p. o.) 8. This town was embraced in patents granted to officers and privates who had served in the French War,—mostly to Scotch Highlanders belonging to the 77th Regt. of Foot. These grants were made so long after the war that those who were entitled to them never appeared to claim them. The first settlements appear to have been made before the Revolution. There are two academic institutions in town. The first church (Asso. Ref. Presb.) was organized in 1780;⁷ Rev. Dr. Gray was the first pastor.

JACKSON—was formed from Cambridge, April 17, 1815. It lies on the e. border of the co., s. of the center. The s. branch of the Taghkanick Range occupies the e. portion of the town, and several parallel ranges extend through the central and w. portions, rendering the entire surface very hilly. The summits of the hills are 300 to 800 ft. above the valleys and are generally crowned with forests. The declivities are often steep and rocky. The principal streams are Batten Kil and a branch of Owl Creek. In the valley between the hills that border immediately upon Batten Kil and those farther w. are several small lakes, known as Long, Big, Dead, and Little Ponds. These lakes are beautiful sheets of water, surrounded by hills, forests, and fine cultivated farms. The soil is a slaty loam and very productive. **Jackson Center** (Jackson p. o.) contains 16 houses; **Coila**, (p. v.) on the line of Cambridge, about 30 houses; and **Anaquassacook** 12. Portions of this town and White Creek were embraced in the Anaquassacook Patent of 10,000 acres, granted May 11, 1762.⁸ The first settlers were James Irvine, Peter Magill, and John Miller, all of whom located in the s. part of the town.⁹ The only church (Ref. Prot. D.) in town was organized Dec. 31, 1833; Rev. Jas. W. Stewart was the first pastor. Geo. Law, one of the projectors and proprietors of the California line of steamships, was a native of this town.

KINGSBURY—was incorp. by patent May 11, 1762, and recognized as a town by the State Government March 23, 1786. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the center. Nearly all of its surface is level or gently undulating. A range of hills, rising about 150 ft. above the valleys, occupies the extreme e. edge of the town. The principal streams are the Hudson, in the s. w. corner; Wood Creek, upon the e. border; Halfway Brook, in the s. w. corner, and Moss Brook. At Bakers Falls,¹⁰ upon the Hudson, the river shoots down a steep descent of ledges, in all 76 ft. in 60 rods, forming a scene of great beauty, and affording an extensive water-power. The soil along the valley of Wood Creek is a hard, stiff clay; in the other parts of the town, a sandy or gravelly loam. There are extensive quarries of limestone in town, furnishing an excellent building material; from these quarries was obtained the stone for the locks on the Champlain & Hudson

¹ This patent contained 25,000 acres, each officer receiving 1,000 acres.

² Col. John Buck, Manning Bull, Stephen and Asa Bump, John and Edward Ingalls, and Nathan and Samuel Uxley were among the first settlers. Aaron and Eber Ingold-lee, from Roxlston, Mass., came in 1782, and Timothy Stocking, Ebenezer Smith, and John Paine in 1784. A school was taught in 1790, at North Hartford, by Thos. Paine, from Conn. A gristmill was built of logs at an early date.

³ The census reports 4 churches in town: M. E., Bap., Cong., and Union. Rev. Wm. Miller, originator of the belief that the second advent of Christ would take place in 1843, resided in this town.

⁴ During the Revolution, and for some time after, the place was known as "Black Creek."

⁵ Locally known as "Munros Meadows."

⁶ Locally known as "Bellam."

⁷ The census reports 7 churches; 2 M. E., 2 Sec. Advent, Bap., Asso. Presb., and Asso. Ref. Prosl.

⁸ This patent was granted to Ryer, Jacob, Freeman, and W. M. Schermerhorn, Johannes, Nicholas, and Peter Quackenbloss, Thos. and John Smith, and Joseph Hansen, all of Schenectady.

⁹ Among the settlers on the Anaquassacook were Hugh Thompson and Ebenezer Billings, and near the ponds John McLean and Jonathan Conger. A school-house was built in 1780, a little w. of Peter Hill's residence. An inn was kept by Isaac Murray about 1790. John McGill built a store of logs, in 1781, on the site of the present residence of Peter Hill.

¹⁰ Named from Albert Baker, the second settler in town.

Canal. Manufacturing is carried on to a considerable extent.¹ **Sandy Hill** (p.v.) has a population of 1,260; **Moss Street** contains 25 houses; **Kingsbury** (p.v.) 25; **Pattens Mills** (p.v.) 20; **Dunhams Basin** 10; **Vaughns Corners** 12; **Adamsville** (p.o.) 12; **Langdons Corners** 5; and **Smiths Basin** (p.o.) 8. Kingsbury Patent, containing 26,000 acres, was granted to Jas. Bradshaw and 22 others, from Conn., May 11, 1762. The first settlers were James Bradshaw, Albert Baker, and his sons Albert and Charles, from New York City.² A sawmill was built at Bakers Falls before the Revolution, and a gristmill in 1807. The town was the scene of many an adventure during the French War,³ and the settlement was entirely broken up during the Revolution. Traces of a road cut by Burgoyne's army are still visible near Moss Street. The first minister was Francis Baylor, a Moravian, about 1776. Meetings were held by the Prot. E. and the Bap. in 1795.⁴ Several noted men have been residents of this town.⁶

PITNAM⁷—was formed from "Westfield," (now Fort Ann) Feb. 28, 1806. Dresden was set off in 1822. This town lies in the extreme s. end of the co., upon the mountainous peninsula between Lakes George and Champlain. The mountains are divided into two separate ranges by the valleys of Mill and Charter Brooks. The w. range of mountains rises abruptly from the surface of Lake George, and in the s. part of the town attains an elevation of 900 to 1,000 ft. above the surface of the lake. The greater part of the surface is rocky, broken, and unfit for cultivation; but sections of arable land extend along the valleys of the small streams and the borders of Lake Champlain. The soil is generally a hard, gravelly loam. Graphite of a fine quality is found in abundance. A small pond lies among the mountains, on the w. side of the town, 300 feet above Lake George. **Putnam Corners**, (Putnam p.o.) containing about 10 houses, is the only village. The tillable lands were mostly granted to privates of the N. Y. Provincial regiments, and feeble settlements had probably commenced before the Revolution.⁸ The first church (Assn. Presb.) was built in 1801;⁹ Rev. James Miller, from Scotland, was the first pastor. A private academy at Putnam Corners was established in 1854.

SALEM—was formed by patent Aug. 7, 1761, and was recognized by statute March 23, 1786. It lies on the E. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface consists of moderately elevated ridges, separated by narrow valleys, all extending in a s. e. and s. w. direction. The hills are usually bordered by gradual slopes and their summits are crowned with forests. There is very little waste land in town. Batten Kil, forming the s. boundary, and Black, White, and Trout Creeks, are the principal streams. Littles Pond, in the s. part of the town, is a beautiful sheet of water lying in a basin among the hills and surrounded by forests. The soil is a rich, slaty or gravelly loam. **Salem**, (p.v.) incorp. April 4, 1803, has 832 inhabitants; **Shushan** (p.v.) about 25 houses; and **Eagleville**, (East Salem p.o.), **Clapps Mills**, and **Pitches Point** have each 40 to 50 inhabitants. James Turner and Joshua Conkey, from Pelham, Mass., were the first settlers, in 1761. They were joined, the next year, by Hamilton McCollister. In 1764 a patent of 25,000 acres was obtained,—one-half owned by a company of New England settlers and the other by Oliver De Lancey and Peter Du Bois, two Government officials.¹⁰ These last sold their share to Rev. Thos. Clark and his company of Irish and Scotch immigrants at a perpetual rent of one shilling per acre.¹¹ The Camden Tract, on the n. part of the town, was granted to captains

¹ The dam at Sandy Hill, across the Hudson, 1,200 ft. long and 10 ft. high, furnishes water power for several mills and a woolen factory. At Bakers Falls there are a paper mill and 2 gristmills. The lumber business of the town is very extensive and important, the sawmills being supplied with logs floated down from the Upper Hudson. There are also in town establishments for the manufacture of planes, steam engines, portable sawmills, &c.

² This village has been a half-shire town since 1807. It was incorp. March 9, 1810.

³ Among the other first settlers were Michael Hoffnagle, Solomon King, Oliver Colvin, and Nehemiah Seely.

⁴ At one time 17 soldiers were taken prisoners by the Indians and carried to the present site of Sandy Hill Village. They were seated on a log, in a row, when their captors deliberately began to tomahawk them, taking them in order from one end of the log. When all were killed but one, John Quakenbush, of Albany, a squaw claimed him, and his life was spared. He returned after a few years of captivity, and resided near Hoosick, in Cambridge. In Aug. 1758, Majs. Putnam and Rogers encountered a party of French and Indians in this town, during which engagement Putnam was made prisoner. The enemy were finally compelled to withdraw, with a loss of 90 men.

⁵ The census reports 9 churches; 3 Bap., 3 M. E., Presb., Prot. L., and R. C.

⁶ Gov. Wright received his legal education at the office of

Henry C. Martindale, of Sandy Hill. Lem. Gov. Pit her, for some time Acting Governor, was a citizen of this town. H. S. Wm. P. Lee, late Chief Justice, and Chancellor of the Sandwich Islands, was a native of Sandy Hill.

⁷ Named in honor of Gen. Israel Putnam, who, in this vicinity, as major in the colonial army, participated in his first daring exploits.

⁸ The first sawmill was erected by R. D. Cunningham, in 1762, on Mill Creek, 1 m. from Lake Champlain. The first child born was James Jennings, in 1767; the first death was that of Anne Thompson, in 1764. R. D. Putnam kept the first school, in 1801. Many of the first settlers were Scotch and English; they were Oliver White, Robert Cunningham, John Blair, Wm. Hutton, George Easton, Elizabeth English, John Edgett, H. and Josiah Clark.

⁹ There are 2 churches; Assn. Presb., and F. W. Ep.

¹⁰ This patent was surveyed into 28 lots, of 1,000 acres each, and was reserved for the common benefit, and put up into small lots for division; 3 lots near the center of the town were set apart to support the minister and his household.

¹¹ The New England and Scotch settlers were provoked by their in their settlements, and often called rascals, Tories, and, in consequence of the rivalry between the two different proprietors, the town was specially settled. The New Englanders wished to call the town "White Creek," and the Scotch "New Pitnam," and each name was strongly insisted on.

and lieutenants in the Provincial army. Rev. Thomas Clark was the first minister.¹ The Salem Washington Academy was incorp. Feb. 15, 1791.²

WHITE CREEK³—was formed from Cambridge, April 17, 1815. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. The surface of the s. portion is gently rolling, and the central and n. portions are occupied by the Taghkanick Mts. The summits of these mountains are rocky and broken and covered with forests, and their sides are bounded by abrupt declivities and perpendicular ledges. The principal streams are Hoosick River, Owl Kil, Pumpkin Hook,⁴ Center, White, and Little White Creeks. The upper course of Owl Kil is through a deep and narrow valley abounding with picturesque views. A small vein of lead has been discovered three-fourths of a mi. e. of Posts Corners. The soil is a fine quality of gravelly loam. More sheep are raised in this town than in any other in the co. Garden seeds and flax are largely cultivated. **North White Creek** (p. v.) adjoins Cambridge. **White Creek**, (p. o.) **Posts Corners**, **Center White Creek**, (p. o.) **Ash Grove**, **Dorris Corners**, **Pumpkin Hook**, and **Martindale Corners** are hamlets. The Walloomsae Patent, lying partly in this town, on the s., was settled by the Dutch. Among the other grants were the Bain, Embury, Grant and Campbell, and Lake and Van Cuyler, Patents. A colony of Irish Methodists settled near Ash Grove about 1770; and here was organized the second M. E. church in America,⁵ by Thos. Ashton (from whom the locality was named) and Rev. Philip Embury. James and Thos. Morrison made the first settlement, near White Creek.⁶

WHITEHALL⁷—was incorp. by patent Nov. 12, 1763, as "*Skenesborough*."⁸ Its name was changed March 23, 1786. It lies at the s. extremity of Lake Champlain. Its surface is mountainous in the w. and level and undulating in the center and e. Saddle Mt., upon the w. border, is nearly 900 ft. above the surface of the lake. The principal streams are Wood Creek, Mettowee (or Pawlet) and Poutney Rivers. Upon Wood Creek, near its mouth, is a fall which furnishes a valuable water-power. The soil of the greater part of the town is a hard, stiff clay and is best adapted to grazing. Considerable manufacturing is carried on in town.⁹ **Whitehall** (p. v.) is situated near the mouth of Wood Creek, on Lake Champlain. The r. r., canal, and lake trade give this place commercial importance. The Whitehall Academy is in the e. part of the village. Pop. 3,225. This town was the scene of stirring military events during the French War.¹⁰ The first settler was Maj. Skene, who located here, with 30 families, in 1761. Nominally associating 24 others with himself, he obtained a patent of 25,000 acres, March 13, 1765; and a patent of 9,000 acres in the town of Hampton and Whitehall, July 6, 1771, known as Skene's Little Patent. About 1770 he built a massive stone house and barn, a forge, and one or two sawmills. He also built a sloop upon the lake, and a road, known as "*Skenes Road*," 30 mi. through the wilderness toward Salem. He appears to have been a man of great energy of character, and he endeavored to secure solid and permanent advantages to the infant settlement.¹¹ Upon the approach of the Revolution, Maj. Skene espoused the royalist cause, and his house was taken by the Americans in May, 1775.¹² In 1776 an American garrison was stationed here, and a small fleet was fitted

¹ Rev. Thos. Clark (Asso. Presb.) was the first minister; and his church, formed in Ireland, was transplanted without reorganization. In 1769 a Presb. society was formed, Rev. John Hartford first pastor. Their church, then unincorpoated, was fortified by Capt. Jos. McCracken in 1777, and soon after was burned by the enemy. There are now 7 churches in town; 2 M. E., Asso. Presb., Asso. Ref. Presb., F. W. Bap., Presb., and Morav.

² For a great number of years this school was one of the most noted in Eastern New York. Among the distinguished persons who have received a portion of their education here were Hon. Samuel Nelson, of the U. S. Supreme Court, Hon. John Savage, formerly Chief Justice of N. Y., and Rev. Dr. B. Thome, of Brooklyn. ³ The creek from which the town was named received its name from the white quartz pebbles that form its bed.

⁴ Said to be a corruption of the Indian Pam-pa-nuck, the name of a tribe of Indians who removed thither from Conn.

⁵ In 1769 a Methodist church was organized in this town, and in 1770 a second church was organized. The census reports 8 churches in town; 2 Bap., 2 M. E., Friends, Presb., U. C., and Asso. Ref. Presb.

⁶ Among the other early settlers were Buel Beede, Maj. John Porter, Ephraim James, and Edm. Cowan, David Blair, Sam'l Clark, John McClung, Gov. Dumont, Robt. and George Gilmore, Wm. Eager, Wm. Selfrage, Sam'l Ball, and John Scott. The early settlers on the e. part of the town were Thos. Ashton, Edmund Wells, John and Eleazer Allen, David Sprague, Seth Clues, John Harrison, Thos. McCad, John Woods, Simeon Fowler, John Young, Josiah De way, and John Corey. John Rhodes built the first clothing works, at Pumpkin Hook.

⁷ Called by the Indians "Katschoquah-m," the place where *dep. f. h.*

⁸ Named from Maj. Philip Skene, a British half-pay officer, its founder and patentee.

⁹ The manufactures consist of lumber, machinery, vessels, boats, carpets, and sash and blinds. An extensive lumber trade is carried on with Canada and with ports on the Hudson, through Lake Champlain and the Champlain Canal.

¹⁰ Maj. Israel Putnam was stationed here in the summer of 1758, with 35 rangers, to watch the motions of the enemy and prevent the passage of small parties. A point—now known as Put's Rock—three-fourths of a mi. s. of the village, overlooking South Bay, and completely commanding the passage of Wood Creek, was chosen, and a stone breastwork was built and concealed by bushes. Soon after the work was finished, a party of 600 French, led by the partisan M'Intosh, upon a secret expedition, attempted to pass up the creek in the night. They were received by a most destructive fire, and before they could recover from their surprise, one-half of their number were killed. Finding that the enemy had landed below and that he was in danger of being surrounded, Putnam quietly withdrew, with no loss, and but two men wounded.

¹¹ Maj. Skene became acquainted with this place while accompanying the expedition undertaken, Amherst, in 1756. Soon after he planted his first settlement, of 30 families, he was obliged to go to the West Indies; and upon his return in 1763 he found but 15 families remaining. He brought a number of slaves from the West Indies, and employed them and a large number of discharged soldiers upon his works. His house was 30 by 40 ft. on the ground, and 2½ stories high; and his barn was 130 ft. long, with massive stone walls, parged with pebbles. The other buildings in his settlement were a few trail houses belonging to his tenants.

¹² He was very popular with the settlers, and hence he was an object of both fear and dislike to the patriots. His place was captured by a party of volunteers under Capt. Herrick, and

out in the harbor and put under the command of Benedict Arnold. Upon the approach of Burgoyne's army, in 1777, the fort was blown up and the houses, mills, &c. were all burned.¹ During the War of 1812 this place became an important depot of military stores. The first steam boat on the lake was launched here, in 1809. The Champlain Canal was constructed to this point from Fort Edward in 1819, and finished to Troy in 1821.² In 1806 Gen. Williams made arrangements for building a church, but died before he could carry them into effect. His son (Col. John Williams) and his widow carried out the design, and presented the building to the Assn. Presb. S. It was rebuilt in 1826.³

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Washington County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.			No. of Dwellings.			No. of Families.			Freeholders.		
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widows.	Single.	Married.	Widows.	Single.	Married.	Widows.
Argyle.....	27,186	8,550	21,002,507	2,099,232	23,101,739	1,613	1,631	3,244	108	484	13	107	117	13	107	117	13
Cambridge.....	18,933	4,206	902,490	151,894	1,054,384	1,372	1,415	2,787	4	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	1
Dresden.....	5,000	21,341	92,810	4,000	96,810	387	348	735	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Easton.....	20,994	6,690	1,206,902	223,320	1,430,222	1,482	1,530	3,012	614	614	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Fort Ann.....	22,619	27,060	637,072	56,137	713,209	1,845	1,699	3,544	615	615	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Fort Edward.....	127,91	2,000	500,000	42,150	542,150	1,530	1,434	2,964	32	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Granville.....	27,514	6,692	873,505	145,250	1,018,755	1,710	1,655	3,365	60	40	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Greenwich.....	26,847	5,549	1,204,115	486,625	1,690,740	1,329	1,329	2,658	745	790	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Hampden.....	8,725	3,050	231,551	30,845	262,396	429	417	846	161	161	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hartford.....	21,978	4,852	735,997	82,484	818,481	1,132	1,064	2,196	306	416	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Hebron.....	2,515	7,138	749,392	93,390	842,782	1,283	1,296	2,579	505	530	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Jackson.....	17,981	4,880	746,170	66,750	812,920	906	894	1,800	323	335	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Kingsbury.....	18,440	4,324	783,406	105,755	889,161	1,736	1,628	3,364	332	320	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Putnam.....	7,882	12,423	341,580	10,854	352,434	378	346	724	122	129	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Salmon.....	25,104	7,976	830,385	308,314	1,138,699	1,404	1,404	2,808	506	501	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
White-Creek.....	22,687	5,515	868,265	323,792	1,192,057	1,257	1,182	2,439	262	258	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Whitehall.....	19,240	9,016	1,022,650	326,746	1,349,396	2,229	2,229	4,458	749	893	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Total.....	333,020	143,544	12,766,947	3,209,222	15,976,169	22,539	21,866	44,405	7,874	8,741	37	37	37	37	37	37	37

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.						
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Wheat.	Spring.	Tons of Hay.	Barrels of Potatoes.	Barrels of Apples.	Dairy Products.	Other.
Argyle.....	1,306	2,690	1,828	1,515	4,658	18,138	14,446	4,790	72,925	29,861	167,421	31,717
Cambridge.....	757	1,085	1,071	982	2,897	14,567	98,283	4,251	35,211	11,416	109,294	7,415
Dresden.....	1,301	5,192	3,001	117	212	8,024	33,874	1,228	5,096	2,872	37,724	16,167
Easton.....	1,630	1,668	1,577	1,030	3,028	26,848	182,397	5,813	46,905	14,561	157,864	42,179
Fort Ann.....	797	1,652	965	580	1,125	1,025	633,997	5,626	25,451	6,842	91,845	44,874
Fort Edward.....	443	947	607	284	933	2,287	71,573	2,790	11,292	1,322	5,934	2,510
Granville.....	833	1,601	2,023	654	1,581	6,358	800,211	5,428	107,973	24,697	166,166	24,575
Greenwich.....	913	1,178	1,245	802	2,090	18,928	140,079	3,359	46,914	14,568	129,457	17,169
Hampden.....	108	402	316	162	330	1,602	22,930	2,100	10,955	5,844	30,296	3,727
Hartford.....	697	1,229	1,007	697	1,379	4,284	79,686	4,293	87,897	21,422	104,164	18,169
Hebron.....	884	1,612	1,567	808	2,351	4,976	123,047	4,795	109,645	12,877	12,937	26,111
Jackson.....	634	1,952	1,949	966	2,816	14,281	112,987	3,216	39,570	8,621	100,351	15,610
Kingsbury.....	631	1,657	971	462	1,181	1,229	463,337	4,377	58,149	7,973	34,388	30,642
Putnam.....	249	944	468	123	214	1,113	18,507	2,097	4,364	4,922	45,400	4,611
Salmon.....	888	1,696	1,322	1,027	2,063	6,298	134,890	4,824	62,981	19,378	147,029	14,610
White-Creek.....	559	951	800	628	1,628	3,565	68,403	4,891	23,994	6,636	47,331	26,110
Whitehall.....	882	1,512	1,135	397	804	2,739	47,386	5,169	14,669	3,476	79,816	27,711
Total.....	11,767	21,721	18,989	11,325	50,205	156,354	1,484,742	68,881	797,285	188,056	1,629,148	614,011

Maj. Skene the younger, 50 Germans, and 12 negroes were taken prisoners. The sheep was sent down the lake to Col. Ethan Allen at Shoredam, Vt. In the cellar of the house was found the body of the wife of the old Skene, which had been preserved many years to secure to the husband an annuity devised to her "while she remained above ground." The Americans buried the body in the rear of the house.

¹ When Ticonderoga was abandoned to Burgoyne, the public stores were embarked in 200 bateaux and sent up to this point under the convoy of 5 galleys. They were pursued and overtaken, 3 of the galleys were burned, and nearly all of the stores were destroyed. All the works at "Skene's trough" were blown up or burned, and the Americans retreated in disorder to Fort Ann. Burgoyne stayed in this place 3 weeks, which opened a road to Fort Ann. The remains of a battery and 14th House built about this period, overlooking the lake, are still visible.

² A company, under the name of the "Valley Forge and Aqueduct Company," had previously been formed for the purpose of uniting the waters of Lake Champlain with those of the Hudson. After expending large sums of money, the project was abandoned.

³ The census reports 7 churches: 2 M. E., Ep., C. M., Presb., Prot. E., and R. C.

WAYNE COUNTY.



This county¹ was formed from Ontario and Seneca, April 11, 1823. It lies upon Lake Ontario, w. of the center of the State; is centrally distant 171 mi. from Albany, and contains 624 sq. mi. A series of bluffs 25 to 75 ft. high extends along the lake shore; and from their summits the surface rises in gradual slopes to the lake ridge, a distance of 4 to 5 mi. This ridge is 50 to 200 ft. wide on the top, and about 200 ft. above the lake. It declines toward the e., and upon the e. border of the co. it can scarcely be traced. The declivity of the ridge upon the s. is 8 to 20 ft.; and from its foot the surface gradually slopes upward to the surface of the limestone ridge, which extends e. and w. through the co. a little n. of the center and forms the watershed between Lake Ontario and Clyde

River. The summit of this ridge is 140 feet above the lake ridge, 340 feet above the lake, and is about 3 mi. wide. It is highest upon the w. border of the co., and gradually declines toward the e.² From its southern edge the surface gradually declines to Clyde River and slopes upward from the river to the s. line of the co. South of the limestone ridge are numerous drift ridges extending n. and s. and from one-fourth to one and a half miles in length. The declivities are usually very steep, and the summits 40 to 100 ft. above the surrounding surface. They usually end in an abrupt declivity toward the n., but gradually decline toward the s. They are composed of clay, sand, and gravel, and seem to be deposits from great currents of water. Considerable marshy land extends along Clyde and Seneca Rivers, and also through the co. n. of the lake ridge.

Ganargwa, or Mud Creek, enters the s. w. corner of the co. from Ontario, flows in an irregular but generally easterly course to Lyons, where it unites with the Canandaigua Outlet and forms Clyde River,³ which continues eastward to the e. bounds of the co., where it discharges its waters into Seneca River. These streams receive from the n. West Red Creek, East Red Creek, and Black Creek, and from the s. numerous small brooks. The streams flowing into Lake Ontario are Bear, Deer, Davis, Salmon, Thomas, Wolcott, and Big and Little Red Creeks; First, Second, and Third Creeks flow into Great Sodus Bay. The principal indentations upon Lake Ontario are Great Sodus, East, Port, and Blind Sodus Bays. Great Sodus Bay forms an excellent harbor. Crusoe Lake, in the s. e. corner, is the only considerable body of water. The streams, in their course through the drift deposits and lake ridge, have usually worn deep ravines.

The lowest rock in the co. is the Medina sandstone,⁴ appearing upon the lake and in the ravines near it. It occupies a strip with an average width of 2 mi., widest at the w. Next above this is the Clinton group of limestone and shales, extending to the foot of the limestone ridge. Next above is the Niagara limestone, forming the summit ridge and occupying a strip about 3 mi. in width. South of this is the Onondaga salt group of red and green shales and gypsum, extending to the s. border and occupying nearly one-half of the co. The rocks are mostly covered by thick deposits of drift, and are only exposed in the ravines of the streams. Shells, marl, and muck are found in large quantities in the marshy regions. Weak brine and sulphur springs are found in various localities in the Medina sandstone and the red shales of the Onondaga salt group.

The soil derived from the drift deposits is generally a sandy or gravelly loam, with an occasional intermixture of clay. The soil along the lake shore, principally derived from the disintegration of Medina sandstone, is a reddish, sandy loam. At the foot of the mountain ridge, both n. and s., is a strip of very productive clay loam. In the valley of Clyde River the soil is principally a gravelly loam and alluvium. The marsh lands, when drained, are covered deep with a rich vegetable mold, which develops into the most fertile soil in the co.

Agriculture forms the leading pursuit. The branches, in the order of importance, are grain raising, stock growing, dairying, and wool growing. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and is rapidly

¹ Named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne.

² This peculiar formation is accounted for by the theory that the low regions through the s. and central parts of the co. were once covered by the waters of the lake, and that the limestone ridge was a long bar or point extending into the lake from the w.

³ Named by Wm. McNab, a Scotchman. At an early day it

was navigable as far as Lyons, and was a link in the great chain of Western travel.

⁴ This stone is extensively quarried for building stone. It is soft when first taken from the quarry, but hardens upon exposure to the atmosphere.

becoming one of the most important agricultural products. Few counties in the State surpass this in the quality or quantity of apples and peaches annually produced. A strip of land bordering upon Lake Ontario, and extending from Niagara River to the Oswego, seems peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of apples and peaches, and is rapidly becoming one of the most important fruit-growing regions in the State. In Wayne co. \$25,000 worth of dried fruit is annually prepared. Peppermint and tobacco are raised along the valley of Mud Creek.

The county seat is located at the village of Lyons, near the center of the co. The courthouse is a fine cut stone building, fronting Church St. It has an Ionic portico, and is surmounted by a large dome.¹ The jail is a commodious stone building, in the w. part of the village. It contains rooms for the jailer's residence, and is one of the best arranged and conducted establishments of the kind in the State. The county clerk's office is a fireproof building, fronting Pearl St., a little s. of the courthouse. The poorhouse is situated upon a farm of 139 acres $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. w. of the courthouse. The average number of inmates is 67, supported at a weekly cost of \$1.55 each. A school is taught throughout the year. The farm yields a revenue of \$1,400. The buildings are insufficient for the accommodation of the inmates; but the institution seems to be well arranged and well kept.

Six weekly newspapers are now published in the co.²

The Erie Canal extends through the s. tier of towns; and along its course are the most populous and thriving villages of the co.³ The direct branch of the N. Y. Central R. R. between Syracuse and Rochester extends, along the course of the canal, through Savannah, Galen, Lyons,

¹ The first courthouse was a brick edifice, erected soon after the organization of the co. It was superseded, in 1844-5, by the present structure, built of Lockport limestone. The building committee of the present court-house were John Adams, Stephen Marshall, and F. B. Cornwell. The first officers of the co. were John S. Talmaidge, *First Judge*; Hugh Jameson, *Sheriff*; Wm. H. Adams, *Deputy Attorney*; Isaac J. Richardson, *Tax Clerk*; and John S. Talmaidge, *Sheriff*.

² The *Palmyra Register*, the first paper published in the co., was commenced Nov. 26, 1817, by Timothy C. Strong. It was continued under various titles until 1825, when it was published as

The Western Farmer and Canal Advocate, and passed into the hands of Tomerow Tucker, who changed its name to

The Wayne Sentinel, under which title it is now published by Wm. N. Cole.

The Lyons Republican was commenced Aug. 3, 1821, by Geo. Lewis. It was discontinued in Feb. 1822.

The Lyons Advocate was commenced May 31, 1822, by Hiram T. Day. It underwent various changes in name and publishers. It was published as

The Wayne County Gazette, by Ephraim J. Whitney; as

The Lyons Argus, by E. J. & W. W. Whitney;

The Lyons Gazette, by Parker & Chapman;

The Wayne Co. Patriot, and as

The Western Argus, by Chapman & Chapin and Ashley & Co.; and as

The Western Argus, by Charles Poncher. In 1841 it was changed to

The Lyons Gazette, and was published by — Russell from 1849 to 1853, when it was sold to Wm Van Camp, and in 1855 of '56 it was merged in *The Wayne Democratic Press*.

The Palmyra Freeman was commenced March 11, 1825, by D. B. Stephenson. It soon after passed into the hands of J. A. Hadley, who removed the press to Lyons and changed the name to

The Courier. Myron Holley became connected with it as associate editor. In 1831 it was suspended for a time, and afterward resumed as

The Lyons Advocate, by Myron Holley. In 1825 it was published by Wm. H. Childs. In 1836 it was removed to Clyde and published as

The Clyde Gazette, by Dennis Ford, until 1838.

The Reflector, mo., was commenced at Palmyra in 1825 by O. Dogberry, jr. It was discontinued in 1829.

The Newark Republican was commenced at Newark in Nov. 1829, by Jeremiah O. Babch. It was discontinued in 1831.

The Clyde Standard was published about 6 mo. in 1830 by E. P. Moon.

The Western Spectator and Wayne Advertiser was commenced at Palmyra Jan. 9, 1830, by Luther Howard and Erastus Shepard. In 1831 its name was changed to

The Spectator and Anti-Nassau Star. It was removed to Rochester the same year and merged in *The Anti-Nassau Enquirer*.

The Palmyra Whip was commenced in Feb. 1838, by Wm. N. and Sam'l Cole. It was removed to Lyons by Wm. N. Cole, and its name changed to

The Wayne County Whip. In the fall of 1850 it passed into the hands of Williams & Gavitt. In the spring of 1852 they sold it to Silas A. Andrews, who continued it a few months and sold it to Wm. Van Carter; and in

Nov. of the same year it passed into the hands of Rodney I. Adams. In Sept. 1856 its name was changed to

The Lyons Republican; and April 30, 1859, Mr. Adams sold it to W. E. Tinsley & Co., its present publishers.

The Wayne Standard was commenced at Newark in June, 1838, by David M. Keebler. In Aug. 1839, it was sold to Gen. Barney T. Partridge, J. P. Bartley, and S. Culver, who changed its name to

The New Argus, Stephen Culver, editor. In Jan. 1840 it was sold to — Norton, and discontinued in May following.

In July following it was revived as

The Wayne Standard, by D. M. Keebler and published until 1843, when it passed into the hands of H. L. Winans, and in about 1 year was discontinued. It was revived soon after as

The Newark Courier, by David Fairbairn. It was successively published by Wm. K. Creague and R. F. Jones & Co.

The Newark Journal, and in 1861 by G. D. A. Bridgman, who changed its name to

The Newark Whip. In Sept. 1856, it passed into the hands of C. F. White, who changed its name to

The Newark Weekly Courier, and still continues its publication.

The Palmyra Courier was commenced May 28, 1843, by George Morley. It passed into the hands of J. C. Bennett, who changed its name to

The Palmyra Democrat. It was published again as

The Palmyra Democrat, by — Bonfield, from about 1846 to '54. Mr. Bonfield sold it to — Beebe, and in a short time afterward it passed into the hands of A. L. Ayerell, who changed its name to

The Palmyra Democrat, and subsequently again to

The Palmyra Courier, under which name Mr. Ayerell still continues its publication.

The Clyde Eagle was commenced in 1841 by R. Frazer. It was successively published by — Dwyer, Stephen S. Salisbury, and in 1847 by Rev. Chas. G. Auld, and William Tompkins, who changed its name to

The Clyde Telegraph. It afterward passed into the hands of Rev. W. W. Stouffer, and soon after to Wm. R. I. Cole, and in a short time it was discontinued.

The Clyde Industrial Times was commenced in Feb. 1879, by Bayn & Smith. It soon passed into the hands of J. S. A. Payne. Its name was changed in 1884 to

The Clyde Weekly Times, under which title it is now published, by Joseph V. Payne.

The Northern Methodist Advocate was published by an association at Clyde in 1849. Rev. Wm. Stouffer, editor.

The Wayne Banner was published at Waterloo in 1840, by John McIntyre, and was removed to Clyde, and merged in *The Industrial Times* on the next issue of the latter paper.

The Errand Messenger was commenced at Lyons in July, 1843, by R. L. Adams & Co., and was published 11 years.

The Wayne Democratic Press was discontinued at Palmyra in 1850. It was revived at Lyons the same year, and is now published by Wm. Van Camp.

³ The enlarged canal crosses 8 mi. of River on the e. border of the co. on an aqueduct built upon 21 arches of 22 feet span each. It crosses Mud Creek, a little w. of Lyons, upon an aqueduct of 3 arches, and an iron across the same stream, S. of Palmyra, upon an aqueduct of 3 arches.

Arcadia, Palmyra, and Macedon. A ship canal¹ route and a r. r. route² have been surveyed, connecting the Erie Canal and Central R. R. with Lake Ontario.

The western 9 towns in this co. belonged to the Pulteney Estate; the e. part, including Savannah, Galen, and portions of Wolcott and Butler, constituted a portion of the Military Tract. The intermediate portion, except the s. 3 tiers of lots in Rose, were compensation lands granted to the Pulteney Estate for the gore between the old and new pre-emption lines. The earliest white inhabitants were hunters and trappers. The first permanent settlements were made in 1789, at Palmyra, under the auspices of General John Swift, agent of a company of settlers from Conn.; and at Lyons, under Charles Williamson, agent for the Pulteney Estate.³ From 1790 to 1794, colonies came in from R. I., Long Island, and Maryland.⁴ The settlements did not progress with great rapidity for several years, owing to the diseases which prevailed. The fear of Indian hostilities and of British invasion during the War of 1812 greatly retarded settlement. On the return of peace, settlers began to arrive in considerable numbers, principally from New England and Eastern N. Y. The completion of the Erie Canal gave a new impulse to immigration; and in a few years the flourishing villages of Lyons, Clyde, Palmyra, and Newark were built up along its course. The N. Y. Central R. R., built through the co. in 1852-53, greatly benefited the co. and enhanced the value of the lands.

The most notable of the later incidents in the co. have been the rise of Mormonism in Palmyra,⁵ and the commencement of spiritual rappings in Arcadia.⁶

ARCADIA—was formed from Lyons, Feb. 15, 1825. It lies on the s. border of the co., a little w. of the center. Its surface is a rolling region, broken by drift ridges. Mud Creek flows e. through the town, n. of the center, and receives several small streams as tributaries. The soil is a sandy, gravelly loam, mixed with clay on the hills. Gypsum is found in the s. w., and marl in the center. **Newark**, (p. v.) including **Arcadia**, (p. v.) in the s. part, on the canal, was incorp. July 21, 1853, as Newark. It contains 7 churches, a bank, flouring mill, tannery, 3 furnaces, and several manufactories. It is a flourishing canal village and a station upon the N. Y. C. R. R. Pop. 2,042. **Fairville**, (p. v.) about 5 mi. n., contains 1 church, a tannery, a limited amount of manufactures, and 159 inhabitants. **Marbletown**, near the s. e. corner, contains a church and 10 houses. **Jessups Corners** and **Hydeville** are hamlets. Settlement was commenced in 1794, by Joseph Winters and B. Franklin.⁷ The first church (M. E.) was organized in 1805. J. Wesley Benton was the first settled minister, in 1806.⁸ A family named Fox, residing at Hydesville, in Arcadia, first heard the mysterious sounds known as the "rappings" on the night of March 31, 1849. Investigations were made in regard to the origin of the raps, but nothing definite was settled upon. The family soon after removed to Rochester, the "raps" accompanying them; and hence the name "Rochester Rappings." A series of investigations was instituted, and the matter became public, some claiming for it a spiritual origin, but the great majority pronouncing it a humbug or delusion. From this source modern spiritualism originated.

BUTLER—was formed from Wolcott, Feb. 26, 1826. It is the center town on the e. border of the co. Its surface is diversified, level in the s. e. and rising into ridges in the n. w. The highest point is Armstrong Hill. The principal stream is Wolcott Creek, which rises in the n. e. and, flowing in a circuitous course, leaves the town near the n. w. corner. The soil in the valleys is a gravelly loam, and on the hills it is generally clay, with a tenacious subsoil. Lime is manufactured in the n. part to a limited extent. **South Butler**, (p. v.) on the s. line, contains 5 churches, a classical school, several manufactories, and about 400 inhabitants. **West Butler** (p. o.) contains 10 houses; **Westbury**, (p. v.) in the n. e. corner, partly in the town of Victory,

¹ In 1827, a charter was obtained for building a ship canal from the Erie Canal, at Montezuma, to Great Solus Bay. Surveys were made, but no work was ever done. A new charter was obtained by John Greig, of Canandaigua, in 1836; and another by Gen. Wm. H. Adams, in 1851. The route named in the last charter is from Solus Bay to the Erie Canal, a little w. of Clyde. Some work has been done on parts of this route.

² The Solus Point & Southern R. R. was incorp. in April, 1852. The road was to extend from Solus Bay to Newark. The route has been surveyed, but no work has been done. A survey has also been made for a r. r. from Clyde to Solus Bay.

³ Mr. Williamson built roads from Palmyra and Lyons to Solus Point; upon these the early settlers mostly located. He also laid out a city upon Solus Bay, which has not yet been built.

⁴ The Maryland settlers brought with them several slaves; 4 out of it was soon found that slave labor was unprofitable.

⁵ See p. 693.

⁶ See Arcadia.

⁷ Gilbert Howell and Paul Reese came in in 1795; Samuel Soverhill in 1798; Humphrey Sherman, Reuben Starks, and John Miller, from Long Island, in 1800; and Ebenezer Smith soon after. The Lusk came in from Columbia co. in 1806. Jacob, Philip, and Isaac Lusk purchased 1 sq. mi., which is now occupied by the village of Newark. Caleb Tibbets, Stephen Aldridge, Henry Crouse, and George Palmer settled in 1807; and Dr. A. Hyde, in 1810. The first death was that of a child of B. Franklin, in 1792; the first marriage, that of ——— West and Amy Tibbets, in 1798. Stephen Aldridge kept the first inn, and J. P. Bartlett the first store.

⁸ There are 10 churches in town: 2 Meth. Prot., M. E., Presb., Prot. E., Union, Ref. Prot. D., Bap., R. C., and Christian.

(Cayuga co.) 1 church and 20 houses. **Butler Center** is a hamlet. The first settlement was commenced in 1802.¹ The first settled minister was — Mills.² Rev. Antoinette L. Brown, the first woman ever regularly ordained in the State, was settled for several years over the Cong. Church at South Butler.

GALEN³—was formed from Junius, (Seneca co.) Feb. 11, 1842. Sixty-nine was taken off in 1824. It lies on the s. border of the co., e. of the center. Its surface is hilly in the r., but more level in the w. In the s. w. is a large tract of swamp land. Clyde River⁴ flows through the town from w. to e. in a circuitous course. The soil is a rich, sandy and gravelly loam. **Clyde**, (p. v.) near the center, on Clyde River, was incorp. May 2, 1835. The canal passes through the village; it is also a station on the N. Y. C. R. R. It contains 6 churches, a high school,⁵ 2 banks, a news-paper office, a glass factory, and several other manufactories.⁷ Pop. 1,856. **Marengo**, (p. v.) in the s. part, contains a church and 20 houses; **Lock Berlin**, (p. v.) in the w. part, on the canal, a church and 30 houses. **Angell's Corners**, in the s. e., and **Meadville**, in the e., are hamlets. The first settlement was commenced by Laoni Bedell, in 1800.⁸ The first church (Presb.) was organized July 8, 1814.⁹ Borings for salt water in the vicinity of Clyde have been made, but without success. One of the wells emitted inflammable gas; the well was soon filled up.

HURON—was formed from Wolcott, as "*Port Bay*," Feb. 25, 1826. Its name was changed March 17, 1834. It lies on Lake Ontario, e. of the center of the co. A part of Great Solus Bay lies in the s. w. corner. East Bay, in the s., and a part of Port Bay, in the s. e., extend into the town. Its surface is rolling, with a general northern inclination. In the w. and s. w., near Great Solus Bay, are several tracts of swamp lands. The lake shore rises in a series of bluffs, the highest of which—Chimney Bluff—is 175 ft. above the lake, and Bay Bluff 120 ft. Several small streams flow n. through the town, the principal of which is Mudge Creek, which empties into East Bay. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam, intermixed with clay in the s. **North Huron** (p. v.) contains 2 churches, a saw and grist mill, and 40 houses; **South Huron** (Huron p. v.) 1 church, a townhouse, and 20 houses. **Port Glasgow** (p. v.) is a hamlet, at the head of sloop navigation on Great Solus Bay. The first settlement was commenced by Persgrine Fitzhugh and Wm. Helms, and some other families from Md., in 1796.¹⁰ The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1813.¹¹

LYONS—was formed from Solus, March 1, 1811. Arcadia was taken off in 1825. It lies on the s. border of the co., a little e. of the center. Its surface is a moderately rolling region, broken by sand ridges. The Canandaigua Outlet from the s., and Mud Creek from the w., join in the s. part and form Clyde River. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam, with marl up on the creek bottom lands. **Lyons**, (p. v.) on the canal, at the junction of Canandaigua Outlet and Mud Creek, was incorp. April 18, 1854. It contains the co. buildings, 7 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a union school,¹² and several manufactories;¹³ and it is an important r. r. station. Pop. 3,221. **Alloway**, (p. v.) in the s. part, on Canandaigua Outlet, contains a church, a grist-mill, and 30 houses. The first settlement was commenced in 1789, by Nicholas and Wm. Stansell and John Featherly.¹⁴ They settled, with their families, (12 persons in all,) a half mile s. of the

¹ John Granby and — Wellman settled near the center, as early as 1803; Ernest Hubbard and Abijah Moore, in 1805; Capt. Willis, Wm. Hildett, Henry Bunnell, Aaron Hoppin, Mrs. Bance, and Morris Crow, previous to 1807; and Seth Crow and Roger Olmsted, in 1808. The first birth was a child of — Wiggins; the first death was that of Jedediah Wheeler, in April, 1811. — Violes built the first saw-mill, at the center.

² There are 7 churches in town; 2 M. E., 2 Christian, Bap. Cong., and 2d Adv.

³ This was Township No. 27 of the Military Tract, and received its name from having been appropriated to the Medical Department.

⁴ Named by Wm. McNab, agent of the Hornby Estate, Gen. v.

⁵ This location was originally called "*Black House*," from a black-house built here by Indian traders at an early day. It was used during the Revolution by forces as a "station" in smuggling goods from Canandaigua to Solus Bay. It was burned previous to 1800. The village was first called "*Favorville*," from Henrietta Laura, Countess of Bath, daughter and heiress of Sir Wm. Pulteney. Its name was changed to Clyde in 1818.

⁶ It is a union school, formed from Districts 11 and 17. Inorp. April 24, 1834, with special privileges. This was one of the earliest union schools in Western New York. The school employs 6 teachers.

⁷ 2 large distilleries, 2 steam flouring mills, 2 steam sawmills, 2 furnaces, and shops for manufacturing agricultural implements, a large coverage, 1 brewery, 2 malt houses, and a tannery.

⁸ Among the other early settlers were Nicholas King, David Godfrey, and Isaac Mills, with their families, from Orange co., N. Y., on lot 70, in the s. w. part of the town, in 1801; — Cragher, from Md., Elias Austin, — Payne, and Capt. John

Sherman, in 1804. The first birth was that of Isaac Godfrey, in Feb. 1802; the first death, that of David Godfrey, a young boy, killed, Oct. 13, 1801. The first marriage was that of J. J. Reynolds and Polly Mills, in 1800; James B. West kept the first store; Maj. Fred. A. De Zeng built the first saw and grist mill, in 1818.

⁹ There are 9 churches in town; 2 M. E., 2 Bap., Presb., P. E. C., Germ. Meth., Friends, and U. C.

¹⁰ Among the other early settlers were Dr. Zenos Hyde, — Kin v. and several families from Mass. and Conn., in 1787; Josiah Upton, in 1805, and Norman Sheldon in 1810. The first birth was that of a child of Dr. Hyde; and the first death, that of Mrs. Hale, in 1800. Gardner Mudge taught the first school, in 1812; Norman Sheldon kept the first store, in 1813; James Mudge kept the first store; and Eldon Spencer built the first saw and grist mill, in 1819.

¹¹ There are 3 churches in town; M. E., Meth. Prot., and Presb.

¹² The Lyons Union School was among the first of the kind established in the State. It employs 12 teachers and has 891,500 pupils.

¹³ Among the other extensive manufactories of the town, are principally paper-mills, a turn-out, machine, and agricultural implement shops, a pottery, a tannery, a saw-mill, a cooper's, a blacksmith, a tin-shop, a mill factory, and a manufactory of iron articles. At an expense of \$100,000 of paper-mill alone, paid for, principally in the form of the wharf amount in the U. S. — *Trav. Rep.*, p. 37, p. 37.

¹⁴ John Buzs, Richard Jones, Geo. Carr, Wm. Giddens, and John Perrine were early settlers. The first marriage was that of Jas.

present village of Lyons. They were piloted up the Mohawk, (where they had previously settled,) and by the usual water route, by Wemple, an Indian trader. Charles Williamson, agent of the Pulteney Estate, commenced a settlement at Lyons Village in 1794, through Charles Cameron, his local agent. Jas. Otto came in 1796. In 1798, Judge Evert Van Winkle and 40 others came in, from N. J. and Md.; and in 1801, Judge Daniel Dorsey and family, from Md. Judge Dorsey had previously purchased of Mr. Williamson nearly 1,000 acres in the immediate vicinity of the village. Rev. John Cole (Meth.) was the first local preacher.¹

MACEDON—was formed from Palmyra, Jan. 29, 1823. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is rolling and irregular. The valley of Mud Creek extends e. through the s. part. It is drained by Mud and Red Creeks and their tributaries. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam upon a limestone formation. **Macedon**, (p. v.), a canal village, was incorp. Nov. 1856. It contains 2 churches, a saw and grist mill, furnace, and machine shop, and about 500 inhabitants. **Macedon Center** (p. v.) is incorp., and contains 3 churches, the Macedon Academy, and 20 houses. The first settlement was made as early as 1789, by Webb Harwood and Ebenezer Reed.² The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1800.³

MARION—was formed from Williamson, as "*Winchester*," April 18, 1825. Its name was changed April 15, 1826. It is an interior town, lying w. of the center of the co. Its surface is broken by sandy hills and gravelly ridges; the Niagara limestone crops out in the s. part. It is drained by East Red Creek, which flows s. into Mud Creek. The soil is a gravelly, calcareous loam, and drift. Limestone is quarried in the s. part, for building purposes and public works. Near Marion Village is a sulphur spring. **Marion**, (p. v.) in the s. part, contains 4 churches, the Marion Collegiate Institute, a furnace and machine shop, a fanning mill factory, and 390 inhabitants. The first settlement was commenced in 1796, by Daniel Lovell.⁴ The first church (Presb.) was organized Nov. 1, 1808.⁵

ONTARIO—was formed from Williamson, as "*Freetown*," March 27, 1807. Its name was changed Feb. 12, 1808. Walworth was taken off in 1829. It is the n. w. corner town of the co., Lake Ontario forming its n. boundary. Its surface is mostly level, with a general inclination toward the lake. It is drained by several streams running n. to the lake, the principal of which are Bear, Deer, and Davis Creeks. The soil is a sandy, gravelly loam, with drift and muck n. of the ridge. Between the lake shore and the ridge road are extensive marshes, heavily timbered. Iron ore, in the form of red oxide, is found in large quantities in the Clinton group, extending e. and w. through the center of the town. Salt was formerly manufactured to some extent. **Ontario**, (p. v.) in the s. e. part, contains a church, steam sawmill, furnace, and 25 houses; **Ontario Center**, 2 mi. w., a church and 20 houses; **Furnace Village**, near the center, a furnace⁶ and 16 houses. **New Boston**, on the lake shore, is a hamlet. The first settlement was commenced by Freeman Hopkins, from Mass., in 1806.⁷ The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1811,⁸ by Elder Lyon.

PALMYRA—was formed in Jan. 1789. Macedon was taken off in 1823. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the center. Its surface is undulating. Mud Creek flows e. through the town, s. of the center. Its tributaries are East and West Red Creeks and several small streams. The soil is a calcareous loam, with marl on the creek bottoms, and drift, sand, and gravel on the hills. **Palmyra**, (p. v.) in the s. w. part, was incorp. April 9, 1819. It is an important canal village, and is a station on the N. Y. C. R. R. It contains 5 churches, the Palmyra Union School,⁹

otto and a daughter of Capt. John Dunn. John Biggs kept the first inn, in 1791; Judge Daniel Dorsey, the first store; Henry Tower, agent of Mr. Williamson, built the first mills, at Alloway, in 1796; and Dorsey & Milton, the first carding and cloth dressing mill, in 1807.

¹ There are 8 churches in town; 2 M. E., Presb., Prot. E., Bap., Evan. Luth., Germ. Evan. Ref., and R. C.

² Israel Delano, from Mass., and David Comstock, settled in the s. part, and Durin Comstock and Jerome Smith in the central part, in 1790. Jacob Gannett, John Gibson, Barnabas Brown, Almer Hill, Adam Kingman, — Spear, Jonathan Warren, Constant Southard, — Reed, Packard Barney, and Philip Woods, from Mass., in 1791. A number of Friends came in 1800 from Penn. and Mass. The first child born was Enoch Gannett, in 1791; the first death was that of David White. Barnabas Reed taught the first school; Wm. Porter kept the first inn, and Jacob Gannett built the first mill.

³ There are 5 churches in town; 2 Friends, Bap., M. E., and R. C.

⁴ — Blakesley and Ezra Phelps settled in 1796, David and Isaac Swezey in 1797, and Wm. B. Cogswell, from R. I., in March, 1798. The first birth was in the family of David Lovell; the first

death, that of — Phelps, in 1800. Widow Giles kept the first inn, in 1793; and — built the first gristmill, in 1801.

⁵ There are 4 churches in town; Cong., M. E., Bap., and Christian.

⁶ The "Wayne Co. Iron Co." manufacture about 6 tons of pig iron per day, from ore dug in town.

⁷ Among the early settlers were Peter Thatcher and Harry Leavins, who settled on the lake shore, and Noah Fuller, in 1804; Willard Church, Isaac Simmons, John Case, Wm. Middleton, Jared Putnam, David Jennings, and Amos Thayer, from Conn., in 1810. In the s. part settlement commenced in 1808. Daniel Inman settled at the Corners in 1809; John Edmunds, Saml. Subin, Abraham Smith, Wm. Billings, Lewis James, and Geo. Sawyer, near the same place, soon after. Alfred Town, Nathaniel Grant, and Wm. Greenwood located at West Corners. The first child born was Melissa Hopkins, May 7, 1806. Daniel Inman kept the first inn, in 1811, and Freeman Hopkins built the first sawmill.

⁸ There are 1 churches in town; 2 M. E., Presb., and Bap.

⁹ Incorp. in 1818. Employs 10 teachers and averages about 500 pupils.

a bank, 2 printing offices, and a number of manufactories.¹ Pop. 2,310. **East Palmyra**, (p. v.) a canal and r. r. station, in the e. part, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, and 20 houses. The first settlement was made by John Swift, in 1789 or '90.² In the winter of 1788-89, John Swift and Col. John Jenkins purchased Tp. 12, R. 2, now Palmyra, and commenced the survey of it in March. During the summer, John Swift moved into the town, and erected a log house and storehouse a little s. of the lower end of Main St., Palmyra. Before the close of the year 1789, Webb Harwood and family, Noah Porter, Jonathan Warner, and Bennett Bates, from Mass., came in. Mr. Harwood settled a little w. of the village. David White and family came in in 1790. The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1797; Rev. Eleazar Fairbanks was the first pastor.³ Joseph Smith, the father of the prophet, settled a little s. of Palmyra Village in 1819. The plates of the Mormon Bible were said to have been dug up on a hillside in Manchester, Ontario co., a little s. of the Palmyra line. The Smiths were money diggers, and had previously been digging in this locality for gold. The book was printed at the office of the Wayne Sentinel, Martin Harris, a convert, mortgaging his farm to defray the expense.

ROSE⁴—was formed from Wolecott, Feb. 5, 1826. It lies in the interior, of the co., e. of the center. Its surface is mostly undulating or level, with drift ridges in the s. e. Several small tracts of swamp land lie in different parts of the town. The streams are small; Mudge, Sherman, and Thomas Creeks are the principal. The soil is a gravelly loam, intermixed with clay on the elevations and with muck on the lowlands. The highest point is 140 ft. above Lake Ontario. Limestone approaches the surface in the s. part, and has been quarried to some extent for lime and for building purposes. **Rose Valley**, (Rose p. o.) near the center, contains 3 churches, a steam sawmill, and tannery. Pop. 218. **Wayne Center**, in the w. part, contains 20 houses; **Glenmark Falls**,⁵ in the s. part, contains 2 gristmills, 2 sawmills, and 10 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1805, by Caleb Melvin and Alphens Harman.⁶ The first church (M. E.) was organized in 1824.

SAVANNAH⁷—was formed from Galen, Nov. 21, 1821. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is broken by drift ridges in the s., and is low and marshy in the s.; about one-third of the s. part is a woodland marsh, known as Crusoe Island. Seneca River forms the s. part of the e. boundary. Crusoe Lake is a small, shallow body of water near the center; its outlet, Crusoe Creek, flows into Seneca River. The soil in the s. is a sandy and gravelly loam, and in the s. it is principally composed of muck and shell marl.⁹ A tract of about 1,900 acres in the s. e. part is an open marsh, producing coarse grass. **Savannah**, (p. v.) near the center, is a station upon the N. Y. C. R. R., and contains 20 houses. The first settlement was made by Elias Converse and Joseph Mozier, in 1812.¹⁰ The first preacher was Rev. — Wiers, (Bap.) There is no church in town.

SODUS¹¹—was formed in Jan. 1789. Williamson was taken off in 1802, and Lyons in 1811. It is the central town on the s. border of the co., and is bounded s. by Lake Ontario. A part of Great Sodus Bay lies in the s. e. corner. Its surface in the s. part is mostly level, with a gentle inclination toward the lake. A ridge 140 to 190 ft. higher than the surface of the lake passes through near the center; and s. of this the surface is broken by several ridges extending s. and s. e. The lake shore varies in height from a low swamp to bluffs 70 ft. high. Second and Salmon Creeks are the principal streams. The soil in the s. part is a clay and sandy loam, and in the s. gravelly loam. The manufacture of lime is extensively carried on in the s. part; and red sandstone is quarried in the s. w. Red oxid of iron (argillaceous ore) is found 2 mi. w. of Sodus Point. Salt was manufactured in 1831

¹ A machine shop and manufactory of agricultural implements, 2 breweries, a scale manufactory, distillery, tobacco manufactory, and gas works. About 2 mi. S. E. of the village is an extensive open coal dig manufactory.

² The settlers that followed in 1790-91-92, as near as can be ascertained, were Lemuel Spear, David Jackways, James Galloway, Jonathan Willet, the Matthews, Gideon Durbin, Sr., and his sons, — Gideon, Edward, Job, Parker, Stephen, and Lemuel, — Euse Spangler, Win. James, and Thos. Rogers, John Ems- B., Nathan Harris, David Wilcox, Joel Foster, Abraham Foster, Elias Reeves, and Luther Sanford. In 1777 the Long Island Co., through Elias Reeves, A. Foster, Win. Hopkins, and Luther Sanford, purchased 400 acres near East Palmyra, of 2 lots for a road, and the balance of harvest 1804 for 25 cts. per bushel. The first birth was that of a child of Webb Harwood in 1782; the first marriage that of Wm. Wilcox and Ruth Burser, and the first death that of David White. — In Sodus Bay, onight the first school, in 1791. Dr. A. J. Easton kept the first inn, at Summit Hill, the first store at an early day. — Jonah Howell built the first mill, 1 mi. E. of the Village.

³ The census reports 10 churches in town; 2 Presb., 2 M. E., Prof. E., Bap., Christian, Conga, Friends, and R. C.

⁴ Formed from Robert L. R. S. 1821, 190 sq. v. c.

⁵ There is a fall at this place of 41 ft. in a creek of 12 ft.

⁶ Among the other early settlers were Milton's, February, — Crafts, John Sherman, Joel Bell, Sr., 1790, Samuel, Arthur, Shepard, Chas. Thomas, — Daniel, and — Base, 1791. The first birth was that of a child of Mr. Wilcox's, on July 25, 1787; first marriage, that of H. Converse and Elizabeth Durbin, in Jan. 1813; and the first death, child of Harvey, 1811, in 1812; Sally Bush, 1809; H. Foster, 1809; 1810; 1811; and Oliver Webb, 1809; built the first sawmill, in 1812.

⁷ There is a fall in this place of 41 ft. in a creek of 12 ft.

⁸ Formed from the eastern part of the —

⁹ The founder, said W. L. Foster, was a Frenchman, who lived in the Seneca Valley, and who had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was a native of N. Y. The first marriage was that of G. L. Foster and Sarah, and the first death, that of G. L. Foster, in 1817.

¹⁰ Founded by the Farmers' Assn., in 1802, by using silvery water.

and '32. **Sodus** (p. v.) contains 3 churches, the Sodus Academy, and about 300 inhabitants. **Sodus Point**, (p. v.), on the lake, w. of the entrance to the bay, is a U. S. port of entry in the Genesee District. It has a lighthouse, a church, a steam sawmill, and about 200 inhabitants. **Sodus Center** (p. v.) contains a church, foundery, carding mill, grist and saw mill, and 40 houses: **Afton** (p. v.) a church and 30 houses: **South Sodus** (p. v.) a church and 30 houses; and **Joy** (p. v.) a church, shingle factory, and 30 houses. The first settlement was made in 1794, under the auspices of Charles Williamson, agent of the Pulteney Estate.¹ Mr. Williamson caused a road to be cut through from Palmyra to Sodus Point in the spring of 1794. During the summer the town was surveyed, an extensive city plan laid out between Salmon Creek and the Point, and within two years mills were erected on Salmon Creek. A tavern was built at an expense of \$5,000, a pleasure yacht was placed upon the bay; and in roads, surveys, buildings, &c., over \$20,000 was expended. Thos. Little and — Moffat were the local agents of Mr. Williamson. Of all those connected with these premature improvements, but few remained after they were completed. Elijah Brown was an early settler, 4 mi. w. of the Point, and Amos Richards, 7 mi. w. Ammi Ellsworth came from Conn. in 1801, and settled near the Point. Dr. Wm. Nixon Loomis settled at the Point. He built mills and a forge. A daughter of his is Mrs. Elizabeth Ellet, author of the "Women of the Revolution," and "Domestic History of the Revolution." Col. Peregrine Fitzhugh came from Md. in 1803, with his family and slaves,—over 40 persons in all. Dr. Thos. G. Lawson, an Englishman, settled 1 mi. from the Point, in 1803. After expending considerable money in attempting to form a settlement, he abandoned the enterprise in 1805. In 1799, besides those already mentioned, there were 25 families in town on roads leading to Palmyra and Lyons. The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1805; Elder Seba Norton was the first settled minister.²

WALWORTH³—was formed from Ontario, April 20, 1829. It is the central town on the w. border of the co. Its surface is a high, rolling upland, the ridges being the most elevated land in the co. The Niagara limestone crops out in the n. part, marking its course by a hard, stony surface some rods in width. It is drained s. by several small streams, and s. e. by tributaries of Red Creek. The soil is a rich, sandy loam. **Walworth**, (p. v.) near the s. e. corner, contains 3 churches, the Walworth Academy, and 230 inhabitants. In the immediate vicinity is an extensive nursery.⁴ **West Walworth**, (p. v.), in the s. w. part, contains a church and 115 inhabitants. The first settlement was begun about 1800.⁵ The first church (M. E.) was organized previous to 1809.⁶

WILLIAMSON⁷—was formed from Sodus, Feb. 20, 1802. Ontario was taken off in 1807, and Marion in 1825. It lies on the n. border of the co., w. of the center, Lake Ontario forming its n. boundary. Its surface is level in the n., with a gentle inclination toward the lake. In the s. it rises into low ridges. It is drained by a few small streams that flow n. into Lake Ontario. The soil is a sandy, gravelly loam, mixed with clay near the lake shore. **Pultneyville**,⁸ (p. v.) on the lake shore, a U. S. port of entry in the Genesee District, contains a church, gristmills, a steam sawmill, and about 450 inhabitants: **Williamson**, (p. v.) s. of the center, contains 2 churches, a steam flouring mill, and about 300 inhabitants; **East Williamson** contains 2 churches and 20 houses. The first settlement was made in 1803, by Wm. Waters.⁹ The census reports 8 churches in town.¹⁰

WOLCOTT¹¹—was formed from Junius, (Seneca co.,) March 24, 1807. Butler, Huron, and Rose were taken off in 1826. It is the n. e. corner town of the co., Lake Ontario forming its n.

¹ Moses and James Still kept the first inn, at Sodus Point, in the building erected for that purpose by Mr. Williamson. On the evening of June 13, 1813, a party of about 100 English landed at Sodus Point in boats, from the fleet of Sir Jas. Yeo, for the purpose of seizing and destroying what public stores they could find. They were opposed by about 40 Americans, under Capt. Hull, of Lyons. After the first fire the Americans retreated. The enemy burned 5 houses, and the old Williamson Hotel, owned by Capt. Wm. Wickham. The public flour had been secreted in a ravine, and remained undiscovered. The next day a gundart proceeded up the lake to Nicholas Point and burned a war-house. The British had 2 killed, and the Americans 1 killed and 1 mortally wounded. The total amount of property destroyed amounted to about \$25,000.

² The census reports 11 churches in town; 4 M. E., 2 Prot. E., 2 Presb., Bap., Christian, Cong.

³ Named from Chancellor Walworth.

⁴ This nursery—established in 1840—occupies 75 acres, and produces annually 200,000 trees, mostly sent to New England, N. J., Md., and Va.

⁵ Among the other early settlers were George Millet, in 1802, Daniel Douglass and George Randolph, at West Walworth, Dr. Hurlbut Cuttenden, in 1804, Deacon Gleason Hassett, James and Jonathan Hill, Capt. Gilbert, — Huckleby, and John and

Marshall Chamberlain. The first death was that of — Green, killed by the fall of a tree, in 1806. The first store was kept by Thomas F. Kempshall.

⁶ There are 5 churches in town; 2 Bap., M. E., Cong., and F. W. Bap.

⁷ Named from Charles Williamson, the first agent of the Pulteney Estate.

⁸ Named from Sir Wm. Pulteney. On the morning of June 13, 1813, Gen. Sir James Yeo, with a British force, made a descent upon this place. Gen. J. Swift, who commanded the Americans, surrendered, with the stipulation that private property and persons should be respected. Most of the U. S. stores had been previously removed to a place of safety. The British had 2 killed and 3 wounded.

⁹ Capt. Sam'l Throop, Jeremiah Selby, John Holmes, and Alpheus Curtis, came in 1806, Maj. Wm. Rogers in 1807, and Dan'l Poppins, Timothy Smith. — Denning, Andrew Connell, Sam'l LeYard, and Jacob W. Hallert, soon after. The first child born was H. N. Throop, in Nov. 1807. Major Rogers kept the first inn, in 1807; Jos. Colt, the first store. Capt. Sam'l Throop and Jeremiah Selby built the first saw and grist mill.

¹⁰ 2 Presb., M. E., Wes. Meth., Bap., Cong., Ref. Prot. D., and Union.

¹¹ Named from Gov. Oliver Wolcott, of Conn.

boundary. Its surface is undulating, with a general inclination toward the lake. In several localities are tracts of low marsh land. The streams are Wolcott and Big and Little Red Creeks, and several smaller streams, which flow N. into Lake Ontario. A part of Port Bay, in the S. W., Blind Sodus Bay,¹ in the S. E., and two smaller bays, extend inland from the lake. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam. Iron ore is found in the S. E. part. **Wolcott**, (p. v.) near the S. W. corner, was incorp. Feb. 24, 1852. It contains 4 churches, an academy,² 2 flouring mills, 2 sawmills, a furnace and agricultural machine shop, carding machine, and carpet and coverlet factory. Pop. 600. **Red Creek**, (p. v.) in the S. E. part, is incorp., and contains 3 churches, the Red Creek Union Academy, 2 gristmills, 3 sawmills, a woolen factory, furnace, and tannery. Pop. in 1850, 597. **Furnace Village**,³ in the W. part, contains a furnace, sawmill, and 12 houses. The first settlement was by Jonathan Melvin, sen., on Lot 50, in 1805.⁴ The first settled minister was Daniel S. Buttrick.⁵

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Wayne County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.				SCHOOLS.		
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	No. of Teachers.	Children in School.
Albion.....	24,559	5,967	\$1,421,601	\$101,728	\$1,523,329	2,832	2,684	987	1,102	796	24	1,094
Butler.....	15,316	6,920	580,494	218,509	800,003	1,126	1,099	414	438	360	12	815
Galen.....	24,904	10,925	1,381,203	267,478	1,718,671	2,706	2,475	924	955	400	18	1,800
Hiram.....	12,227	7,692	375,999	51,144	427,143	985	806	326	324	315	12	777
Lyons.....	15,917	5,290	1,355,351	213,950	1,569,301	2,604	2,601	874	978	676	13	1,810
Macedon.....	18,974	4,389	951,179	121,670	1,072,849	1,249	1,185	453	493	366	14	874
Marion.....	14,924	3,698	488,585	71,612	560,197	965	952	382	419	366	11	756
Ontario.....	19,883	3,978	464,509	7,588	472,097	1,222	1,101	451	466	371	11	943
Palmira.....	17,099	4,292	1,199,524	195,000	1,394,524	2,062	2,053	713	816	527	14	1,319
Rose.....	16,275	8,577	457,597	35,911	493,508	1,184	1,030	395	419	329	12	791
Savannah.....	11,250	7,967	455,392	8,600	464,002	951	811	344	346	242	13	719
Sodus.....	29,963	11,977	1,087,811	116,089	1,203,900	2,333	2,267	908	932	777	25	1,880
Walworth.....	16,874	4,405	578,412	82,470	660,882	991	973	390	417	347	11	791
Williamson.....	14,796	5,802	341,248	69,632	410,880	1,361	1,251	495	529	428	14	791
Wolcott.....	12,995	8,710	547,749	53,969	601,718	1,335	1,478	593	600	484	16	1,224
Total.....	274,451	102,902	12,308,024	1,364,222	13,672,246	23,994	22,756	8,708	9,376	6,844	219	17,222

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.						AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Winters.	Wheat.	Spring.	Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese.	Ducks, Chickens, &c. in Flocks.
Albion.....	1,433	17,149	1,491	16,821	2,788	44,032	180,009	4,590	25,876	38,424	149,064	6,331	8,601	17,000
Butler.....	181	17,966	1,624	4,898	1,447	16,162	14,931	3,337	17,906	31,981	97,771	10,112	17,000	17,000
Galen.....	1,373	1,961	1,649	8,814	4,498	21,478	190,092	8,806	19,746	49,888	146,788	39,778	1,251	1,251
Hiram.....	712	1,661	675	3,719	1,438	10,557	113,036	1,916	16,896	29,504	29,880	14,814	1,310	1,310
Lyons.....	1,320	1,322	1,610	7,722	2,496	27,373	137,522	3,120	17,473	31,326	84,372	41,808	1,000	1,000
Macedon.....	909	1,329	933	10,288	1,921	25,587	119,893	3,163	16,777	27,949	75,042	39,000	1,700	1,700
Marion.....	846	1,984	974	3,763	1,632	12,473	108,741	2,682	15,710	31,661	96,400	18,721	1,700	1,700
Ontario.....	886	1,201	923	4,929	1,286	36,410	83,692	2,685	17,272	17,431	86,176	17,000	1,000	1,000
Palmira.....	859	1,506	1,133	7,954	1,990	31,073	112,236	3,743	16,791	33,113	105,511	14,816	1,500	1,500
Rose.....	754	1,286	871	3,727	1,241	9,778	94,260	1,721	12,246	28,000	66,300	7,000	1,500	1,500
Savannah.....	675	1,318	761	4,947	1,335	13,925	113,854	1,004	11,576	14,497	49,216	22,000	1,500	1,500
Sodus.....	1,616	2,916	1,846	15,625	3,119	25,296	267,387	5,072	26,847	50,448	177,409	9,000	779	779
Walworth.....	877	1,148	878	6,845	1,944	12,500	113,794	2,286	19,000	21,179	18,464	1,444	1,500	1,500
Williamson.....	994	1,278	1,037	7,509	1,519	8,863	95,427	2,943	12,513	32,792	91,822	21,471	1,500	1,500
Wolcott.....	673	1,327	882	4,206	1,692	9,163	112,759	1,713	10,831	17,106	74,188	2,242	1,500	1,500
Total.....	14,928	21,695	16,769	104,845	29,799	289,734	1,918,572	45,271	261,466	699,260	1,460,980	166,761	17,000	17,000

¹ Named from the sandbar which stretches across its mouth from the W. shore.
² The Leavenworth Institute, incorp. in 1859; named from Isaac Leavenworth, who contributed one-half the total cost.
³ Wolcott Furnace manufactures about 450 tons of pig iron per annum from one dug in the S. E. part of the town.
⁴ Among the other early settlers were Adonah Church, from Mass., in 1806; Osgood Church and family, in 1807; Dea. Knapp

and Lambert Woodruff, in the vicinity of Red Creek; N. Ash Child, in 1811; and Jacob Snyder, with his family, in 1816, in 1818. The first death was that of a son of George Salmon Obeliah Adams kept the first mill, and N. Ash Child built the first saw and grist mill, in 1814.
⁵ There are 5 churches in Wolcott; 2 M. E., 2 Bapt., 2 Presb., E. W. Bapt., and Meth. Prot.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.



This county, constituting one of the original divisions of the State under the English rule, soon after the first conquest, was organized Nov. 1, 1683, with its present limits. It lies upon the E. bank of the Hudson, in the s. e. part of the State, and is bounded on the E. by Conn. and on the s. by Long Island Sound. It is centrally distant 105 mi. from Albany, and contains 525 sq. mi. The surface consists of several ridges of hills parallel to the river and separated by wide valleys. The hills are in two general ranges, the first extending along the river and the second along the Conn. line. They are subdivided into a great number of minor ridges and hills, all extending N. and S. The highest summits are 600 to 1,000 ft. above tide. The valleys, extending N. and S., are continu-

ous, affording ample opportunity for the construction of roads and railroads; and they are generally bordered by gradually sloping hillsides.¹ In some localities the hills are abrupt and rocky. The principal streams are Peekskill Creek, Farnace Brook, Croton, Pocantico, and Neperhan Rivers, and Tibbetts Brook, tributaries of the Hudson; Bronx River, Westchester and Hutchinsons Creeks, Mamaroneck and Byram Rivers, flowing into Long Island Sound; Maharness and Stamford Mill Rivers, flowing E. into Conn.; and Musecot Creek, Plum Brook, and Tificus, Cross, and Kisko Rivers, tributaries of the Croton. The lakes are small bodies of water scattered through the hilly portions. The s. e. portion of the co., along the Sound, is deeply indented with bays and estuaries, which in some places are bordered by extensive marshes. Most of the streams which flow into the Sound afford, by the reflux of the tide, an intermitting hydraulic power, which is employed in several places.

The rocks of the co. consist principally of granite and gneiss, of many dissimilar varieties, and of white crystalline limestone. These rocks crop out upon the declivities and summits of most of the hills, affording an abundance of the best kind of building stone. The marble quarries at Sing Sing and other places are extensively wrought, their products affording one of the most valuable exports of the co. Traces of various kinds of ore have been discovered; but all search for profitable metallic veins has proved unsuccessful. Several mineral springs are found in different sections, the principal of which is the Chappaqua Spring, 3 mi. E. of Sing Sing. It emits sulphuretted hydrogen and is said to possess useful medicinal properties. The soil, derived principally from the disintegration of the primitive rocks, is light, sandy, and, naturally, only moderately productive; but, by a continued process of scientific culture, it has been rendered very fertile. Upon the Hudson and the Sound and in various other localities are drift deposits and alluvium, furnishing a much more productive soil. The people are principally engaged in gardening and fruit raising, fattening cattle, and supplying milk for the New York market. Bricks in immense quantities are manufactured along the Hudson for exportation. Other manufactures are largely carried on in the villages adjacent to New York.

This co. is distinguished for beautiful and picturesque scenery, noticeable in nearly every part. The highlands that border upon the Hudson afford an extended view of that river, the Palisades, and of the hilly country of Rockland and Orange. Along the s. e. border fine views are obtained of the Sound, the numerous green islands along the coast, and the adjacent shores of Long Island. In the interior the landscape is agreeably diversified by hills, dales, and clear, running streams. Many wealthy inhabitants of New York have erected beautiful villas and country residences upon the finest sites; and the hills of the co. are now studded with these splendid specimens of architectural art.

In the vicinity of New York are numerous small villages inhabited by mechanics and working men doing business in the city. These people go back and forth daily on the lines of railroad, or by steamboat, living in the country for the sake of economy. A considerable amount of manufactures is carried on at these suburban villages. A large transient population, mostly from New York, make this co. their residence during the summer months.

¹ The roads that cross the co. E. and W. are a constant succession of ascents and descents, while those extending N. and S. through the valleys are nearly level.

The co. is a half-shire, the co. buildings being located respectively at Bedford and White Plains.¹ The courthouse at Bedford is a wooden structure; and attached to it is a jail for the temporary confinement of prisoners. The co. buildings at White Plains are of granite, and are the most commodious and costly buildings of the kind in the State.²

The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 173 acres in Mount Pleasant, 5 mi. s. of White Plains. The average number of inmates is 225, supported at a weekly cost of 68½ cts. each. The farm yields a revenue of \$2,500. A school is kept throughout the year. The buildings are of stone; and the whole establishment seems to be well arranged.

The Hudson River R. R. extends along the river banks through Yonkers, Greenburgh, Mount Pleasant, Ossining, and Cortlandt. The Harlem R. R. extends s. through the central part of the co., extending through Morrisania, West Farms, Yonkers, East Chester, Searsville, Crotonburgh, White Plains, Mount Pleasant, New Castle, Bedford, Lewisboro, and North Salem. The New York & New Haven R. R. extends from the Harlem R. R. at East Chester r. th. to South Plainfield, New Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Harrison, and Rye. A branch road extends from the Harlem R. R. at Morrisania s. e. about 2 mi. to Port Morris. The other principal public work in the co. is the Croton dam and the great aqueduct which supplies the city of New York with water. Lines of steamers ply between New York and the various ports along the Hudson and East Rivers, affording cheap and easy means of communication with the great city.

Five newspapers are now published in the co.³

When first known to the whites, this co. was occupied by the Mohegans, who were divided into several bands or clans with distinctive names.⁴ They paid tribute to the Five Nations, and were known in early documents as "River Indians."

¹ At the organization of the co. in 1783, the courts were established at Westchester, and were continued there until 1796. A court of sessions was held at East Chester for some time. By an act of Dec. 16, 1788, the justices and supervisors were directed to select a new site for a courthouse, which was located at White Plains; and in that year, 1790, and 1792, 42,000 were voted to erect and finish it. It was used until 1776, when it was burned. By an act of May 1, 1789, \$1,800 were appropriated for the erection of a courthouse at White Plains, and another at Bedford, under the superintendence of Stephen Ward, Ebenezer Lockwood, Jonathan G. Tompkins, Ebenezer Purdy, Thos. Thomas, Richard Hurdell, and Richard Sacket, jr. Prisoners had previously been confined in the New York jail, and courts held at a time been held in the Protestant church at Bedford. Both buildings thus erected are still standing, and owned by the co. A clerk's office was built at White Plains, in 1820, adjacent to the courthouse, in the old part of the village. The Provincial Convention held its sessions a few days in July, 1776, at the courthouse in White Plains; and in front of it the Declaration of Independence was publicly read upon its receipt by that body. The building, and what remained of the village, were wantonly burned by a New England major on the night of Nov. 5, 1776.

² An act passed March 30, 1856, authorized the county treasurer to loan \$2,000 for the erection of a new county seat, jail, clerk's office, and surrogate's office, upon a site in White Plains, to be selected by the supervisors, and under a committee to be appointed by them. The present buildings were erected in 1856-57, under the superintendence of Abraham Hurdell, States Barton, Wm. Marshall, Jr., David Hunt, and Geo. C. Lamb, at a cost of \$120,000. They are built of granite quarried near the village, and contain buildings connected by corridors. The front part is devoted to the records of the clerk and surrogate, is fireproof throughout, and its spacious rooms are furnished with iron cases for books and papers. The records have been recently bound, and put in ample order for preservation. The middle portion is devoted to court and jury rooms, sheriff's office and residence, and the rear building is the jail, connected with the court room only by a vestibule. Prisoners may be brought into court without liability to rescue by a crowd. The cells, 36 in number, are built in 2 to 3 in a central block.

³ By an act of April 16, 1858, the office of Registrar of Deeds was created, to be filled by election triennially. The act took effect Jan. 1, 1859.

⁴ *The Seneca Museum* was published by Milton F. Cushing in 1810.

The Westchester Gazette was published at Peekskill by Robert Cramb (about 1810). It was afterward changed to

The White and Putnam Gazette. Several changes of proprietors and perhaps of names occurred when in 1822 it became

The Westchester and Putnam Standard, and was published a short time by Dr. Brewer. It was afterward published about 2 years by Samuel Marks, as

The Standard. It then passed into the hands of Samuel Marks, who continued it as

The Westchester and Putnam Republican. In 1844 it was sold to Wm. Richards, who changed its name to

The Peekskill Republican. In 1842-43, J. J. Chambers became proprietor, and in 1857 the paper was removed to Sing Sing, where it is now published as

The Republican by J. H. Platt, J. J. Chambers, & Co. *The White Plains Patriot* was published at White Plains in 1822. It was discontinued in 1842 by ———.

The White and Putnam Gazette was published at Putnam Sing Sing in 1817. It was discontinued in 1818.

The White and Putnam Gazette, by Charles B. Russell, was discontinued in 1826, and the publication has since been continued by ———.

The White Plains Spy was commenced at White Plains in 1852 by ———. It was continued by Wm. R. Compher, S. G. Arnold, John W. Bell, & others, until 1848, when it was discontinued.

The Hudson River Chronicle was commenced at Sing Sing in 1852, by Wm. C. B. Russell, and discontinued in 1857.

The Putnam Standard, a weekly paper, was published by ——— until 1845.

The Eastern State Journal was commenced at White Plains in 1845, by Edmond & Samuel Marks, and discontinued.

The White and Putnam Standard was published at Peekskill in 1838— by Barbey A. Thomas, and discontinued by Samuel Marks, and was afterward continued.

It was revived by Dr. K. Brewer, and discontinued after it passed into the hands of Wm. Richards, who discontinued it a short time, when it fell into the hands of a proprietor, and changed its name to

The Hudson Eagle. In 1850, J. W. S. Richards, the proprietor, died, and in May of the same year it was sold into the hands of Dr. Frederick Hurdell, who changed its name to

The Highland Democrat, and since that time has been published by ———.

The White Plains Patriot was commenced at Mount Pleasant in 1840, by Stephen Angell, and is an American paper, and has since continued about 1850.

The White and Putnam Gazette was published at Putnam in 1850 by James Stillman.

The Plain Dealer was named after Bedford, and published to Glen Cove.

The White Plains was published at Mount Pleasant in 1850 to 1852, by J. J. Platt, & Co.

The White and Putnam Gazette was published at Putnam in 1851, and published until 1854 by ———.

The White Plains was commenced at White Plains in 1854, by H. J. Wright, W. P. W. & Co., and discontinued in 1851, and published until 1857, by ———.

The White Plains was commenced at White Plains in 1857, by M. F. Russell, and discontinued in 1858, and the paper was since published at Putnam by ———.

The Youkers Examiner, a weekly paper, was commenced by M. F. Russell, and discontinued in 1857.

The Mount Pleasant Gazette was commenced at Mount Pleasant in 1858, by A. S. Matthews, & P. S. Russell, and discontinued in 1860.

The New York was commenced at Bedford in 1859, and discontinued in 1860, and published at White Plains in 1860, and discontinued in 1861, and published at White Plains in 1861, and discontinued in 1862, and published at White Plains in 1862, and discontinued in 1863, and published at White Plains in 1863, and discontinued in 1864, and published at White Plains in 1864, and discontinued in 1865, and published at White Plains in 1865, and discontinued in 1866, and published at White Plains in 1866, and discontinued in 1867, and published at White Plains in 1867, and discontinued in 1868, and published at White Plains in 1868, and discontinued in 1869, and published at White Plains in 1869, and discontinued in 1870, and published at White Plains in 1870, and discontinued in 1871, and published at White Plains in 1871, and discontinued in 1872, and published at White Plains in 1872, and discontinued in 1873, and published at White Plains in 1873, and discontinued in 1874, and published at 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Settlement began under the Dutch authority, in the southern part, and before the Revolution nearly every part of the co. had been occupied. A large part was embraced by the Cortlandt, Philipsburgh, Pelham, Searsdale, and Fordham Manors.¹ Of these the first sent a representative to the General Assembly, and the second was forfeited by the attainder of its proprietor in the Revolution. The borough of Westchester, including the present towns of Westchester, West Farms, and Morrisania, was also represented by a member, and had a mayor's court. This co. was the scene of many events of great importance in the Revolution, and, from its occupying the middle ground between the opposing armies, was alternately overrun and pillaged by the refugees of both.² The southern part was taxed £2,000, May 6, 1784, to repay Revolutionary expenses.

BEDFORD³—was first formed under Connecticut, in May, 1697. Its rights were confirmed by New York in April, 1704; and it was fully organized as a town March 7, 1788. It is an interior town, lying N. E. of the center of the co. Its surface is elevated and broken by small hills and valleys, and is almost entirely available for agricultural purposes. Croton River forms part of the N. boundary; Mahaness River flows through a small portion of the S. part; and Cross River flows through the N. E. corner. Byram Lake lies on the S. border. The soil is generally a good quality of sandy and gravelly loam, but stony on the hills. **Bedford**, (p. v.), S. E. of the center, is surrounded by hills, one of which on the N. retains its Indian name of "*Aspetong*." The village is a half-shire, and contains a courthouse,⁴ 2 churches, the Bedford Academy, a Female Institute, and 30 houses. **Bedford Station**, (p. o.), on the Harlem R. R., contains 10 houses. **Katonah**, (p. v.), on Cross River, near its junction with the Croton, contains 30 houses. **Mount Kiska**, (p. v.), a station on the Harlem R. R., on the W. border of the town, contains 200 inhabitants. **Whitlockville** is a station on the Harlem R. R. near the N. border. The town was mostly included in a purchase made July 1, 1640, by Nathan Turner, for New Haven, and sold the same year by the latter to Andrew Ward, Robert Coe, and 20 others, for £23. Other Indian purchases were made, the last of which was July 24, 1703.⁵ There are 8 churches in town.⁶

CORTLANDT⁷—was formed March 7, 1788. It lies upon the Hudson, in the N. W. corner of the co. Its surface is broken and hilly. The ranges of hills generally extend N. and S. and are separated by narrow valleys. The declivities are often steep and nearly precipitous. Anthony's Nose,⁸ on the N. line, 1,228 ft. above the river, is the highest land in the co. Although very broken, the surface generally is susceptible of cultivation. The principal streams are Croton River, flowing across the S. part, Furnace Brook, Peekskill Hollow Creek, and Gregory's Brook. The soil is generally a sandy and gravelly loam, with a strip of clay along the river. Among the mountains are found a variety of interesting minerals.⁹ Brick is extensively manufactured.¹⁰

¹ These patents were granted as follows:—

Cortlandt Patent was granted June 17, 1697, to Stophanus Van Cortlandt, with an annual quitrent of 40 shillings. It included the present towns of Cortlandt, Yorktown, Somers, and North Salem.

Philipsburgh Patent was granted June 12, 1703, to Frederick Philips, at an annual quitrent of £4 12s. It included the present towns of Greenburgh, Mount Pleasant, and Ossining.

Pelham Patent was granted Oct. 25, 1687, to John Pell, and included the present town of Pelham and a part of New Rochelle.

Fordham Patent was granted in 1671 to John Archer, and included 1,253 acres in the present town of West Farms.

Searsdale Patent was granted March 21, 1701, to Caleb Heathcote, subject to an annual quitrent of £5. It included the present towns of Searsdale, New Castle, North Castle, and a part of White Plains.

² Two classes of brigands, equally destitute of principle, but possessing attachment to opposite interests, infested the co., committing atrocious crimes without punishment, and often preying upon their nominal friends with as little mercy as upon their avowed enemies. Of these, the "Cowboys" professed Tory sentiments, while the "Skinners" were ostensibly attached to the American cause. The two parties often operated in concert, the Cowboys bringing contraband goods from New York to exchange for the property plundered by the Skinners; and, when a pretext was necessary, a skirmish would occur, and the goods from the enemy would be quietly borne away, as if lawfully captured.—*Hydon's Westchester*, I, p. 211.

³ Named from Bedfordshire, England, whence many of the early settlers came. It formed part of the territory known as Ripponwains. Privilege of plantation was granted under the present name by a court of election held at Hartford, Conn., May 11, 1682. In 1697 a patent was granted by Conn. to the town. In 1700 the royal approval was obtained to the survey

of 1683 and '84, by which Bedford and Rye were included in New York; and in April, 1704, a patent with town privileges was granted by that colony. In 1690 there were 31 proprietors residing in town.

⁴ County courts are held alternately here and at White Plains. The village was burned in the Revolution by a party of British light horse, on their route to Fairfield, Conn. By an act passed April 11, 1785, courts were ordered to be held in the Prest. church until the courthouse should be rebuilt, or till the further order of the Legislature.

⁵ The title to 5,116 acres of land in this town became invested in Jacobus Van Cortlandt at an early period. This estate was divided in 1743, Frederick Van Cortlandt receiving 1,424, Abram De Peyster 1,410, John Chambers 1,282, and Peter Jay 1,269 acres. Gov. John Jay, a son of Peter Jay, became invested with a large portion of the last mentioned allotment. The estate is still owned by his descendants. On a tract known as "the Hop Ground" are still living many families of the same name as the first purchasers. Among these are families named Green, Miller, Holme, Roberts, Amler, Clark, Ayers, Westcott, Simpkin, Mead, Webb, Clason, and Higgins. Tradition locates in this town the scene of a bloody engagement fought in Feb. 1644, between the Dutch and Indians, in which 500 of the latter perished.

⁶ 3 M. E., 2 Prot. E., 2 Presb., and Ep.

⁷ Named from the original patentee.

⁸ Named from Antoine De Ronge, Sec. of Besselaerwyck.—*Benson's Memoirs*, p. 10.

⁹ Among these minerals are epidote, sphene, and sulphate of barytes. In opening the r. r. tunnel through Anthony's Nose, beautiful but hexagonal crystals of calcite were found.

¹⁰ There were in Aug. 1858, 24 establishments worked as separate yards, 11 of which used steam power and 9 made pressed brick. This business began here about 1812-15, and was most thriving from 1847 to 1854. Large quantities of these brick were used on the Croton Aqueduct. The business gives employ-

Peekskill,¹ (p. v.) upon Peekskill Bay, in the s. w. part of the town, was laid out by Act of 1718. It is situated in an elevated valley surrounded by heights which afford extensive views of the river. It contains 19 churches, the Peekskill Academy, 3 boarding schools, a bank, newspaper office, and several manufactories.² It is connected by a steam ferry with Caldwell's Landing, and by a daily steamer and line of sloops with New York. It is a station upon the H. R. R. R. (p. 3, 538. **Verplancks Point,** (Verplanck p. o.) upon the Hudson, near the center of the w. border of the town, was laid out in 1836. It contains a church, steamboat landing, several important brick manufactories, and 1,456 inhabitants.³ **Croton**⁴ (Croton Landing p. o.) is a r. r. station, in the s. part of the town. It contains 4 churches, a rolling mill, wire mill, several brick-yards, and 400 inhabitants. **Crugers'** (p. o.) is a landing and r. r. station, 1 mi. s. of Peekskill. **Amsville,** a small village on Peekskill Creek, contains a church and wire mill.⁵ **Oregon,** on the line of Putnam co., contains a rolling mill and a wire mill. **Mount Airy,** r. of Croton, is a hamlet. **Croton Point**⁷ is a peninsula in the s. part of the town, devoted chiefly to vineyards. **Montroses Point** is a peninsula s. of Verplancks and separated from it by McLaugh Creek. The first settlement was made at Peekskill, in 1764, by Daniel Birdsall, Nathaniel Bowers, Joseph Travis, and Capt. Isaac Conklin.⁸ There are 18 churches in town.⁹

EAST CHESTER¹⁰—was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It is an interior town, lying in the s. part of the co. Its surface is broken by ridges extending s. and s. e. and separated by narrow valleys. Bronx River,¹¹ forming the s. boundary, and Hutchinsons or East Chester Creek,¹² forming a portion of the e. boundary, are the principal streams. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam, with some alluvium along the river intervals. Marble is extensively quarried along the w. border.¹³ The Harlem R. R. extends along the valley of the Bronx, and the N. Y. & N. H. R. R. crosses the s. part of the town at nearly right angles to the hills, requiring heavy cuttings and embankments. A portion of the territory of the town is public land, under the management of 3 trustees. **East Chester,** (p. v.) at the head of sloop navigation on Hutchinsons Creek, contains 2 churches and 551 inhabitants. **Mount Vernon,** (p. v.) a station at the junction of the Harlem and N. H. R. R. s, was incorp. Dec. 13, 1833. It contains 4 churches, several private schools, and 1,161 inhabitants. **West Mount Vernon** contains 630 inhabitants; **East Mount Vernon** 275 inhabitants; and **Waverly** and **Washingtonville** are suburban villages, inhabited principally by mechanics and men doing business in New York. **Bronxville,** (p. v.) on the line of Yonkers, is a r. r. station, and contains a manufactory of carriage axles. **Tuckahoe** (p. v.) is a r. r. station, near the marble quarries. **Burpos Corners** is a small settlement on the s. border. **Fleetward** and **Jacksonville** are places projected

ment to 1,350 men, and turns out 800,000 to 1,000,000 of bricks annually. The pressed brick made here are known in market as "Croton front" and sell at from 58 to 82 per M. There is a small brick-making manufactory at Peekskill, using clay from N. J.

¹ Named from Jan Peck.—*Benson's Mem.* p. 204; *Ritten's Hist. Chester,* l. 92. The vicinity was called Salsus or Salkhus, by the natives, and the stream, Magizigarus.

² Among the manufactories are iron foundries, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of stoves and plows, and giving employment to 200 men; 2 machine shops, 2 tobacco factories, a pistol and gun factory, tannery, and gin distillery.

³ Named from the family of Verplancks, former owners. This point lies opposite Stony Point, and upon it Fort La Fayette was erected during the Revolution. Kings Ferry, a part of an important military route, was between the two points. The fort was captured by the enemy, under Sir Henry Clinton in person, June 1, 1779, but was abandoned Oct. 21 of that year. Col. Livingston held command of this place in 1780 at the time of Arnold's treason; and the headquarters of Gen. Washington were located here for some time. This locality was called by the Indians "Me-nigant," and was sold to Stephen Van Cortlandt in 1683, with the lands he called "Appomacough." A small creek is called "Tanomocous." The purchase was confirmed by patent, with a grant of 2 bushels of wheat. About 1734 it was held by John Bent, at an annual rent of one pepper-corn.—*Batson's Hist.* l. 94. The population mentioned in the text is much less in winter.

⁴ Formerly called "Caldwell's Landing."

⁵ Named from Col. John P. Cruger, whose estate, including Ossawana Island, is adjacent. "*Rosalia*," the original name, was the residence of Stuart Morris Dyckman.

⁶ Cortlandt Bridge, across the mouth of Peekskill Creek, is 1,496 feet long. Upon the point at the mouth of the creek are the remains of Fort Independence. During the Revolution two British vessels were sunk opposite this point, and about 40 years since several cannon were raised from them by diving bells.

⁷ By the Indians called Samsqua Neck and Long Known as "*Tellers Point*," from Wm. Teller and Sarah his wife, first

owners. The ship Vulture, in honor of which this point Sept. 21, 1789, with Andre's mission.

⁸ The first settlement was laid by Daniel Birdsall in the vicinity of the Mill Brook. Capt. Swain's and P. Harvey's first boat-land sloop from Plymouth, Mass. in 1756.—*Beck's Hist.* l. 102. Many stirring events of the Revolution occurred in the vicinity, and the country suffered much from the enemy's incursions. In March, 1777, Col. Bird landed with 20 men, and the few American state and foreign soldiers stationed here. On Oct. 4, 16, Sept. 1777, the whole village was sacked and burned. Deborah Palmer, a boy's spy, was found on hollow-hill, 2 mi. N. of the village; and Daniel Strong, another spy, in the enemy's camp, was executed on a tree near the present academy building, one of the captives of Andre, was a native of this village, and received from the State a grant in this town. His remains repose in the Episcopal graveyard 2 mi. S. of the village, where a neat monument is erected at the expense of the corporation of New York, in 1827, and the work was completed with imposing ceremonies Nov. 22 of that year. Gen. Peter Van Cortlandt's family resided 2 mi. S. of Peekskill, and at this place Gen. McDougall posted his soldiers in 1777, when the enemy took possession of Peckskill on May 16, 1777. Fort of the Van Cortlandt mansion stands on Peckskill Church, a well-improved building erected in 1767. The name of the place is St. Peter's, and St. Philip's were sold with by Col. Peter Van Cortlandt, and the title was exchanged Mar. 27, 1793. The property has been sold by order of the court of Chancery, and the title is equally divided between the two owners.

⁹ Friends of M. E. P. P. E. 2, Protest. Ep. Wes. Meth. Prot. Meth. Red Prot. D. and R. C.

¹⁰ Formerly called "Hudson," and afterwards "*De Ten Tons*." Its present name was used first as early as 1697.—*Beck's Hist.* l. 120.

¹¹ Named by the Indians "Van-hoan."

¹² Named by the Indians "Van-an-ah-ke."

¹³ The marble is of the variety called "T. 1" and "The N. Y. Great and Hudson and the City Hall at New York are made of this material. The City of New York and New Orleans are being constructed of stone in these quantities.

by building associations. This town appears to have been a favorite residence of the natives; and when first settled by the whites it contained traces of former occupation. The Indian title was acquired in 1651 and confirmed in 1654, 1666, and 1700. Thos. Pell, the purchaser, granted it to James Eustis and Philip Pinkney, of Fairfield, Conn., and their associates. In 1665, 26 persons signed a covenant for the security of their mutual rights.¹ The settlers were incorp. by patent, March 9, 1666,² and for many years were engaged in a controversy with Westchester concerning the bounds of their grant. A house was fortified in Oct. 1675, as a place of refuge from Indians. The first schoolhouse was agreed upon in 1683; and the site has ever since been occupied for this purpose. A townhouse was voted in 1685. East Chester was celebrated for the interest it took in behalf of Leisler.³ The Cong. church of this town was formed in 1665; and a place of worship was built about 1700.⁴ The town suffered greatly in the Revolution, from its being the middle ground between the opposing armies. A farm of 252½ acres was granted in this town to David Williams, one of the captors of André, June 16, 1783. He afterward removed to Schoharie co., where he died.

GREENBURGH⁵—was formed March 7, 1788. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface is much broken by hills parallel to the Hudson, and separated by narrow valleys, through which flow several streams, the principal of which is Neperhan or Sawmill Creek. Hudson River forms the w. boundary, and Bronx River the e. The soil is clay and sandy loam. Several marble quarries are worked near the Hudson. **Hastings**, (Hastings upon Hudson p. o.) near the s. w. corner, a station on the H. R. R. R. and a steamboat landing, contains 2 churches, steam marble works, linckilms, and a limited number of manufactories. Pop. 1,135. **Dobbs Ferry**,⁶ (p. v.,) a station on the H. R. R. R. and a landing on the river, contains 3 churches and 1,040 inhabitants. **Irvington**,⁷ (p. v.,) a station on the H. R. R. R. and a landing on the river, contains 2 churches and 599 inhabitants. **Tarrytown**,⁸ (p. v.,) on the n. border, a steamboat landing and a station on the H. R. R. R., contains 6 churches, the Irving Institute, the Tarrytown Institute, and about 3,000 inhabitants. **Harts Corners**, (Moringville p. o.,) a station on the Harlem R. R., is a hamlet; **Middletown** is a settlement below Tarrytown; **Halls Corners**,⁹ a neighborhood in the n. part; **Ashford**, a settlement 3 mi. below; **Abbotsville**, a locality near Dobbs Ferry; and **Greenville**, a neighborhood in the s. part. The first Indian purchase was made in 1649. In 1662 Connecticut bought all the Indian lands w. to the North River, and in 1681-82-84 Frederick Philipse bought the lands now included in this and other towns which, by Patent of 1693, were formed into the Philipsburgh Manor. In 1779 they were forfeited by the attainder of Col. F. Philipse and sold for small sums to the former tenants,¹⁰ under a pre-emption clause in the general act of May 12, 1784, for the sale of confiscated estates. The census reports 6 churches in town.¹¹

HARRISON¹²—was formed March 7, 1788. It is an interior town, near the e. border, s. of the center of the co., its n. e. corner touching the line of Conn. Its surface is generally level. Blind

¹ Thos. and Richard Shute, Nathaniel and John Tompkins, Thos. and John A. Pinkney, Joseph Johns, John and Moses Hoytt, James Eustis, Daniel Godwin, Wm. Spure, David Osburn, John Goding, Samuel and John Drake, John and Moses Jackson, Nathaniel White, Wm. Haiden, John Gay, Richard Handley, Henry Fowler, John Emory, and John Clarke were the signers of this agreement.

² Philip Pinkney, James Eustis, and Wm. Haiden were named in this patent; and these persons resigned their trust to the inhabitants soon after.

³ *Bolton's Westchester*, I, 135.

⁴ The census reports 8 churches in town; 3 M. E., 2 Ref. Prot. D., Bap., R. C., and Univ.

⁶ In the Dutch "Greenburgh," literally "Grain town?" In some early deeds it is called "Lawrence's Plantation;" and by the Indians, Wickquascock, Wickquosqueck, Wicquoshook,—in pure Algonquin, Wele-quos-queck, the place of the bark kettle.—*Bolton's Hist. W. Westchester Co.*, I, p. 163. This town was inhabited by a powerful tribe of Indians known as the Wickquosquecks, called by the English Wickers Crocks; and until the middle of the last century the natives were numerous. A cold blooded murder of an Indian was avenged 20 years afterward by his nephew, in Sept. 1691. The Dutch attempted to retaliate, but without success. In Feb. 1641, the Mohawks made a descent upon these Indians, who fled to the Dutch for protection. The soldiers of the fort by night crossed to New Jersey, where the Indians had assembled, and wantonly butchered nearly 100; and 30 were murdered at Corlears Hook. This had a ruinous effect on 11 tribes to vindictive war, in which the Dutch settlements around Fort Amsterdam were laid waste. A peace was agreed upon April 23, 1643, but was not fully established for many years.

⁵ Named from a family of this name who were early settlers and kept a ferry. The first interview between Arnold and André was to have taken place here; but, for some reason, it did not. The British commissioners sent up to obtain André's release had their interview here with Gen. Greene. Gen. Washington and Gov. Clinton here met Gen. Tarleton, at the close of the war, in 1783.

⁷ Named from Washington Irving, whose quaint Dutch homestead, "Sunny Side," is a short distance above. The village was formerly called "Deurmans," or "Deurmans Landing."

⁸ From "Tarry," wheat; and, by the natives, Aliponcek, or Place of Elms. By an act of May 1, 1786, a tract of 2 acres for a burial place, 100 acres for a glebe to the Ref. Prot. D. church, and 17 acres to the Prot. E. church, were confirmed. The village is pleasantly situated opposite the widest part of the Tappan Zee. The site of André's capture, marked by a handsome monument, dedicated Oct. 7, 1853, is about three-fourths of a mi. s. e. from the station.

⁹ Near the Presb. church is the monument to Isaac Van Wart, one of the capturers of Major André,—erected by the citizens of the co., June, 1829.

¹⁰ Among these were families named Van Tassel, Van Wart, Odell, Lawrence, Post, Archer, Hart, Acker, Byckman, and Regua.

¹¹ 2 M. E., 2 Ref. Prot. D., Prot. E., and Bap.

¹² Sometimes called "Harrisons Precinct," or "The Purchase." Prior to 1771 it formed one of the six precincts of Rye Parish.—*Bolton's Westchester*, I, 246. It was named from John Harrison, who purchased it from the Indians, Feb. 1, 1696, and confirmed to Wm. Nicolls, John Harrison, and others, June 25, 1699. It was formed a separate precinct by act of March 9, 1774.

Brook¹ forms a part of the e. boundary, and Mamaroneck Creek a part of the w. Rye Pond² lies on the s. border, and St. Mary's Pond on the w. The soil is a fertile, gravelly loam. **Peter's House**, (Harrison p. o.) in the s. part, is a hamlet, containing 2 Friends' meeting houses. The first settlement commenced at an early period. The census reports 2 Friends' meeting houses³ in town.

LEWISBORO⁴—was formed March 7, 1788, as "*Salem*." Its name was changed to "*South Salem*" April 6, 1806, and to its present name Feb. 13, 1840. A part of North Salem was annexed April 26, 1841. It lies on the e. border, near the s. e. corner, and forms the eastern angle of the co. Its surface is much broken and in places mountainous. Croton River forms its w. boundary. Cross River flows through a small portion of the central southern part. Waccaback Lake⁵ and North and South Ponds are in the s. part, and Cross Pond is on the line of Poundridge. The soil is a clayey and sandy loam. **South Salem**, (p. v.) in the e. part, is a scattered village, containing a church and 15 houses. **Cross River**, (p. v.) in the s. corner, contains 2 churches, several manufactories, and 20 houses. **Goldens Bridge** (p. o.) is a station on the Harlem R. R. **Vista**, (p. o.) in the s. e. corner, is a small settlement. **Lewisboro** (p. o.) is in the s. part. Settlement was commenced under the authority of Connecticut, at an early period. This region was the scene of several Revolutionary incidents.⁶ There are 7 churches in town.⁷

MAMARONECK⁸—was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It lies upon L. I. Sound, in the s. e. part of the co. Its surface is broken by low ridges of gneiss, generally extending s. and s. w. Mamaroneck Creek, forming the e. boundary, and its tributary, Sheldrake Creek, are the principal streams. The coast is deeply indented by several bays, which divide it into numerous peninsulas and headlands. **Mamaroneck**, (p. v.) near the head of Mamaroneck Bay, is partly in Rye. It contains 2 churches, (Prot. E. and M. E.) and several manufactories not at present in operation. **Oriente**,⁹ **Washingtonville**, **Chatsworth**,¹⁰ and **Hickory Grove** are village plats and prospective villages. **Kelloggsville**, on the line of New Rochelle, has an extensive tide mill. The Indian title was obtained in 1610 and in 1662. John Richbell received a ground brief from the Dutch, and letters patent from Gov. Lovelace, Oct. 16, 1668, to three necks of land, at a quitrent of 8 bushels of winter wheat. In 1700 Calob Hoatheste acquired title to most of the eastern neck, with other lands, which was confirmed March 21, 1791. A portion descended in marriage to James De Lancey, afterward Governor of the colony, and ancestor of the present Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York. Settlement began about 1660; and the village of Mamaroneck is one of the most ancient in the co. The town records date back to 1697: they were suspended from April, 1776, to April, 1785. During this period numerous events of historical interest occurred in this town. The day before the battle of White Plains, Col. Smallwood surprised and cut off a large body of the enemy under Major Rogers, stationed upon Nelson Hill. Col. White, of the Continental army, was overtaken near this place by Lieut. Hickford, and some thirty stragglers, who had taken refuge upon the ice, were killed.

MORRISANIA¹¹—was formed from West Farms, Dec. 7, 1855. It is the s. w. corner town of the co., lying upon Harlem River, contiguous to New York. Its surface is broken by several low ridges which extend s. and s. w. Most of its surface is occupied by village plats laid out since the extension of railways, and is inhabited by persons doing business in New York. **Morrisania**, (p. v.) a R. R. station, in the s. e. corner, contains the St. Joseph's Ursuline Convent, an academy and free school, and 2,587 inhabitants. **Moff Haven**, (p. v.)¹² opposite Harlem, contains 2

¹ Called by the Indians Mockquams.

² This pond covers 210 acres, and abounds in pickerel. It discharges into Bronx River, and it was at one time proposed to take this water to supply New York City.

³ One of these was built before the Revolution, and was used by the Americans during the war as a hospital.

⁴ Named from John Lewis, a prominent citizen. Its northern part formed a portion of Cortlandt Manor, and on its division in 1754 the part in this town fell to the share of Stephen Van Cortlandt, Gerrit de Beekman, Margaret Boyd, and ——— skinner. Its eastern part is included in the oblong. See p. 264.

⁵ This lake covers 212 acres, and, with the adjacent ponds, is fed by springs and rivulets from Great Long Pond Mountain. Boats inhabited its shores as late as 1837.

⁶ Maj. Andre was confined to the headquarters of Col. Jameson in North Castle, and thence, in charge of Maj. Tallmadge, to Col. Sheldon's quarters, in this town. From this place he addressed Gen. Washington, disclosing his true name and rank. The house where he was detained is still preserved.

⁷ 2 M. E., Meth. Prot., Prot. E., Presb., Eng., and Friends.

⁸ Pronounced both Mamaroneck and Mamarroneck. The latter is more generally used, and is often contracted to "Mor-

neck" or "Mor-neck," in common speech. It has been variously written Mamaroneck, Mamarroneck, Merneek, and Monaroneck. It has been by some supposed to signify "the place of the 12 living stones."—*Berkon's Westchester*, p. 452. There was an Indian chief of this name, who resided upon the Croton.

⁹ Formerly called "*Mary's neck Point*," "*Great Neck*," and "*De Lancey's Neck*." The eastern part of this neck is called Semmas Point, from Giles Semmas, former owner. The natives called it Wamudineck. The modern name "*Lehigh*" has been applied to this place. The western part is called "*King Beach Point*."

¹⁰ Near this place is a rocking stone, estimated to weigh 150 tons, which in 1856 was removed by the hand.

¹¹ A town of this name was formed March 7, 1788, and annexed to Westchester Feb. 22, 1791. It was named in honor of Governor Morris, whose estate was situated in the town.

¹² Named from John E. Moff, principal founder of the works. Steel works have been erected near the railroad here. By act of March 11, 1791, it was Morris was allowed to build a trestle bridge at this place across Harlem River. He received \$15,000 to John B. Cotes, who was allowed, March 24, 1790, to build a dam in Harlem river, with tolls and liability for damages,

churches, an extensive iron foundry, and 843 inhabitants. **Port Morris**,¹ upon the Sound, has a harbor of 60 ft. depth; and it is proposed to land vessels here that draw too much water to enter New York Harbor. A branch of the Harlem R. R. 2½ mi. long connects this place with Melrose. **Wilton, Old Morrisania, East Morrisania, West Morrisania, South Melrose, East Melrose, Eltona, Woodstock, Claremont, and High Bridgeville**, are suburban village plats. A tract known as Broncks Land,² granted by Gov. Nicoll to Jonas Broncks, was sold to Richard Morris about 1670; and May 8, 1697, Lewis Morris obtained a patent for the township or Manor of Morrisania, with a quitrent of 6 shillings. Prior to the Revolution it formed one of the precincts of Westchester parish. Early in the war a division of the American army was stationed here; but after the disasters of Long Island it retired northward, and British troops were posted there, but not without annoyance from partisan corps. The dwellings at Morrisania were burned the same day as was the courthouse at White Plains.

MOUNT PLEASANT—was formed March 7, 1788. Ossining was taken off in 1845. It lies upon the Hudson, near the center of the w. border of the co. Its surface is broken by high ridges, the principal of which are Buttermilk and Chappequa Hills. Bronx River forms the e. boundary; and Neperhan and Pocantico Rivers flow obliquely across the town. The soil is a clayey and sandy loam, well adapted to cultivation. There are several marble quarries in town. **Pleasantville**,³ (p. v.), near the n. line, contains 2 churches and 358 inhabitants. **Unionville**, (Neperhan p. o.) a station upon the Harlem R. R., contains 97 inhabitants. **Tarrytown**, (p. v.) upon the Hudson, in the s. w. corner, is mostly in Greenburgh. **Beekmantown**, on Pocantico River, is a suburb of Tarrytown. **Sleepy Hollow, Upper Cross Roads, and Lower Cross Roads** are hamlets. This town was included in the Manor of Philipsburgh, granted to Frederick Philipse; and by his will, dated Dec. 9, 1702, he granted to his son Adolph the portion of the manor n. of Dobbs Ferry, including this town. The title descended to his son Frederick, and was forfeited by the attainer of a son of the latter of the same name in 1779. One of the principal grantees under the State was Gerard G. Beekman. Many Revolutionary associations are connected with this town; and several encounters took place within its limits. The census reports 6 churches in town.⁵

NEW CASTLE⁶—was formed from North Castle, March 18, 1791. A part of Somers was annexed May 12, 1846. It is an interior town, lying n. of the center of the co. Its surface is much broken by hills having a general course a little e. of n., the principal of which are Mount Prospect and the Chappaqua Hills, terminating in Mount Kisko. The Neperhan, Bronx, and Pocantico Rivers rise in this town. Upon the borders are Chappaqua, Wampas,⁷ and Kirby Ponds, and Croton Lake. Chappaqua Sulphur Springs, 4 mi. n. e. from Sing Sing, have acquired a local notoriety. The soil is a gravelly clay and sandy loam. **Mount Kisko** (p. o.) is a small village and r. r. station, on the line of Bedford. **New Castle** (p. o.) is a small scattered village, upon Kirby Pond, near the line of Bedford. **Chappaqua**⁸ (p. o.) is a r. r. station, near the s. line. **Sarlesville** is a hamlet, near the center of the town; and here the town business is generally transacted. This town was included within Richbell's purchase of 1660, and, with other lands, was sold to Caleb Heathcote, and was patented to him and 10 associates⁹ Feb. 14, 1701. It was afterward known as the "West Patent of Northeastle," or simply "West Patent." Settlement began about 1720, or a little earlier. At the time of the Revolution it formed one of the precincts of Rye parish. It was greatly annoyed by sudden incursions of plundering parties; and St. George's church was for a long time occupied as a guardhouse and hospital by the Continental troops. The census reports 5 churches in town.¹⁰

NEW ROCHELLE—was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It lies upon the Sound, in the s. part of the co., and extends northward in a long, narrow strip. The surface is moderately

The bridge at Harlem leading to Mott Haven is now free, the charter of its former owners having expired in 1858. The bridge formerly known as Macomb's Bridge is removed, and is about being rebuilt.

¹ Sometimes called "Morrisport." Named from Gouverneur Morris, the principal owner.

² Called by the natives Ramachape.

³ Formerly called "Charles Corners."

⁴ Sleepy Hollow is noted for being the scene of one of Irving's celebrated legends. The Dutch church at this place was formed in 1697, and the edifice erected in 1689. The communion table and service plate, originally given by the first lord of the manor, are still preserved.

⁵ 2 Ref. Prot. D, M. E., Prim. Meth., Prot. E., and R. C.

⁶ Called by the Indians Shappaqua, said to signify "a vegetable root."—*Bollon's Westchester*, I, 361.

⁷ Named from the sachem, chief proprietor of these lands in 1696, whose residence is said to have been near.

⁸ Pronounced Shappa-quan. It is sometimes written Chappaqua.

⁹ These patentees were Robt. Walters, Leigh Atwood, Cornelius Depuyser, Caleb Heathcote, Matthew Clarkson, John Caldwell, Richard Slater, Lancaster Simes, Robt. Lusting, and Barnes Cosens. It was settled by families named Ward, Conekin, Hyatt, Underhill, Haight, Carpenter, Green, Kirby, Davenport, Van Tassel, Griffen, Toupinckins, Kipp, Secor, Brady, Reynolds, Quinly, and Meritt.

¹⁰ 2 M. E., 2 Friends, and Prot. E.

Beaver Pond is a small sheet of water near the n. line. The soil is better adapted to grazing than to grain raising. Turkey Hill lies in the s. w. part. **North Salem**,¹ (p. v.) in the e. part, contains 2 churches, a paper mill, and 30 houses. **Salem Center**,² (p. o.), a hamlet, is the seat of the North Salem Academy.³ **Purdys Station**, (p. o.) on the Harlem R. R., on the w. border, contains 2 churches and a small woolen factory. **Croton Falls**, (p. o.) in the n. w. corner, is a station on the Harlem R. R. The first settlement commenced at a very early period, mostly by immigrants from Conn. The census reports 7 churches in town.⁴

OSSENSING⁵—was formed from Mount Pleasant, May 2, 1845. It lies upon the Hudson, n. of the center of the co. Its surface is mostly a hilly upland, the ridges extending parallel to the river. Prospect Hill is a commanding eminence on the s. line of the town. Pocantico River forms its e. boundary. Marble is extensively quarried, and traces of several metals have been found.⁶ The soil is a productive, gravelly and clayey loam. **Sing Sing**, (p. v.) upon the Hudson, near the center of the w. border of the town, was incorp. April 2, 1813. It is beautifully situated upon ground gradually rising from the river to the height of 180 ft., and at most points affording fine views of Tappan Bay and the opposite shore of the Hudson. It contains 4 churches, the Mount Pleasant Academy, a female seminary, and several other popular female schools. Pop. 1,440. This village is chiefly noted for being the seat of one of the N. Y. State prisons. The prison was erected at this place in 1825, with a view of employing the convict labor upon the marble quarries. It receives convicts from certain southern and eastern counties, as specified by statute.⁷ **Prospect Hill**⁸ is a scattered settlement along the s. border. **Spring Valley**, e. of Sing Sing, and **Sparta**, s. of Sing Sing, are hamlets. This town was included in the Manor of Philipsburgh, and was settled by the Dutch previous to the commencement of the last century. The lands were forfeited by the attainder of Frederick Philipse during the Revolution.⁹ The first church was organized at a very early period, but the exact date is lost.¹⁰ The Dale Cemetery, containing 47 acres, $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. n. of Sing Sing, was incorp. Jan. 14, 1851.

PELHAM¹¹—was formed March 7, 1788. It lies on Long Island Sound, in the s. part of the co., on the e. border, and it embraces several islands in Long Island Sound.¹² Pelham Neck¹³ is a peninsula extending into the Sound; upon it are several elegant country seats. Its surface is undulating, the valleys ranging n. and s. Hutchinsons Creek¹⁴ forms the w. boundary. The soil is mostly of an excellent quality of sandy and gravelly loam. **Pelhamville**, near the n. angle

¹ A granite boulder, weighing 60 tons or over, lies in this village, supported about 3 ft. from the ground upon the points of 5 smaller limestone rocks. There is a chalybeate spring near the village.

² About a half mile w. of the village is a natural bridge.
³ This academy was erected between 1770 and 75 by Stephen De Lancey for a residence, but was not used as such, and in 1786 it was purchased for its present use. It was incorp. Feb. 19, 1790. Among its students have been Dan'l D. Tompkins, Col. N. P. Tallmadge and brother, Hon. James Kent, and several other prominent citizens. Its patronage at present is small.

⁴ M. E. Presb. Bap., Prot. E. Union, and Fri. ds.
⁵ Originally called "Ossinsing." Its name was changed March 14, 1846. The proper Indian name is said to signify "stone upon stone," and has been written Sin-Sing, and Sink Sink. A powerful clan of Mohogans of this name inhabited this region when it was first known to the whites.

⁶ Small specimens of galena, with several ores of copper, have been obtained. Sulphuret of zinc and oxyd of manganese are occasionally found in the lime rock.

⁷ This prison was erected by the convicts themselves, 100 of whom were sent from Auburn Prison for that purpose under the charge of Capt. Elam Lynds, who had chiefly directed the building of the Auburn Prison. The novel spectacle was exhibited on the 14th of May, 1825, of the arrival of this band on the open ground which was to be the theater of operations, without a place to receive or even a wall to inclose them. * * * The first day sufficed to erect a temporary barrack for shelter at night; and ever after they continued in unimpeding labor, watched by a small number of guards, but held under perpetual government of their accustomed discipline and submission to the towers whose vigilant eye and unrelaxing hand they felt to be perpetually upon them and around them.—*Introduction to N. Y. Hist.*, N. P., p. 186.

The Hudson River R. R. crosses the prison grounds under two large arches with an intervening walled space. The male prison is 484 by 14 ft. and 5 stories high, and has 1,000 cells. The w. yard is inclosed by 2 buildings 40 ft. wide, 2 stories high, extending from the main prison to the river, and occupied by kitchens, hospital, chapel, and shops. The yard thus formed is 592 by 412 ft., and has a range of shops 40 ft. wide, parallel to the main prison. There are also workshops on the E. The female prison, upon the same premises, but under separate management, is built of rough marble taken from the State quarries. It stands on an elevated site, E. of the R. R., with a

colonnade of the Ionic order across the end fronting the river. It was built in 1835-40, and receives female convicts sent need to State prison from every co. in the State; it contains 80 cells. By an act of April 18, 1859, the Inspectors of State Prisons were directed to sell such of the premises at this place as are not required for prison purposes, at a price not less than \$250 per acre, and to appropriate the moneys thus received to building and repairing such works at the prison as they may deem proper.

⁸ Formerly known as "Long Hill."
⁹ Families named Ward, Orser, Crank, Bazetic, Acker, Purdy, Merritt, McCord, Bishop, Balyeas, Storm, Jones, Millet, and Ryder, purchased under the Commissioners of Forfeiture.
¹⁰ There are 6 churches in town: 3 Prot. E., Bap., M. E., and Presb.

¹¹ Named from Thos. Pell, of Fairfield, Conn. A purchase was made of the Indians by Mr. Pell, Nov. 14, 1754; and most of this was confirmed to him by Gov. Nicoll, Oct. 6, 1666. The quitrent reserved in this grant was a lamb annually. Pelham Manor originally embraced 9,100 acres, and was confirmed by Gov. Dongan, Oct. 25, 1687, to John Pell, nephew of the first purchaser. This town is mostly owned by a few wealthy proprietors, and, except Scarsdale, is the least populous in the co. Several acres of berries are cultivated for the city market. Pelham Bridge connects the town with East Chester.

¹² The principal of these is "City Island,"—formerly "*Manneford Island*," or "*Muller's Island*." Its present name is derived from commercial establishments projected at an early colonial period and renewed subsequent to the Revolution. It was supposed that the India trade could be carried on from this place with peculiar advantage. It is now principally occupied by oyster-men.

¹³ Harts Island, or "*Spectacle Island*," has an area of 85 acres. Hunters Island, belonging to the estate of E. Besbrokes Hunter, has an area of 250 acres, and was formerly connected with the mainland by a stone causeway and bridge. High Island lies near the s. point of Pelham Neck.

¹⁴ Formerly "*Ann's Neck*," from an Indian owner; and afterward "*Robinsons Neck*." It was a favorite place for Indian sepulture; and traces of graves are still seen. A ferry was established to Hempstead Harbor and to Matagansons Bay in 1755, by Samuel Robson.

¹⁵ Named from Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, the first settler. Its Indian name was *Aquedahunk*, from a term descriptive of the red cedar tree.—*Bolton's Westchester*, I, p. 542.

of the town, is a newly surveyed village and station on the N. Y. & N. H. R. R. **Pelham** is a p. o. on the e. border. **Prospect Hill** is a locality near the center. **Pelham Priory**¹ is the seat of a young ladies' seminary, established by the late Rev. Robert Edson and conducted by his daughters. A settlement was made in this town in 1642,² by Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, who was driven from Massachusetts on account of her religious belief. There is 1 church (Prot. E.) in town.

POUNDRIDGE³—was formed March 7, 1788. It lies in the e. part of the co., its s. line bordering on Stamford and New Canaan, Conn. Its surface is hilly and much broken. The Stony Hills occupy the s. part and extend 3 or 4 mi. in a s. e. direction, with steep, craggy sides and rocky summits. Cross River flows through the extreme s. corner, Stamford Mill River flows s. through the e. part, and Mahaness River forms a part of the s. w. boundary. Cross Pond is on the e. line. The soil is a gravelly loam. **Poundridge**, (p. o.) near the center, is a small settlement with 2 churches. **Barrefontevon** is a hamlet, in the s. corner. The first settlement commenced near the center of the town, in 1744, by Capt. Joseph Lockwood and associates, from Stamford, Conn. There are 3 churches in town; M. E., Prot. Meth., and Presb.

RYE⁴—was formed March 7, 1788. It lies on the e. border of the s. part of the co. It is a narrow, irregular strip, bordering on the Sound and Greenwich, Conn. Its surface is broken and rocky. Byram River⁵ forms a small part of the e. boundary, and Blind Brook a part of the w. The soil is chiefly clay. There are quarries of hard, blue granite in town. Along the coast are several small islands.⁶ The mirage is frequently seen upon the coast, bringing to view the shore of Long Island with great distinctness. **Rye**, (p. v.) a station on the N. Y. & N. H. R. R., contains 3 churches, a private seminary, and 300 inhabitants. **Milton**, in the s. part, is a hamlet, with 1 church. **Ryepoint** is a steamboat landing, with a daily line in summer to New York. **Ryebeach** is a place of resort during the hot season. **Port Chester**, (p. v.) a station on the N. Y. & N. H. R. R., contains 5 churches, several private seminaries, extensive manufactories,⁷ and 1,695 inhabitants. It is connected with the Conn. shore by a toll bridge. **Kingstreet** is a fine agricultural district, extending nearly 7 miles s. of Port Chester. **Greenville** is a hamlet, on Byram River. The first settlement was commenced on Manners Island,⁸ The census reports 9 churches in town.⁹

SCARSDALE¹⁰—was formed March 7, 1788. It lies in the interior of the s. part of the co. Its surface is broken by ridges and hills. Bronx River forms the w. boundary, and the e. angle borders on the Mamaroneck. Hutchinson and Sheldrake Creeks rise in this town. The soil is a clayey and sandy loam. It has no villages, and is the least populous town in the co. **Scarsdale**, (p. o.) in the w. part, contains a church and a few houses. **Scarsdale Station**, on the Harlem R. R., is on the w. border of the town. In the s. corner of the town is a Friends meeting house, on a site used for that purpose long before the Revolution. Gov. Tompkins was a native of this town; and Chief Justice Morris and Maj. Wm. Popham—for many years clerk of the Court of Exchequer—resided here. The census reports 2 churches in town; Prot. E. and Friends.

SOMERS¹¹—was formed March 7, 1788, as "*Stephentown*." Its name was changed April 6,

¹ Upon these premises is a rocking stone weighing about 20 tons.

² This settlement was soon after broken up by the Indians, who killed 18 persons, including the founder.

³ Named from the ancient Indian pond, or deer trap, which formerly stood at the foot of a high ridge s. of the present village—*Baldwin's Westchester, II, p. 1*. This town was contained in Turner's Purchase of 1691, and one-fourth part of Stamford, Conn. The Patent of Stamford, granted May 25, 1684, included a portion of this town. In the settlement of 1642, in 1734, four miles were taken from Conn. A grant was made March 2, 1701, to Robert Walters, John Chidwell, Hugh Atwood, Cornelius De Puyser, Richard Sibley, Barné Cousins, Lancaster Simes, Matthew Clarkson, Robert Larting, Peter Matthews, and Caleb Heathcote. This grant was subsequently known as the "East Patent." It was sold Aug. 7, 1766, under an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quitrents." Families named Lockwood, Amidor, Forster, Brink, Ferris, Hoyt, Holby, Brown, Sillcock, and Seoheld were purchasers under this sale. Until 1775 the town formed one of the precincts of Rye. In 1821, 900 acres were sold to satisfy the state claim to quitrents in the East Patent.

⁴ Called by the Indians "Pondingoe."

⁵ Called by the Indians "Armonk." The meadows bordering it were called "Bassos" and "Moosehessay."

⁶ Manners, called by the Indians "Munnwios," or Pine, Henhawk, Great, Middle, and Little Captains Islands.

⁷ These consist of a foundry, shovel factory, tube and small, and a cast and shoe factory.

⁸ This land was bought by the Dutch W. J. Cappyn, who sold it June 29, 1691, to John Cox, Peter Bush, and others, styled. The proprietors proposed to name the place "Rye," and issued a declaration of their title to the king, to which was annexed a description of their proposed town, containing the country between Byram River and Blind Brook. On the final annexation to New York it was named after the first town, with the privilege of holding a fair of four days, beginning on the 24 day of October. Courts of record and assizes were also held here. The purchase of the tract, and purchase of the region, in 1640 and numerous conveyances, were afterwards made. By the agreement of 1691, this town was a part of Connecticut. In 1683 it was assigned to New York. In 1691 it was again claimed by Conn.; and the present line was fully settled May 14, 1720. The charter of Five was granted Aug. 12, 1720.

⁹ 3 M. E., 2 Prot. E., 2 Presb., 3 M. Pr., and 1 F.

¹⁰ Named from Scarsdale, in England, where the Heathcote family came. In colonial times this town bore part of the name of Scarsdale.

¹¹ Named from Capt. Richard Somers, the intrep. friend of the hero of the Tippecanoe War—*See "Sketches,"* was named from Stephen Van Cortlandt. Prior to 1788 it was a part of the Township of Hanover, within Connecticut, and under the name of the natives it formed part of the territory of Amnawick, or Amnawick—*Baldwin's Westchester, II, p. 161*.

1808. A part was annexed to New Castle in 1846. It lies on the n. border of the co., near the center. Its surface is broken by ridges in the s.; in other parts it spreads out into level plains. Croton River forms the s. e. boundary. Miscoot River¹ and Plum Brook flow s. through the town into Croton River. Croton Lake, the fountain head of the Croton Water Works, lies in the n. w. corner, extending into Yorktown. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam. **Somers.** (p. v.) in the n. e. part, contains 2 churches, a bank, and 20 houses.² **Croton Falls.** (p. v.) in the n. e. corner, on the line of North Salem, is a small village and station on the Harlem R. R. It has a good water-power. **West Somers** (p. o.) is a hamlet. This town, in the allotment of the manor in 1734, fell to the share of Mrs. Margaret Bayard, Philip and Stephen Van Cortlandt, Andrew Johnston, — Miller, Stephen De Lancey, and Mrs. Susannah Warren. The census reports 5 churches in town.³

WESTCHESTER⁴—was organized as a town, Nov. 7, 1788. West Farms was taken off in 1846. It lies on the Sound, in the extreme s. part of the co. It is bounded on the w. by Bronx River, and on the s. and e. by the Sound. Its surface is generally low and flat along the coast and rolling farther inland. Several bays and estuaries extend far inland and divide the land into several peninsulas and necks. The principal of the latter are Classons Point,⁵ between Bronx and Westchester Rivers; Zeregor's Point, next e.; and Throggs Neck,⁶ a long and narrow promontory extending s. e. into the Sound. About 2,500 acres along Westchester River is a salt meadow, a portion of which is held as public property and managed by 3 trustees. The soil is a good quality of sandy and gravelly loam. The people are principally engaged in gardening and fruit growing. **Westchester.** (p. v.) at the head of navigation on Westchester Creek, is a scattered village of about 1,000 inhabitants. **Bronxdale.** on the line of West Farms, has an extensive tape factory, a dye and bleach works, and about 400 inhabitants. **Schuylerville.** upon Throggs Neck, is a scattered village of 300 inhabitants. **Connersville, Wakefield, Centerville,** and **Unionport** are modern village plats. **Fort Schuyler,** upon the extremity of Throggs Neck, was begun in 1833; and in 1851 \$848,013 had been expended upon it. The estimated cost of the construction and repairs was then \$873,013.⁷ The first settlement on Throggs Neck was made in 1642, by John Throckmorton and 35 associates, from New England, with the consent of the Dutch. The Indian title to the land was extinguished in 1643, by the Dutch, and a land brief was granted in that year, and another in 1652. The English began a settlement at Westchester⁸ in 1642; but the Dutch, considering them intruders, arrested several of them, and in 1656 they surrendered themselves to the Dutch Government. The settlement was claimed by Conn. in 1663; but the next year it came under the government of the Duke of York. A patent was granted by Gov. Nicoll, Feb. 13, 1667, and by Gov. Dongan, Jan. 6, 1686. A market was established at Westchester, May 11, 1693, to be held weekly; and the same year an annual fair was established, to meet alternately at this place and Rye. It was made a borough town April 16, 1696, with mayor, aldermen, and common council, "according to the form of the best governed towns and corporations of the realm of England," and the right of holding a mayor's court, and a representation by one delegate in General Assembly. The De Lancey family, prominent officials under the Colonial Government, and loyalists of the Revolution, resided in this town. The first church (Cong.) was formed soon after the arrival of the first settlers.⁹

WEST FARMS—was formed from Westchester, May 13, 1846. Morrisania was taken off in 1855. It lies upon the Sound and along Harlem River, in the s. part of the co. The surface is rolling, the ridges extending n. and s. Bronx River forms its e. boundary, and Sawmill Brook flows through the center. Its soil is a gravelly and sandy loam, rendered very productive by scientific farming. **West Farms.** (p. v.) a large village at the head of navigation on Bronx River,

¹ This river is said to discharge 3,028,800 gallons of water per day.

² Nathaniel Bailey, of Somers, about 1815 imported the first elephant brought into the United States. "Old Bet" with other animals soon after imported was formed the first traveling menagerie in the country, with which Van Amburgh, the Lion Tamer, was afterward associated. Thaddeus and Gerard Crane, Lewis Titus, and John June, familiar to the public as enterprising showmen, were from this town and North Salem.

³ 2 M. L., 2 Presb., and Prot. E.

⁴ The Dutch called this region "*Freelandt*," or the land of peace, and the village "*Doest D'op*," or East Village.

⁵ Formerly "*Cornhills Neck*," and granted to Thos. Cornhill, or Cornell, in 1640.

⁶ Named from John Throckmorton, the pioneer settler. A lighthouse, 61 feet high and 66 feet above the Sound, was built here in 1826, and rebuilt in 1856. It has a fog bell struck by machinery 7 times per minute.

⁷ It was built to accommodate 1,250 men and to mount 318 cannon. With the projected work upon Wilkins Point, in Flushing, Queens co., these fortresses would eternally protect New York against the approach of a hostile fleet from the Sound. The fort is built of granite from Greenwich, Conn.

⁸ The settlers at "*Freelandt*" at this time were Lieut. Thos. Wheeler, Thos. C. Newman, Robert Bussert, John Cies, Sherwood Davies, Wm. B. Fenfull, Richard C. Menros, Samuel Hayelt, Isaac Holbert, Robert Ross, Jas. Bill, John S. Genner, Richard Osbert, and Wm. Ward. The Dutch released Capt. R. Ponton, Wm. Elet Black, John Gray, and Roger Wheeler, who had been arrested for taking up arms at "*Freelandt*."—*Edison's History of N. Y.*, p. 160. In 1662 they were allowed to nominate their own magistrates and hold their own courts; "but in dark and dubious matters—especially in witchcraft—the party aggrieved might appeal to the Governor and Council."

⁹ There are 7 churches in town; 2 Friends, Cong., Prot. E., M. E., Presb., and M. Meth.

3 mi. from the Sound, contains 4 churches, a carpet factory, a milling mill, and 1 gristmill. **Fordham**, (p. v.) on the R. R., in the N. part of the town, contains 4 churches and is the seat of St. John's College.¹ **Tremont**,² **Central Morrisania**,³ and **Williams Bridge** (p. v.) are modern village plats. The last named is a station upon the Harlem R. R. **Claremont** is a village plat on the line of Morrisania. The eastern part of the present town, originally known as "The West Farms," was patented April 25, 1666, to Edward Jessup and John Richardson, Indian purchasers.⁴ Fordham was bought by the Dutch in 1639, and in 1646 it was owned by Adrien Van der Donck. In 1671 John Archer, owner of 1,253 acres, obtained a patent under the title of the "Manor of Fordham." It passed to Cornelius Steenwyck, and was conveyed by his widow in 1694 to the Dutch church in New York, in whose possession it remained 60 years.⁵ The High Bridge of the Croton Aqueduct connects the s. w. corner of this town with N. Y. City and Macomb's Bridge, in the s. w. corner. Fort No. 8 was built upon the eminence s. w. of the Archer homestead in the Revolution; and its guns assisted in the capture of Fort Washington in 1776. It was demolished by the enemy Oct. 20, 1782. Fort Independence, on Tetard's Hill, was dismantled in 1833. Prince Charles Redoubt and the Negro Fort of the Revolution were on the s. side of Valentines Hill. There are 8 churches in town.⁶

WHITE PLAINS—was formed March 7, 1788. It is an interior town, lying s. of the center of the co. The surface is rolling and hilly. Mamaroneck River forms its E. boundary, and Bronx River its w. St. Marys Lake lies along its E. border. The soil is a clayey and gravelly loam. **White Plains**⁷ (p. v.) is situated near the w. line of the town. It contains the old and new co. buildings, 3 churches, and several private seminaries. It is a station upon the Harlem R. R., and contains about 1,000 inhabitants. This town was purchased Nov. 22, 1683, by the inhabitants of Rye, and was settled soon after. In 1720 it was divided among 41 proprietors;⁸ and a charter was granted March 13, 1721, with a quitrent of 2 shillings 6 pence to every 100 acres. It embraced 4,435 acres. Many important historical events occurred in this town during the Revolution. The village was wantonly burned Nov. 5, 1776, by a New England major. The battle of White Plains was fought on Chatterton Hill, in Greenburgh, opposite, and within view of the village. There are 6 churches in town.⁹

YONKERS¹⁰—was formed as a town March 7, 1788. It is the most southerly town in the co. upon the Hudson. The surface is rugged and broken by several ridges extending N. and S. Valentines Hill,¹¹ the highest point, is 400 ft. above tide. Tuckahoe Hill, in the E. part, and Huits Deer Ridge, extending into Greenburgh, are prominent points. The principal streams are Bronx River, forming the E. boundary, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, forming the S. boundary, Neperhan River, flowing through the center, and Sprain River and Tibbetts Brook.¹² The soil is a clayey and gravelly loam. The people are largely engaged in manufactures.¹³ The heights along the river are studded with elegant country residences. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in busi-

¹This college, situated on Rose Hill, immediately N. of the Harlem R. R., is under the control of the R. C. denomination. It was incorporated April 04, 1846, having been opened for students June 24, 1841. It is under the direct charge of Jesuits, who, being associated for religious motives, receive no salary beyond personal support. Six other positions are employed as special instructors upon pay. In 1858 it reported to the Regents 59 undergraduates, besides which it has about 100 other pupils. Upon the premises is a large and handsome Gothic church, and St. Joseph's Theological Seminary. The main building of stone, 2 stories high, with an attic, contains the parlor, chapel and professors' apartments, and is adorned with valuable paintings. Two front wings, of brick, one forty and the other thirty rooms. Two front wings, of brick, one forty and the other thirty rooms. The refectory, kitchen, study hall for the first division, and general assembly room. A large brick building contains the study hall for the second division, sleeping, play, and wash rooms. At the end of the front wings is a 3-story brick building, for reading hall, music, drawing, and classrooms, and dormitories. A 3-story brick building, 100 by 20 feet, contains the library, museum, wardrobe, and walking hall for the senior division. The farm and property are valued at \$147,000. Its library number 12,000 volumes, and it has a valuable cabinet of minerals.

²Formerly "Upper Morrisania," "South Fordham," "Admission," and "Mount Hope"—all of which are now embraced in one village under the general name of Tremont.

³A town hall was authorized to be erected April 15, 1854, and was located on E. of Fordham Avenue, in Central Morrisania. It was built at a cost of about \$15,000. By the subsequent erection of Morrisania it is brought near the S. border of this town.

⁴This patent was bounded N. by Bronx River, and W. by a little brook called by the natives "Schwanbung" including a neck of land called Quinabung. The S. part of the town, or "Planting Neck," was called by the Indians Quinabung. The W. side of this neck was called the "Debatable Ground," because

it was in dispute between the patentees of West Farms and Morrisania from 1666 to 1740.

⁵An act of General Assembly, Dec. 12, 1777, allowed the Dutch church to sell the Manor of Fordham, which was sold for £100,000, and the money received is now vested in the city. Three hundred acres were excepted from this sale by Mrs. Steenwyck.

⁶2 Prot. E., 2 Prot. R., 2 M. E., Presb., and R. C.

⁷This village is divided into two parts, the 1st village lying about three-fourths of a mile from the city, and the 2d a large village lying between the 1st village and the city. Stations. Among these were families named H. of G. DeBum, Purdy, Brown, Lane, Frost, DeBury, Merritt, Havitt, Root, Knorr, Bass, Kralin, Col. J. G. Van Buren, Buhl, E. military, Travis, Stoneham, Fowler, Walter, Cook, Johnson, Shaw, J. E. Van, and Bondage. Several of the names are still common in town.

⁸2 M. E., Prot. E., Presb., and R. C.

⁹Prominent Yankers. It is a Dutch colony, having been founded by a country gentleman, who first resided in this place, and was first settled by Adrien Van der Donck, the patentee and first proprietor. This town of 1 Mile Square formed a township in the great Manor of Philipse, which until the Revolution. The Indians called the place "Kock's stock."

¹⁰Named in honor of the family who owned the place, the property for about 150 years.

¹¹Spuyten River was called by the natives Attenepoulet, and Tibbetts Brook, Mee-hou.

¹²There are about 200 manufactories in town, employing when in full operation 1,200 to 1,500 persons. Two of the largest employ about 200 operatives. The foundry of Spuyten Duyvil employs about 150 hands, and a paper factory on the Hudson a still larger number. The Neperhan, a stream that enters the Hudson in the lower part of Yankers Village, affords a considerable amount of water power.

ness in New York. **Yonkers**, (p. v.) on the Hudson, near the center of the w. border of the town, was incorp. April 12, 1855. It contains 9 churches, several private seminaries,¹ a bank, and newspaper office. Pop. about 8,000. It is a steambot landing,² and a station on the Hudson River R. R. It has several manufactories and a great number of beautiful suburban villas.³ **Spuyten Duyvil**, (p. v.) on the creek separating the town from New York, is the seat of several large foundries, and is principally inhabited by operatives. **Tuckahoe**, (p. o.) an old settlement in the e. part, is a station upon the Harlem R. R. Near this place are several marble quarries. **Kingsbridge** (p. o.) lies upon Harlem River, and is connected with New York City by a bridge. **Riversdale**, below Yonkers, is a group of villas and a r. r. station. **South Yonkers** is a p. o. The Croton Aqueduct passes through this town from n. to s. A castellated stone mansion, built by Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, on the banks of the Hudson, a mile below Yonkers, has lately been purchased for an educational institution by the Roman Catholics.⁴ The country now included in Yonkers, West Farms, and Morrisania, and containing about 24,000 acres, was granted to Adrien Van der Donck in 1646, with the right and title of Patroon. He gave to his estate the title of "*Colen Donck*," perfected its title by purchase from the Indians, and took measures for its improvement.⁵ There are 11 churches in town.⁶

YORKTOWN⁷—was formed March 7, 1788. It lies upon the n. border of the co., w. of the center. Its surface is broken and hilly. The Highlands lie along the n. border; and several points are elevated 600 to 1,000 ft. above tide. The principal stream is Croton River, flowing across the s. part. Keakatis Lake,⁸ near the center, Mohegan Lake, in the n. part, and Magrignies Lake, in the n. e. corner, are small bodies of water. **Crompond**, (Yorktown p. o.) near the center, **Pines Bridge**, (p. o.) near the e. line, **Jefferson Valley**, (p. o.) in the n. e. corner, and **Shrub Oak**, (p. o.) near the n. line, are hamlets. A rolling mill, wire factory, gristmill, and sawmill have been erected 2 mi. w. of Croton dam. This town formed a part of Cortlandt Manor, and in the division of 1734 fell to the shares of Andrew Miller, Gertrude Beeckman, Cornelia and John Schuyler, Gertrude Verplanck, Elizabeth Skinner, John Watts, Philip Verplanck, and Susannah Warren. A Presb. church built at Crompond⁹ about 1738 was burned July, 1779, and a committee in Congress in 1839 reported in favor of paying \$3,500 for the loss, as the premises had been used as a storehouse by the Continental troops. Col. Green was surprised in this town May 13, 1781, by a party of refugees, in which affair Maj. Flag, 2 subalterns, and 27 men were killed, and many wounded. The census reports 7 churches in town.¹⁰

¹ The principal of these are the Yonkers Collegiate Institute and Gymnasium, conducted on the military system, a female seminary, and a public free school.

² The steamer Henry Clay was burned not far from this place, on her down trip, July 28, 1852. Of 500 persons on board, nearly 100 perished, among whom was A. J. Downing, the editor and author.

³ The Manor Hall, a short distance above the village, built about 1745, was one of the seats of the Philipse family.

⁴ An edifice of fine architectural proportions and great size was erected, in 1858, in the rear of the mansion. The premises form a branch of the institution located on the Central Park in New York, and are under the charge of Sisters of Charity.

⁵ Van der Donck subsequently took an active part in representing in Holland the interests of the colonists against the alleged tyranny of the West India Company and its servants, and finally succeeded in his efforts, notwithstanding the enmity of Gov. Stuyvesant and the influence he was able to bring to oppose him. He died in 1655, and his estate was afterward sold in detached portions by his widow. His settlement was laid waste by the Indians, Sept. 15, 1655, and probably remained unoccupied until after the English conquest. In 1652 Frederick Flysser or Philipse, with Thos. Dehavard and Thos. Lewis, bought 8,000 acres of Colen Donck, nearly all in the present town of Yonkers; and subsequently the former became sole owner to Kings Bridge. For one of these thirds he paid £539. These possessions were extended, by further purchase, to Croton and Bronx Rivers; and in June, 1693, the Lordship or Manor of Philipburgh was erected, with all the rights, honors, or privileges enjoyed by the most favored, excepting that of representation in the General Assembly. He established a drawbridge at Spuyten Duyvil Creek, built a church, still standing, in Sleepy Hollow, and made other improvements. His descendants occupied a prominent position in the colonial government; but, siding with the royal cause, he lost every thing in the Revolution. Col. F. Philipse, the last proprietor of this estate, was paid £22,975 by the British Government, as an equivalent for this

loss; and his estates were sold by the State to his tenants at very moderate rates.

⁶ Prot. E., 2 M. E., 2 Pres-b., 2 R. C. Bap., Ref. Prot., D.

⁷ The country e. of Cortlandt-town was called by the Mohegans Appanraghough; and the e. part of Yorktown is still called "Annawalk,"—probably an abbreviation.—*Billon's Westchester*, II, p. 377.

⁸ The Croton dam, at the head of the Croton Aqueduct, is in this town. At the top it is 166 ft. above tides and 55 ft. above the bed of the river; 61 feet wide at low water level, with openings of 90 and 180 feet for the passage of the surplus waters. Between these is a partition, forming the foundation of the gate-house and sluiceway for relieving the structure from the pressure of the lake, and for the discharge of water during repairs. The water flows over an ogee-curved apron of cut stone laid upon hewn timber, and is received in a pond, formed by a second dam, 300 ft. below. The aqueduct is taken from the lake through a tunnel on the e. side, 180 ft. long in the solid rock; and the flow of water is regulated by a double set of metal gates. The dam was destroyed while building in Jan. 1841; but the present structure promises to stand without injury, and almost without repair, to an indefinitely remote period. The surface over which the waste water flows is now much more ample than was intended before the accident in 1841. The pond has a capacity of 500,000,000 gallons.

Croton River was named Kitchewan, signifying a large and swift current. The bend west of Pines Bridge was named Kowehgetmacck. The commissioners were obliged to purchase about 200 acres of land overflowed by the dam, at an average cost of \$500 per acre.

⁹ Often called "Crom Pond," the Dutch term for Croton Pond. It consists of 2 parts united. Near this pond is French Hill, where the French forces, under Rochambeau, were encamped in 1781-82. Turkey Mount is an extensive woodland tract to the s. e.

¹⁰ 2 M. E., 2 Friends, Bap., Cong., and Pres-b.

Area of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Families, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Westchester County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.			SCHOOLS.			
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Average of Both Sexes.	No. of Families.	Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	Value of School Property.
Bedford.....	21,241	3,471	\$1,326,000	\$27,180	\$1,602,170	1,706	1,718	1,712	57	574	44	1,608
Carlisle.....	13,614	6,960	2,614,150	502,000	3,116,150	4,300	3,968	4,134	1,76	1,76	17	3,114
East Chester.....	4,500	13,324	1,216,700	243,845	1,460,545	2,125	2,290	2,207	774	77	9	1,300
Greenburgh.....	12,702	2,182	4,051,907	487,000	4,538,907	3,093	3,332	3,212	1,132	124	9	2,204
Harrison.....	8,610	1,676	7,235,559	141,500	8,016,059	611	600	605	218	240	6	514
Lewisburg.....	12,840	4,924	8,977,875	144,642	9,322,517	883	885	884	318	313	288	3,000
Mamaroneck.....	2,834	1,051	5,835,566	46,100	6,299,666	925	543	734	122	225	81	2,200
Mount Pleasant.....	13,290	3,190	1,584,700	260,000	1,844,700	1,738	1,894	1,816	540	704	210	1,241
New Castle.....	11,211	2,781	697,388	148,822	846,210	879	883	881	317	335	226	3,202
New Rochelle.....	3,591	1,562	1,550,000	420,800	1,970,800	1,189	1,612	1,400	497	637	150	1,150
North Castle.....	11,402	4,410	67,713	119,225	1,709,338	1,213	1,202	1,207	365	467	277	810
North Salem.....	10,570	2,611	891,427	202,750	1,094,177	736	792	764	280	318	188	1,300
Ossining.....	3,891	1,504	1,404,633	316,100	1,720,733	3,173	2,585	2,879	662	960	61	1,100
Pelham.....	1,901	1,333	3,535,000	21,750	3,556,750	391	442	416	119	122	78	200
Poundridge.....	8,214	3,894	3,435,734	78,774	3,514,508	709	730	719	313	313	210	400
Rye.....	6,090	1,261	1,468,267	528,318	1,996,585	1,651	1,817	1,734	571	665	411	1,100
Scarsdale.....	2,814	1,121	3,934,292	89,820	4,024,112	265	240	252	74	34	1	1,100
Somerset.....	17,234	3,119	1,046,664	319,842	1,366,506	859	885	872	304	316	167	678
Westchester.....	3,479	2,579	1,808,915	422,000	2,230,915	1,748	1,716	1,732	493	582	303	1,275
West Farms.....	3,254	392	1,863,274	364,500	2,227,774	6175	6,263	6,219	2,013	2,119	1,443	4,108
White Plains.....	3,276	9,517	771,610	170,735	942,345	627	796	711	262	300	210	1,100
Yorkers.....	9,620	4,267	4,072,328	815,543	4,887,871	3,665	3,589	3,627	1,368	1,136	368	3,211
Yorktown.....	18,890	5,665	1,009,492	176,880	1,186,372	1,136	1,130	1,133	410	409	243	900
Total.....	209,147	81,947	32,929,284	5,668,317	38,597,601	40,326	40,332	40,329	1,275	1,312	815	14,000

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Cattle.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Bush of Grains.	Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	Dairy Products.			
Bedford.....	461	922	2,127	655	1,112	9,940	61,833	8,344	31,432	3,333	768,34	200	40
Carlisle.....	725	940	1,035	392	1,191	7,000	3,743	3,100	18,944	934	8,889		
East Chester.....	293	238	595	47	684	17,16	15,881	2,572	4,474	116	107,2	140	
Greenburgh.....	465	832	808	1,049	1,449	37,691	34,382	6,127	14,400	429	48,902		
Harrison.....	221	669	706	175	842	4,220	2,914	1,187	9,889	2,173	44,36	100	
Lewisburg.....	319	781	1,186	440	943	3,650	3,690	4,290	12,265	1,876	62,57	92	25
Mamaroneck.....	164	154	239	30	257	624	3,576	1,121	2,980	636	16,667		
Mount Pleasant.....	350	827	1,958	1,357	1,490	5,071	4,008	5,767	18,957	1,717	60,248	100	15
New Castle.....	272	608	1,074	476	703	4,530	31,243	4,292	9,117	472	34,569	100	
New Rochelle.....	166	282	343	88	445	2,310	11,519	2,471	4,043	166	19,100		
North Castle.....	926	647	898	136	1,156	4,090	29,334	4,090	17,783	1,999	92,36		
North Salem.....	230	634	1,265	417	606	2,412	20,410	4,590	7,220	1,147	77,676	120	
Ossining.....	338	427	685	141	801	2,096	24,847	3,004	8,762	510	22,236		
Pelham.....	78	168	126	125	363	3,697	6,968	2,263	10,900	7,010	60,629	100	
Poundridge.....	157	697	92	472	383	2,189	15,960	2,360	6,567	1,346	60,629	100	
Rye.....	237	317	439	40	584	2,436	15,722	4,063	7,623	1,731	24,213		18
Scarsdale.....	116	102	213	261	321	1,774	8,302	1,225	2,982	191	17,100		18
Somerset.....	304	1,147	1,706	1,600	1,639	3,683	37,150	6,975	22,809	5,765	161,278	400	20
Westchester.....	375	416	676	48	367	1,230	22,830	3,174	10,900	108	2,100		
West Farms.....	408	241	1,290	24	822	220	7,842	2,785	12,930	118	8,107		
White Plains.....	167	208	229	246	483	2,397	17,331	2,502	7,018	2,243	21,100	40	
Yorkers.....	583	503	661	705	1,258	6,243	39,162	3,927	17,739	2,900	37,914		
Yorktown.....	638	1,244	1,728	1,677	1,737	8,203	63,985	7,237	26,378	3,660	110,000		
Total.....	7,332	13,974	20,678	11,321	20,861	88,175	630,438	90,166	2,661,000	1,110,880	2,280,000	487	

* Formed since the census 1855.

WYOMING COUNTY.



This county was formed from Genesee, May 14, 1841. Eagle, Pike, and a part of Portage were annexed from Allegany co. in 1846. It is an interior county, in the s. w. part of the State, separated from Lake Erie by Erie co., and from the Penn. line by Cattaraugus and Allegany. It is centrally distant 228 miles from Albany, and contains 590 sq. mi. Its surface is a broad, rolling upland, divided into ridges and broken by ravines worn by the streams. It has a slight inclination toward the s. The summits of the highest ridges are 1,200 to 1,500 ft. above Lake Erie and 1,700 to 2,000 ft. above tide. Several of the ravines in the s. are 1,000 ft. below the summits of the adjacent ridges. In the interior the ridges are broken, and the country begins to assume the hilly

character which is more fully developed further s. Genesee River, which forms a portion of the e. boundary, is bordered by steep bluffs 200 to 400 ft. high. Near Portageville the river descends from the plateau, in a series of three falls, to a depth of more than 300 ft. within a distance of 2½ mi. The water has worn a deep and irregular ravine in the shelving rocks, and the nearly perpendicular banks at the foot of the lower falls are 350 ft. high. The deep gorge, with the rapids and falls, form one of the wildest and most picturesque scenes in Western New York.¹

The other principal streams are Cayuga, Tonawanda, Little Tonawanda, Oatka, East Coy, Wiscoy, Cattaraugus, and Buffalo Creeks. The valley of Oatka Creek, from near the s. border of Warsaw to the s. line of the co., is bordered by steep hills 400 to 1,000 ft. high. Silver Lake, in Castile, (the principal body of water,) is 3 mi. long and about ½ mi. wide. The rocks of this co. consist principally of the shales and sandstones of the Portage group. The summits of the southern hills are covered with the rocks belonging to the Chemung group. Thin layers of compact Portage sandstone are found in many parts of the co. and are extensively quarried for flagging. Upon the ridges little rounded eminences are frequently seen, appearing like drift hills; but upon examination they are found to be shale rock covered with a thin soil. Marl and muck are found in considerable quantities in the swamps. The waters of Silver Lake and of several of the streams are constantly depositing lime in the form of marl. The drift deposits in the co. are very extensive, and the soil in some parts is derived from disintegration. Upon the hills it is mostly a clay loam underlaid by hardpan, and in the valleys it is a fertile, gravelly loam and alluvium. The people are principally engaged in stock and wool growing and in dairying, for which the soil upon the hills is admirably adapted. Wheat, barley, corn, and fruits are largely cultivated in the valleys. Very little attention is paid to manufactures except such as are strictly necessary to an agricultural community.

The county seat is located at Warsaw.² The courthouse is a commodious brick edifice, situated in the s. part of the village. The co. clerk's office is a fireproof building, adjacent to the courthouse. The jail is a wood building, arranged so as to enable the keeper to classify the prisoners

¹ The Upper or Horse-Shoe Falls are about three-fourths of a mile below Portageville. The name is derived from the curve in the face of the cliff over which the water flows. For a short distance above the edge of the precipice the water is broken by a succession of steps in the rock, forming a series of rapids. The height of the fall, including the rapids, is about 70 ft. The Middle Falls are about one-half mi. further down the river. For 2 or 3 rods above the edge of the cliff the water is broken into rapids, and then in an unbroken sheet it pours down 110 ft. into a basin below, bounded by perpendicular ledges. A cove, called the "Devil's Oven," has been worn in the rocks under the w. bank, near the bottom of the falls. In low water 100 persons can be seated within it; but when the river is high it is filled with water, and is only accessible by boats. The Lower Falls consist of a series of rapids one-half mi. in extent, with an aggregate fall of 150 ft. For about 2 mi. below the Middle Falls the river pursues a winding and rapid course between high, perpendicular walls; then descends in a succession of steps almost as regular as a staircase, descends under a shelving rock, shoots out in a narrow pass not more than 15 ft. wide, rushes down a nearly perpendicular descent of 20 ft., strikes against the base of high rocks standing almost directly in its course, whirls back, and, turning at nearly right angles, falls into a deep pool overhung with shelving

rocks. An isolated mass of rocks, 15 ft. in diameter and 100 ft. high, known as "Sugar Loaf," rises from the river bed at the head of the stream and receives nearly the whole force of the rushing water. It is bordered on one side by the present bed of the stream, and on the other by a deep chasm which separates it from the e. bank of the river. Within the memory of people now living, the river flowed over the precipice on the level of the rock which now forms its w. bank, and Sugar Loaf was an island. These falls are accessible only from the w. The perpendicular bank on the w. side of the river at one point is 380 ft. high.

² The commissioners named in the act to select the location were Peter R. Reed, of Onondaga, Davis Hurd, of Niagara, and John Thompson, of Steuben. The building commissioners were John A. McElwaine, Paul Richards, and Jonathan Perry. Trumble Cary, Esq., of Batavia, gave to the co. an ample public square upon which to erect the public buildings. The first courts were held at a public house at East Onondaga, in June, 1841, and the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors was at the same place. The first co. officers were Paul Richards, *First Judge*; James Sprague, *First Patterson*; Jos. Johnson, *Associate Judges*; W. Riley Smith, *District Attorney*; N. Welcott, *Co. Clerk*; W. K. Groger, *Sheriff*; and Harvey Putnam, *Surrogate*.

according to law.¹ The poorhouse is situated on a farm of 97 acres near the w. border of Orangeville, 9 mi. w. of Warsaw. The average number of inmates is 73, supported at a cost of 7 cts. per week each. The farm yields a revenue of about \$300.²

The Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. extends s. e. through Attica, Middlebury, Warsaw, Gainesville, Castile, and Genesee Falls, crossing the Portage Falls and connecting with the N. Y. & E. R. R. at Hornellsville. A r. r. route has been surveyed, and a road-bed graded, from Attica s. w. to the Alleghany River.³

There are 5 weekly newspapers published in the co.⁴

The eastern tier of towns in this co., with the exception of a portion of Castile, belonged to the Ogden, Silver Lake, and Corringier tracts of the Morris Reservation, and the remaining parts of the co. to the Holland Land Purchase. The Garden Tract, containing 17,927 acres on both sides of the Genesee, was reserved for Mary Jemison (the "old white woman") by the Seneca Nation in their treaty with Robert Morris in 1797.⁵ About one-half of this tract lies in the present town of Castile. Upon this tract Mary Jemison and her descendants continued to reside until 1816, when she sold all but 2 sq. mi. on the w. side of the river to Micah Brooks and Jellis Clute. The remaining 2 mi. she sold in 1831 to Henry B. Gibson and Jellis Clute, and removed to the Cattaraugus Reservation. The first white man that lived within the limits of the co. was a tory, named Ebenezer Allen, who in consequence of his crimes fled from Penn. and joined the Indians about 1780. He located upon the Genesee, and for a time lived upon the lands of Mary Jemison. He afterward built a saw and grist mill on the present site of Rochester, removed thence to Oatka Creek,⁶ and thence to Canada.⁷ The first permanent white settlers were John Tolles, Jacob Wright, Nathaniel Sprout, and Stephen Crow, in 1802. The settlements increased rapidly, and in a few years most of the best lands of the co. were taken up. Most of the early settlers were from New England; but the later immigrants have principally been Germans.

ATTICA—was formed from Sheldon, April 4, 1811. Orangeville was taken off in 1816. It

¹ The courthouse, jail, and clerk's office were erected in 1842, at a cost of \$12,000.

² The poorhouse contains 22 rooms, and the inmates are provided with good, substantial food; but the house does not admit of proper accommodations for the paupers, or for classification of the insane, of which there are always a number.

³ The Alleghany Valley Railroad.

⁴ *The Genesee Register*, the first newspaper in the co., was established at Warsaw in 1825 by L. & W. Walker, and was continued 6 months.

The Warsaw Sentinel was commenced by Andrew W. Young in May, 1830, and continued until Dec. 1831, when it was merged in the *Republican Advocate* at Batavia.

The Attica Republican was commenced by David Scott in 1832-33. It was soon after changed to

The Attica Republican and Genesee Abolitionist, E. A. Cooley became its publisher, and changed it to

The Attica Balance, and subsequently to

The Attica Democrat, and continued it until 1846.

The Genesee Recorder was commenced at Perry by Geo. M. Shipper in 1833, and continued about 2 years.

The American Citizen was commenced at Warsaw in 1836 by J. A. Hadley. After 1 year, it was removed to Perry and published by Mitchell & Warren. Mr. Mitchell continued the publication until Jan. 1841, when it was removed to Rochester.

The Pike Whig was commenced by Thos. Carrier in 1838. Soon after, its name was changed to

The Pike Gazette, and it was continued for about a year.

The Watchtower, a Bp. paper, was issued in 1837 from the offices of The American Citizen. It was published 1 year by Ansel Warren.

The Register, a campaign paper, was published at Perry in 1840 by Isaac N. Stoddard and John H. Barley.

The Perry Democrat was commenced in 1841 by Pat Lawrence. In 1848 it passed to C. C. Britt, who continued it until 1853.

The Western New Yorker was commenced at Perry in Jan. 1841, by John H. Barley. In the summer of the same year it passed into the hands of Barlow & Woodward, who removed it to Warsaw. It was successively published by Barlow & Blain, Carl, Mr. Blanchard, and H. A. Dudley until April 1, 1858, when it passed into the hands of Eliza W. Andrews, and afterwards to Ansel & Harrington, by whom it is still published.

The Genesee was commenced at Perry by N. S. Woodward in 1847. It soon passed to Dan F. Galt, who changed its name to

The Industrial Countryman, and continued it until Aug. 1846, when it passed to Ansel Warren, who changed its name to

The Free Citizen, and continued it until Aug. 1847.

The Wyoming Republican was commenced at Warsaw by F. L. Fuller in 1844; it was published until March, 1847.

The Attica Telegraph was commenced by Abdon Dumont in 1841, 1846, and was published about 2 years.

The Old Eighth Whig was commenced at Attica April 1, 1848, by R. W. Biddle and W. H. Ayer. After about a year, Mr. Biddle retired, and Mr. Ayer continued the paper as

The Spirit of the Old Eighth, until 1860.

The Attica Atlas was commenced Jan. 4, 1851, by Siles Johnson, by whom it is still published.

The Central Liberator was published at the village of the Free Citizen for 1 year. Edited by Wm. C. Smith.

The Wyoming Liberator was commenced Dec. 22, 1850, and was published 1 year by Horace W. Allen.

The Wyoming Times was commenced at Perry, July 7, 1850, and ran May, 1861. It was discontinued by its publishers, and re-commenced soon after at the village of Middlebury.

The Wyoming Co. Mirror was commenced at Warsaw in 1848 by A. H. Kelly. In 1850 it passed into the hands of Biddett & Lewis, in 1852 to George Merrill, and in 1856 to H. A. Dudley, by whom it is still published.

The Arcade Enterprise was started March 10, 1856, by J. H. Gibson, and is still published.

⁵ The parents of Mary Jemison emigrated from Ireland in 1743, and Mary was born during the voyage across the ocean. The family settled upon the western frontiers of Penn., where they remained in peace until the breaking out of the French War in 1754. In 1756 a party of Indians visited their plantation and took the family prisoners, and on their return presented all but Mary, then a girl of 12 or 13 years. She was carried captive to an Indian settlement on the Ohio, and kept 12 1/2 years. Her women who had lost a brother in the war, she grew to manhood among the Indians, adopted their habits and customs, was twice married, and had 8 children, 5 sons and 3 daughters. After the Revolution she had an opportunity to return to her white friends; but she preferred to remain with her husband and children. She was greatly beloved by the Indians, and highly respected by the whites who became acquainted with her. She retained her knowledge of the English language, and to the last remembered the early instructions of her mother, and the last course which that mother gave was that she would never be a captive, and the daughters of the Indians should never be like her father and mother, lose the name of Christian. At the Cattaraugus Reservation, Sept. 19, 1823, at the age of 90, she died.

⁶ This creek is still locally known as Allen's Creek.

⁷ Few children were mentioned in the history of this tract, and approached some of the old and retired persons in this tract, thus in auster. He was an open, hearty, unassuming, and several persons while professing the strictest friendship for them, and while upon the war trail with the Indians amused himself by dishing out the brains of Indians.

lies upon the n. border of the co., w. of the center. Its surface is a rolling upland, broken by the ravines of the streams. In the e. part are several considerable hills with long gradual slopes. Tonawanda Creek, the principal stream, flows through the n. w. corner, and receives numerous branches from the e., the largest of which is Crow Creek. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam. **Attica**, (p. v.,) upon Tonawanda Creek, in the n. w. part of the town, was incorp. May 2, 1837. It contains a flourishing union school, a bank, a newspaper office, a flouring mill, and 5 churches. Pop. 1,184. **Attica Center** (p. o.) and **Vernal** are hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1802, by Zera Phelps.¹ The first religious services were held Sept. 21, 1809, by Rev. Royal Phelps, at which time the first church (Cong.) was formed, with 5 members.²

BENNINGTON—was formed from Sheldon, March 6, 1818. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, broken by the ravines of small streams. Cayuga Creek and its branches drain the central, and Murder Creek the n. part of the town. Tonawanda Creek flows through the s. e. corner. The soil is a clayey, gravelly and sandy loam. **Bennington Center** (Bennington p. o.) contains 3 churches and 30 dwellings; and **Cowlesville**, (p. v.,) in the n. w. part of the town, 2 churches and 206 inhabitants. **Folsomdale** (p. o.) is a hamlet, on Cayuga Creek, and has a valuable water-power. The first settlement was made near the center of the town, in 1802, by John Tolles, Jacob Wright, and William Barber, from Vt.³ The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Peter B. Root, in 1805. The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1807.⁴

CASTILE (Cas-tile)—was formed from Perry, Feb. 27, 1821. It is the central town upon the e. border of the co. Its surface is a rolling and terraced upland, broken by the deep valleys of the streams. Genesee River, forming a portion of the e. boundary, is bordered by steep banks 300 to 350 ft. above the water. In some places the faces of the bluffs are perpendicular ledges 200 ft. high. Numerous small tributaries of the river have worn deep lateral channels in these bluffs. The valley of Silver Lake occupies a wide and shallow basin in the n. part of the town.⁵ Its outlet is toward the n. Wolf Creek rises in a swamp near the head of the lake and flows s. A wide, level valley, bordered by low terraces, extends from the e. shore of the lake and opens into the valley of Wolf Creek at Castile Village. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam. **Castile** (p. v.) lies on Wolf Creek, in the s. w. part of the town. It is a station on the B. & N. Y. City R. R. Pop. 682. **St. Helena**, (p. v.,) on Genesee River, in the s. e. corner of the town, contains 20 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1808, by Robert Whalley, from R. I., 1 mi. e. of Castile Village.⁶ The first religious services (Bap.) were held near the s. end of Silver Lake, in 1816, by Elder Benj. Luther.⁷

CHINA—was formed from Sheldon, March 6, 1818. Java was taken off in 1832. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is a rolling or hilly upland, broken by valleys. Cattaraugus Creek flows s. w. through near the center of the town, and receives several tributaries, the principal of which is Clear Creek, from the s. From the valleys the town spreads out into a rolling region, with long gradual slopes arable to their summits. The highest point is the ridge in the n. e., which is 1,100 ft. above Lake Erie, as determined by actual survey. The soil of the upland is a clayey and in the valleys a gravelly loam. **Arcade** (China p. o.) is situated at the junction of Cattaraugus and Clear Creeks, in the s. w. part of the town. It has a fine

¹ Among the other early settlers were Deacon Porter, Nath'l Sprout, and Maj. P. Adams. The first child born was Harriet Phelps, July 25, 1803; the first marriage, that of Stephen Crow and Lucy Ewell; and the first death, that of Thomas Mather, in the winter of 1803. Sophia Williams taught the first school, in 1807; Daniel Stanton kept the first inn, in 1809; — Fitch, the first store; and Zera Phelps built the first mill, in 1806.

² The census reports 6 churches; Cong., Presb., F. W. Bap., Bap., M. E., and R. C.

³ Among the other early settlers were Chamney, Justin, and George Leouis, Peldstiah Case, Joseph Farnham, George Hoskins, David Tolles, Aaron Clapp, and Ezra Ludd. The first marriage was that of Aaron Whitney and Rachel Truesdale, in 1807; and the first death in town, that of a child of Wm. Barber, in 1803. The first school was taught by Rachel Truesdale, in 1807; the first inn was kept by Joseph Farnham, in 1807. Chamney Leouis erected the first sawmill, in 1808; he also kept the first store. Quantus Clapp built the first gristmill, at Cowlesville. A son of David Tolles, 8 or 9 years old, was lost in the woods in 1803 and was never found.

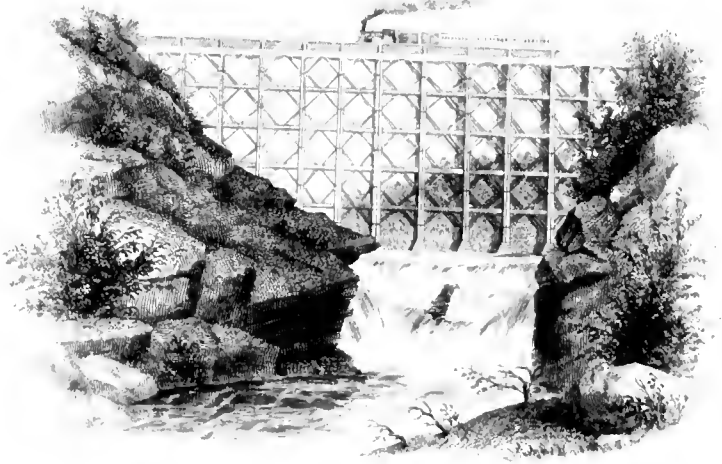
⁴ The census reports 5 churches; Bap., F. W. Bap., Presb., M. E., and Univ.

⁵ Mary Jeannson, the "old white woman," with her family, led

in the alders at the foot of this lake while Gen. Sullivan was laying waste the Indian villages upon the Genesee. In the summer of 1855 it was reported that an immense serpent, 100 ft. long, had been seen in this lake. So well was the story apparently authenticated that thousands of visitors came from all parts of the country to obtain a sight of his snakeship. A burlesque account of the capture of the serpent, which appeared in the *Buffalo Republic*, raised the excitement to the highest pitch; and immediately afterward the whole humbug collapsed.

⁶ Soon after, a settlement was made at the foot of the lake, in the w. part of the town, called the "*Tollman Settlement*." Ziba Hurd and Jonathan Gilbert, from Vt., were the first settlers at Castile Village, in 1816. The first child born was Jane Melbay, in 1813; and the first death was that of Laura Wilcox, in 1815. The first school was taught in 1816, by Anna Bennett, from Vt. Robert Whalley kept the first inn, and erected the first sawmill, on Wolf Creek, below Castile Village, in 1811. John Card and Sylvester Lathrop built the first gristmill, on lot 49, in 1820; the first store was kept by Lemuel Eldridge and M. Frost, in 1815.

⁷ The census reports 4 churches; Cong., Bap., M. E., and Christian.



PORTAGE BRIDGE.

water power, and contains a woolen factory, flouring mill, and 3 churches. Pop. 647. **East China** is a p. o. The first settlement was made in 1808, on Lot 28, by Silas Meech, from New England.¹ The first religious services were conducted by Rev. John Spencer, at Arcade, in 1812. The first church (Cong.) was formed at Arcade, by Jno. Spencer, July 21, 1813.²

COVINGTON—named from Gen. Leonard Covington—was formed from Le Roy (Genesee co.) and Perry, Jan. 31, 1817. A part was annexed to York (Livingston co.) in 1823. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. The surface is a moderately hilly upland, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. Oatka Creek flows through the s. w. corner, and receives as tributary Pearl Creek, which flows s. w. through near the center. Wide, fertile alluvial flats extend along Oatka Creek. The soil of the uplands is generally a gravelly loam. **Covington Center**, (Covington p. o.) in the s. part, contains 20 dwellings; **Pearl Creek**, (p. v.) in the s. w., contains 15 dwellings; **La Grange**, (p. v.) near the s. line, a church and 20 dwellings; and **Peoria**, (p. v.) near the e. line, 15 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1807, in the w. part, by Jairus Cruttenden, William Miller, and John and William Sprague, all from New England.³ The first religious services were held at the house of David Norris, in 1811, by Rev. Mark Norris, from Vt.⁴

EAGLE—was formed from Pike, Jan. 21, 1823. It occupies a central position on the s. border of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. Nearly the whole drainage is through Wiscoy Creek and its branches. Cold Creek takes its rise in the s. e. part of the town. The hills bordering upon the streams are very steep, and their summits are 400 to 700 ft. above the valleys. Eagle Lake, a small body of water in the s. w. part, has no visible outlet. The soil is a clayey and gravelly loam. **Eagle Village**, (p. v.) in the s. w. part of the town, contains a church and 20 dwellings. **Eagle**, (p. o.) in the s. e. part, is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in town in 1808, on Lot 8, by Silas and Wm. Hodges, from Cayuga co.⁵ There are 3 churches in town: M. E., F. W. Bap., and Christian.

GAINESVILLE—named from Gen. E. P. Gaines—was formed from Warsaw, as "*Helo*," Feb. 25, 1814. Its name was changed April 17, 1816. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the center of the co. The surface is an upland, slightly undulating and broken by the valleys of the streams. Oatka Creek flows through the s. e. part, and East Coy Creek through the s. w. The soil on the hills is a thin, dark loam underlaid by hardpan, and in the valleys a fertile, gravelly loam. A good quality of building stone is quarried in the s. part of the town. **Gainesville Creek**, (Gainesville p. o.) on East Coy Creek, near the center of the town, contains a female seminary,⁶ 3 churches, and about 300 inhabitants. **East Gainesville**, (p. v.), a station on the B. & N. Y. City R. R., contains 20 houses. **Gainesville Center** and **Newburgh** are hamlets. The first settlements were made at Gainesville Creek in 1805, by Wm. Richard, and Chas. Bristol, from Columbia co., and Elnathan George, from Vt.⁷ The first religious meeting was held in 1809. The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1815.⁸

GENESÉE FALLS—was formed from Pike and Portage, (Livingston co.) April 1, 1816. It lies on Genesee River, in the s. e. corner of the co. A nearly perpendicular rocky bluff, 100 to 300 ft. high, borders upon the river, and from its summit the country spreads out into an undulating upland. The celebrated Portage Falls, in the Genesee River, are opposite this place.⁹ The soil is a sandy and clayey loam. **Portageville**, (p. v.) on Genesee River, contains 5 churches and several mills. Pop. 561. The B. & N. Y. City R. R. crosses the Genesee, near the village, by a bridge 800 ft. long and 234 ft. above the bed of the river. This bridge was built at a cost of

¹ Inhabited Sanders, Samuel Nichols, Silas and Leonard Parker, Jacob Jackson, Wm. Barnes, Amasa and Alfred Killebourn—most of them from Vt.—settled in the town in 1809. The first child born was a daughter of Jacob Jackson, and the second a son of Samuel Nichols, both in 1810; the first marriage was that of Silas Meech and Lydia Parker; and the first death that of Mrs. A. Killebourn, in the spring of 1812. Ebenezer Parker taught the first school, in 1811. Silas Parker kept the first inn, in 1812, and the first store, in 1813. Maj. Moss Smith built the first sawmill, in 1811, and Col. Duell Rowley the first gristmill, in 1810.

² The census reports 5 churches: Cong., Bap., F. W. Bap., M. E., and R. C.

³ The first child born was Vida, daughter of Dr. Dan'l White, in 1809; the first marriage was that of Calvin Dyer and Sylvia Beard-ox, in 1814; and the first death that of Mrs. Eusty, in 1814. Wm. Miller kept the first inn, in 1813; Dan'l Balsom, the first store, in 1812. — Spaulding built the first gristmill, in 1810; and Sprague and Spaulding built the first sawmill, in 1812.

⁴ The census reports 3 churches: Presb., Ass., Presb. and M. E.

⁵ Alanson, son of Silas Hodges, was the first child born, in 1811, 1809. The first inn was kept by Dan. Beach, the first store by Elijah Hyde, and the first sawmill was erected by Amos Hartney.

⁶ The Gainesville Female Seminary was established in 1825, by Misses Hardy and Childers, and other persons of the town. The school is on the plot near the M. and C. R. R. station at the village. The boundaries were taken out of the town's papers, and no day scholars.

⁷ John Patterson and James Crockett, both from Vt., settled in 1806. Pambach carries a new store, built in 1810, and in 1877. The first school was kept by Dan. Dyer. The first inn was kept at the village by Ebenezer Hodges, and the first store by Levi W. Dyer. The first gristmill was built by John Childers, and the first sawmill, in 1810, on the site of the present mill, by John Childers and John Crockett. The first school, in 1809, at Gainesville, 1810.

⁸ The census reports 4 churches, 2 M. E. and 2 Cong., Bap., and C. M.

⁹ See page 710.

\$175,000, and is the largest wooden R. R. bridge in the world. The Genesee Valley Canal also crosses the river at this point by an aqueduct built upon stone abutments 40 ft. high; the structure cost \$70,000. The first settlements were made on the river, above Portageville, in 1804, by John, Samuel, and Seth Fields.¹ The first religious meeting was held by Rev. John Griffith, (M. E.) in 1809; and the first church (Bap.) was formed by Rev. Joseph Case, at "*Bigelows Corners*," in 1818.²

JAVA—was formed from China, April 20, 1832. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface is an elevated region, broken by hills and the deep valleys of the streams. The highest summits are 400 to 600 ft. above the valleys and 1,000 to 1,200 ft. above Lake Erie. Buffalo Creek flows through the w. part, and receives a large number of tributaries. Cattaraugus Creek takes its rise in the e. part. Cattaraugus Lake is a small sheet of water in the s. e. part, nearly surrounded by steep hills. It forms one of the sources of Cattaraugus Creek. The soil upon the hills is a thin, dark loam underlaid by hardpan; in the valleys it is principally a gravelly loam. About 1 mi. e. of Java Village is a quarry of fine building stone. **Java Village** (p. v.) lies upon Buffalo Creek, in the s. w. part of the town. Pop. about 200. **North Java**, (p. v.) in the s. e. corner of the town, contains a church and about 100 inhabitants. **Java Center**, (p. o.), **East Java**, (p. o.), in the s. e. part of the town, **Carriers Corners**, (Java p. o.), in the s. w., and **Williamsville**, near the e. border, are hamlets. The first settlement was made on Lot 32, in the s. w. part of the town, in 1810, by Wm. Richardson and Timothy Kirby, from Lowell, Mass.³ The first church (R. C.) was formed in 1838.⁴

MIDDLEBURY—was formed from Warsaw, March 20, 1812. It lies on the n. border of the co., e. of the center. Its surface is a rolling upland, broken by the deep valleys of the streams. Oatka Creek flows through the s. e. corner, and Little Tonawanda Creek through the w. part. A deep ravine extends e. and w. through near the center of the town, forming a natural pass between the valleys of these two streams. The hills that border upon Oatka Creek are steep and 400 to 600 ft. high. The soil is a gravelly and clayey loam. **Wyoming**, (p. v.) on Oatka Creek, near the e. border of the town, contains the Middlebury Academy,⁵ 3 churches, and 378 inhabitants. **West Middlebury**, (Dale p. o.), a station on the B. & N. Y. City R. R., contains 20 dwellings. The first settlement was made by Jonas Sellick, (from Rutland co., Vt.) in 1802, near Wrights Corners.⁶ There are 5 churches in town.⁷

ORANGEVILLE—was formed from Attica, Feb. 14, 1816. Wethersfield was taken off in 1823. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, broken by deep ravines. The streams are Tonawanda Creek and its branches, draining the w., and small branches of Oatka and East Coy Creeks, draining the e. parts of the town. The summits of the highest hills are 400 to 700 ft. above the valleys. The soil is a gravelly and clayey loam underlaid by hardpan. **Orangeville Center** (Orangeville p. o.) contains 15 houses; **Johnsonburg**, (p. v.) on Tonawanda Creek, lies partly in Sheldon. Pop. about 100. **Halls Corners** (East Orangeville p. o.) is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in 1805, by John Duncan, on Lot 13, and Elisha Doty, from Cayuga co., on Lot 12.⁸ The first church (Presb.) was organized by Rev. John Alexander, July 11, 1812.⁹

¹ Nathan and Joseph Dixon, Joseph and Justice Bailey, and Sebastian Ward settled previous to 1807. The first death was that of Sophia Smith, in 1817. The first school was taught by Maria Bellinger, in 1806. The first inn was kept by Lewis Wood, at Portageville, in 1824; and the first store, by Foot & Martin, the same year. The first sawmill was erected in 1812, and the first gristmill in 1820, on the river, by Mumford, Smith, & McKay.

² The census reports 5 churches; Bap., M. E., Presb., Univ., and R. C.

³ In 1812 and '14, Chas. Richardson and Daniel H. Worcester settled at Java Village, and Charles Fox at Carriers Corners. The first mill was erected by Daniel H. Worcester, at Java Village, in 1816; the first inn was kept by Chas. Fox, at Carriers Corners, in 1818; and the first store, by Mr. Comstock, at Java Village, in 1820.

⁴ The census reports 4 churches; Cong., M. E., F. W. Bap., and R. C.

⁵ This academy was founded mainly by the efforts and liberality of Silas Newell, one of the first settlers of the village. Its main building was erected by subscription, in 1817. It now has some endowments, and is under charge of the Baptist denomination. For many years it was considered the first institution w. of the Genesee River, and still maintains a high reputation.

⁶ In 1802 a number of immigrants from Vt. settled in the town, among whom were Reuben Chamberlain, Jabez Wargen, Frederick Gilbert, Sterling Sterns, and Israel M. Dewey. The first store was kept by Edwin Putnam, in 1810, near Wrights

Corners; the first gristmill was built by Silas Newell, in 1813, near Wyoming Village; the first sawmill, by A. Worden, in 1809, at West Middlebury; Amzi Wright kept the first inn, at Wrights Corners, in 1806. In May, 1817, Artemus Shattuck, a citizen of this town, went into the woods, a distance from home, to chop. While cutting off a log that had been partially split open, his foot was caught in the crack, and he hung for a long time suspended by his foot and partially supported by one hand. Despairing of receiving aid, and entirely unable to extricate himself, he finally unjointed his ankle with his pocket knife, made a crutch of a crooked stick, and started for the house. He was found about dark, and carried to the house, where his leg was amputated by a surgeon. He recovered, became a Bap. minister, and lived many years.

⁷ 2 Bap., and 1 each F. W. Bap., Presb., and M. E.

⁸ Lemuel Chase and James Sayer settled about the same time, and Seth and Adah Sherwood, Silas Merrittfield, and Asabel Ward in 1806; Truman Lewis and a number of other families in 1807. The first child born was a son of Seth Sherwood, in 1807; the first marriage was that of Adah Sherwood and Miss Wood, in 1809; and the first death, that of Mrs. James Sayer. Cornelia Lewis and Mary McKnight commenced the first schools, May 1, 1811; Isaac Moore kept the first inn, in 1811, at the Center; and Silas Hubbard the first store, in 1814, at the same place. Robert Hopkins erected the first sawmill, in 1810, and Levi Johnson the first gristmill, in 1817.

⁹ The census reports 4 churches; Presb., Bap., Ref. Prot. D., and Friends.

PERRY¹—was formed from Leicester, (Livingston co.,) March 11, 1814. A part of Livingston was taken off in 1817, and Castile in 1821. It lies on the e. border of the co., s. of the center. Its surface is level or gently rolling. Its streams are small brooks and creeks. The foot of Silver Lake lies along the s. border. **Perry**, (p. v.,) upon the outlet of Silver Lake, was incorp. in 1829. It contains the Perry Academy,² a newspaper office, a bank, a woolen factory, 3 flouring mills, and several churches. **Perry Center**, (p. v.,) contains a church and 40 dwellings.³ **West Perry** is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in 1806, on Lot 28, by Josiah Williams, from Vt.⁴ The first religious services were held at Perry Center, in Dec. 1813, by Rev. Mr. Herrick, (Bap.,) when he was retreating from Buffalo. The first church, Presb., was organized at the Center, by Rev. Oliver Ayer and Silas Hubbard, June 28, 1814.⁵

PIKE⁶—was formed from Nunda, (Livingston co.,) March 6, 1818. Eagle was taken off in 1823, and a part of Genesee Falls in 1846. It lies on the s. border of the co., e. of the center. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland. East Coy Creek flows s. through the e. part, and Wiscoy Creek s. e. through the center. Enory Hill, the highest point, is about 100 ft. above the r. r. at Castile, and the lowest point, in the s. e. corner, is 200 ft. below the r. r. The soil is a gravelly and clayey loam. There are several quarries of building stone in town. **Pike**, (p. v.,) on Wiscoy Creek, near the center, was incorp. Aug. 11, 1848. It contains the Genesee Conference Seminary,⁷ an iron foundry, a flouring mill, a woolen factory, and 3 churches. **Pop.** 581. **East Pike**, (p. v.,) on East Coy Creek, contains a church, a flouring mill, an extensive paper mill, and 50 dwellings. **Pike Five Corners**, **Griffiths Corners**, and **East Coy**, (p. v.,) are hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1806, by Peter Granger, Eli Griffith, Asahel Newcomb, Phineas Harvey, and Caleb Powers, all from Whitehall, N. Y. The first church was formed, Sept. 25, 1821, at Pike Village.⁸

SHELDON—was formed from Batavia, (Genesee co.,) March 19, 1808. Attica was taken off in 1811, and Bennington and China in 1818. Its surface is a rolling upland, 400 to 600 ft. above the valleys. Tonawanda Creek flows through the e. and several tributaries of Buffalo Creek through the w. part. The soil upon the hills is a thin, dark loam underlain by hardpan, and in the valleys a gravelly loam. **Strykersville**, (p. v.,) in the s. w. corner of the town, contains several mills, 2 churches, and about 400 inhabitants. **Varysburgh**,⁹ (p. v.,) in the n. e., upon Tonawanda Creek, contains 2 churches and 20 dwellings. **Sheldon** (p. v.,) and **North Sheldon** (p. v.,) are hamlets. **Johnsonburgh** (p. v.,) is on the line of Orangeville. The first settlement was made in the n. part, in 1804, by Roswell Turner, agent of Phelps and Chipman, the original purchasers of the town.¹⁰ The first religious meeting (Bap.,) was held at the house of Roswell Turner, by Rev. Mr. Spencer. The first church was formed at the Center, in 1808.¹¹

WARSAW—was formed from Batavia, (Genesee co.,) March 19, 1808. Middlebury was taken off in 1812, and Gainesville in 1814. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the center of the co. Its surface is a broken upland, divided into two ridges by the valley of Oatka Creek. The declivities of the hills are steep, and their summits 700 to 1,000 ft. above the valleys. Upper Mill Brook, a small tributary of Oatka Creek, is a perpendicular fall of 105 ft. **Warsaw**, (p. v.,) the co. seat, was incorp. April 17, 1843. It lies in the valley of Oatka Creek, at the center of the

¹ Named from Commodore O. H. Perry.

² The academy buildings were erected by subscription of the inhabitants, and cost \$12,000. This school has been offered to the State for a normal school.

³ Among the first settlers were Seth Canfield, Samuel and Nathl Howard, Amos Smith, Phineas M. Ward, and Amos Otis,—mostly Irish, from England. The first death was that of Nancy Williams, in 1815. The first school was taught at Perry Center, in 1812, by Ann Mann from Mass. The first inn was kept by Amos Smith, a little e. of the center, in 1811, the first store, by T. A. C. Elderley; and the first mill was erected at Perry Village, by John Hamersley, in 1812.

⁴ The census reports 7 churches, 2 M. P., 2 M. E., and 1 each Presb., Cong., and Unit.

⁵ Named from Gen. Zebulon Montgomery Pike.

⁶ The seminary buildings were erected in 1846, at a cost of \$70,000; they have accommodations for 300 students. The property is held by a board of trustees, and is under the patronage of the F. W. Bap. denomination.

⁷ The first child born was Louisa, daughter of Asahel Newcomb, in Aug. 1806; the first marriage was that of Russell H. Benton and Susannah Olin, Feb. 2, 1807; and the first deaths were those of twin children of Phineas Harvey, in the spring of 1807. Mr. Harvey died the succeeding autumn. The first

school was taught by Miss B. Aldrich, from Wallingford, Conn., in the summer of 1809. The first birth took place at Pike Village, in 1809, and Billy Parker the first male child, at the same place. The first built the first saw-mill in 1810, and the first grist-mill, in 1816, a little above Pike Village.

⁸ The census reports 4 churches, 2 M. P., and 1 each Cong. and Bap.

⁹ Named from Wm. Vary, one of the first settlers.

¹⁰ Mr. Turner was the father of O. Turner, Esq., author of the History of the Holland Purchase, Phelps and Gordon's Purchase, &c. Among the other early settlers were R. E. Carr and David Howard, in 1807; Seth Gates, Leonard Cook, Levi Street, Myron Bacon, Stephen Wilton, from Eastern New York; and Frank Parsons, from Penn., in 1808. The principal settlements in the town have been made mostly by German immigrants. The first child born was Chapman Phelps Turner, in 1804; the first marriage was that of Justin Deane and Polly Ralph, in 1807; and the first death, that of David H. Clark, who was killed by the falling of a load of a tree, in 1808. The first school was taught at North Sheldon, by Polly Ralph, in 1807; the first inn was kept by R. Swell Turner, in 1810, at North Sheldon. Wm. Vary built the first saw-mill, in 1811, and the first grist-mill, in 1818, at Varysburg.

¹¹ The census reports 8 churches, 2 M. P., and 1 each Presb., Cong., Bap., F. W. Bap., Ref. Prot., D., and R. C.

town. Besides the co. buildings, it contains 5 churches, an academy,¹ 2 newspaper offices, a bank, an insurance company and office, and several important manufactories.² Pop. 1,200. **South Warsaw** (p. o.) is a hamlet. **East Warsaw** is a p. o. The first settlement was made at Warsaw Village, by Elizur Webster, in 1803.³ The first church (Cong.) was organized July 14, 1808; Rev. John Lindsley was the first preacher. Their church edifice was built in 1817, and is still occupied.⁴

WETHERSFIELD—was formed from Orangeville, April 12, 1823. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the center of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland. Tonawanda, East Coy, and Wiseoy Creeks all take their rise in this town. **Wethersfield Springs**, (p. v.) in the N. E. corner, contains 3 churches and 25 dwellings. **Hermitage**, (p. v.) on the E. border of the town, contains 2 churches and 20 dwellings. **Smiths Corners** (Wethersfield p. o.) is a hamlet. The first settlement was made on Lot 11, in 1810, by Lewis Hancock, Guy Morgan, and Calvin Clifford, from Jefferson co.⁵ Rev. Mr. Boomer (Bap.) was the first preacher.⁶

Acres of Land, Valuation, Population, Dwellings, Families, Freeholders, Schools, Live Stock, Agricultural Products, and Domestic Manufactures, of Wyoming County.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	ACRES OF LAND.		VALUATION OF 1858.			POPULATION.		No. of Dwellings.	No. of Families.	Freeholders.	SCHOOLS.	
	Improved.	Unimproved.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	Males.	Females.				No. of Districts.	Children taught.
Attica.....	16,432	8,628	\$636,112	\$611,250	\$747,462	1,327	1,352	500	540	406	13	957
Bennington.....	22,577	13,110	455,439	18,611	474,041	1,391	1,254	512	545	493	16	941
Castile.....	17,970	5,755	771,060	84,303	855,363	1,185	1,158	472	408	374	14	826
China.....	15,756	13,583	590,246	47,800	638,046	1,051	1,057	345	389	316	13	800
Covington.....	12,944	2,980	471,823	31,375	503,198	670	690	248	255	216	10	430
Engle.....	12,016	9,923	307,008	7,175	314,183	735	657	294	283	215	10	588
Gainesville.....	14,128	6,290	402,021	50,550	512,574	884	869	350	361	312	10	634
Genesee Falls.....	5,772	2,925	239,470	9,350	248,820	560	558	218	225	145	4	190
Java.....	17,996	11,709	423,362	22,315	445,677	1,187	1,108	408	422	383	12	992
Middlebury.....	15,500	4,603	493,692	75,530	569,222	994	883	351	376	323	15	699
Orangeville.....	14,536	6,464	390,722	30,098	420,820	730	711	251	244	231	9	459
Perry.....	17,984	4,771	758,719	126,875	885,594	1,253	1,307	490	532	384	13	801
Pike.....	11,884	5,931	359,268	25,700	424,968	930	957	351	370	280	10	741
Sheldon.....	17,795	11,656	382,299	55,499	437,799	1,347	1,319	495	519	432	15	1,225
Warsaw.....	16,412	4,782	740,700	148,650	889,340	1,393	1,401	510	525	452	16	1,049
Wethersfield.....	12,820	9,654	330,577	50,150	380,727	734	728	276	291	246	10	549
Total.....	211,644	122,764	7,652,002	\$73,232	8,525,234	16,189	15,959	6,041	6,285	5,208	190	11,872

NAMES OF TOWNS.	LIVE STOCK.					AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.							
	Horses.	Working Oxen and Calves.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	BUCKS OF GRAIN.		Tons of Hay.	Bushels of Potatoes.	Bushels of Apples.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.		Domestic cloths in Yards.
					Winter.	Spring.				Pounds Butter.	Pounds Cheese.		
Attica.....	592	1,318	1,354	5,293	744	10,276	39,212	5,295	11,364	40,539	54,785	145,950	346
Bennington.....	809	2,098	1,355	9,743	699	5,981	67,082	6,410	15,261	20,781	90,896	149,438	1,297
Castile.....	871	1,434	887	6,825	1,281	198,259	68,278	2,597	13,927	19,979	97,092	7,171	1,185
China.....	619	2,164	1,326	4,837	615	208	99,871	4,682	15,724	6,694	123,576	25,100	1,761
Covington.....	585	719	488	7,154	581	60,321	31,589	2,139	5,782	10,735	50,929	3,945	291
Engle.....	556	1,217	732	4,708	514	967	68,181	2,808	17,569	5,790	77,838	16,986	1,130
Gainesville.....	604	1,235	829	7,522	766	17,788	62,494	2,437	13,866	24,396	76,267	15,729	433
Genesee Falls.....	183	404	261	1,832	299	12,988	21,991	934	4,479	7,449	14,485	100	104
Java.....	687	2,179	1,470	6,795	927	3,741	90,358	3,995	16,520	12,962	131,090	42,650	3,747
Middlebury.....	709	1,168	993	11,521	851	66,078	53,502	4,360	9,153	35,499	81,770	74,025	164
Orangeville.....	601	1,195	1,584	2,963	590	4,298	32,800	4,605	10,991	19,248	63,010	27,150	946
Perry.....	953	1,349	899	8,551	1,023	60,625	90,655	2,834	17,263	29,524	105,200	15,718	1,945
Pike.....	602	1,111	924	1,856	568	6,413	51,971	2,624	11,431	21,016	73,887	25,617	336
Sheldon.....	623	2,209	1,692	5,997	841	3,611	64,176	5,859	12,940	25,649	121,962	67,310	1,146
Warsaw.....	729	1,237	975	2,095	816	18,744	36,800	4,013	14,700	33,288	88,976	27,595	456
Wethersfield.....	528	1,183	1,035	3,396	559	4,946	56,099	2,896	11,131	10,650	76,724	65,140	1,886
Total.....	10,358	22,311	16,737	93,395	11,674	485,276	878,411	58,421	203,932	323,290	1,333,948	823,165	17,173

¹ It was incorp. by the regents in 1853, and is under the management of a village board of education.
² Sash and blinds, horse rakes, carriages, and waterproof oil blanking.
³ In the same year, Wm. Webster, Shubael Morris, Amos Kinney, Elijah Cutting, and Joseph Palmer settled in the s. part of the town, and Josiah Hovey in the N. part. The first settlers were mostly from New England. The first child born was Eliza Webster, in 1804; the first marriage was that of Siles C. Fango and Catharine Whiting; and the first death, that of an infant son of Sterling Stearns, in 1804. The first death of an adult was that of Dwight Noble, in 1808. The first school was taught by Samuel McWhorter, in 1807. Elizur Webster kept the first inn, in 1809; and Absalom Green and Dan'l Shaw, the first store, in the same year. Solomon Morris built the first gristmill, in 1808.
⁴ The census reports 6 churches; Presb., Cong., Bap., F. W. Bap., Prot. E., and M. E.
⁵ John W. Barry, from Ononda co., settled at Wethersfield Springs in the fall of 1810, and built the first house at that place. The first school was taught by O. Martin. The first gristmill was erected by James Cravath, in 1812, on East Coy Creek, and the first sawmill, by Calvin Clifford, on the same creek, in 1810.
⁶ The census reports 6 churches; 2 Bap., and 1 each Cong., Prot. E., M. E., and Christian.

YATES COUNTY.



This county was formed from Ontario, Feb. 5, 1825, and named from Joseph C. Yates, then governor. Barrington and Starkey were added from Steuben, April 6, 1824. It is generally distant 172 mi. from Albany, and contains an area of 1,370 sq. mi. Its surface consists of a series of ridges extending from Steuben co. in a northerly direction, and gradually declining from a height of about 1,700 ft. above tide, upon the s. border, to a level of the undulating region near the foot of Seneca Lake. The first or most eastern of these ridges lies between Seneca and Crooked Lakes, and occupies the towns of Barrington, Starkey, Milo, Torrey, and a part of Benton. The highest summit is about 900 ft. above Crooked Lake and 1,200 above Seneca. The slopes are generally gradual and the inclination uniform. The second ridge occupies the high peninsula between the two branches of Crooked Lake, and extends s. through Jerusalem, finally losing itself in the rolling upland of Benton. The s. part of this ridge is known as "Bluff Point," from its abrupt termination. It is about 400 ft. above the lake. The third range lies between the w. branch of Crooked Lake and Flint Creek, and occupies the w. part of Jerusalem, the n. part of Italy, and the s. e. part of Potter. The highest summits in the s. are about 700 ft. above the lake. A fourth ridge lies between the valleys of Flint Creek and West River, and extends s. through the w. part of Potter. A fifth range occupies that portion of Middlesex lying between West River Hollow and Canandaigua Lake. The declivities of the last two ranges are mostly very steep; and their summits are 800 to 1,000 ft. above the valleys. The uplands, except in the extreme w. part, are smooth and arable to their summits. The valleys between them are wide and exceedingly fertile, and the s. part of the co. is a fine rolling region.

The lowest rocks in the co. are the upper series of the Hamilton shales, cropping out on the lower course of the Crooked Lake Outlet. Next above these, upon the same stream, appear the Tully limestone, Genesee slate, and Portage groups. The first of the three, furnishing lime, is the most valuable mineral in the co. The Portage group near Penn Yan furnishes a good quality of flagging stone, and is extensively quarried for that purpose. The shales and sandstone of the Chemung group occupy the summits in the s. part of the co.; calcareous tufa is found upon Crooked Lake Outlet, and marl in the swamps near the foot of the lake. Iron pyrites have been found in considerable quantities at Bluff Point. The soil for the most part consists of a fine quality of gravelly loam, intermixed with clay and the dis-integrated shales of the Portage group. It is well adapted to either tillage or pasturage.

The principal streams in the co. are Crooked Lake Outlet, Keshong Creek, Big Stream, Rock Stream, Flint Creek, and West River. Seneca Lake, forming the e. boundary of the co., is 447 ft. above tide, and Canandaigua Lake, forming a part of the w. boundary, 668 ft. Crooked Lake,¹ near the center, two-thirds of it lying within the co., is 718 ft. above tide and is 18 mi. in length. Its s. part is divided by Bluff Point into two branches, each of which is from one to two mi. wide. Owing to the depredations of the midge winter wheat is less grown than formerly, while spring grains, root crops, stock, wool, and fruit are much more extensively and profitably produced. The outlet of Crooked Lake affords large water power for manufacturing purposes, — as yet but slightly improved.

The county seat is located at the village of Penn Yan,² on the line of Milo and Benton.³ The first courthouse⁴ and jail combined was erected in 1824; and in 1834 it was burned. In 1835 a new brick courthouse was built, on a public square, at a cost of \$12,000. A jail, detached, was erected the same season. The latter was destroyed by fire in Feb. 1857, and was rebuilt the same year, at a cost of \$10,200. A clerk's office was erected some years previous, upon the public square

¹ Called by the Indians O-ges-ya-ga, a promontory projecting into the lake.

² The commissioners who located the co. seat, were John Sutton, of Tompkins co., George H. Foster, of Herkimer co., and Joseph B. Walton, of Otsego co.

³ The first court was held at the house of Asa Cole, in Penn Yan, on the first Tuesday in June, 1823. The first board of supervisors met at the same place. The first co. officers were William M. Oliver, *First Judge*; James Taylor, *Dist. Atty.*; Abraham

H. Bennett, *Clk. Clerk*; James P. Robinson, *County*; and Alvin Hunt P. Ashburgh, *Sheriff*.

⁴ John Sutton, of Tompkins; Geo. H. Foster, of Herkimer; and Joseph B. Walton, of Otsego co., were appointed commissioners to locate the co. buildings, and Wm. Shattuck, of Benton; Geo. Sherman, and Samuel Stewart, of Middlesex, attended them. The courts were to be held at the house of Asa Cole until the courthouse was finished.

with the other public buildings, near the center of the village. The co. poorhouse is located on a farm of 123 acres in the town of Jerusalem, about 5 mi. s. w. of Penn Yan.¹ The average number of inmates is 86, and they are supported at a weekly cost of \$1 40 each. A school is taught in the house during a portion of the year, and religious services are held occasionally. The Crooked Lake Canal extends along the outlet of Crooked Lake, and enters Seneca Lake at Dresden. It opens a direct water communication with Yates co. and the s. portion of Steuben, and affords an easy and cheap means of transportation. The Elmira, Jefferson & Canandaigua R. R. extends through the co., e. of the center, connecting with the N. Y. C. R. R. at the s. terminus and with the N. Y. & E. R. R. at the s. These two works of internal improvement furnish market facilities equal to those generally enjoyed by the interior cos. of the State.

Three newspapers are published in the co.²

The early history of this co. is intimately associated with the history of the "*Friends*," a religious sect founded by Jemima Wilkinson.³ This singular woman took the name of the "*Universal Friend*," and was regarded as a prophet by her followers, among whom were persons of respectability, wealth, and influence. At a general meeting of the sect, in Conn., in 1786, it was resolved to emigrate to some unsettled region and found a colony where they might live in peace and in the undisturbed enjoyment of their religious opinions. Three of their number were delegated to seek out a proper location.⁴ They proceeded to Penn., went up the Susquehanna River, and followed the route of Gen. Sullivan to Seneca Lake, where they finally determined to locate. In June, 1787, 25 "*Friends*" set out for the land of promise by the way of the Mohawk Valley. They settled about 1 mi. s. of the present village of Dresden, the location being fixed upon from its close proximity to the fine waterfalls upon Crooked Lake Outlet.⁵ During the fall they prepared the land, and in the following season sowed it with winter wheat, which they harvested in 1789; and this was the first wheat crop raised in Western N. Y. In 1789, Wm. Potter and Thos. Hathaway, two of their number, purchased of the State 14,000 acres of land lying between Seneca Lake and the Pre-emption Line, and subsequently Thos. Hathaway and Benedict Robinson purchased the town Jerusalem of Phelps and Gorham.⁶ In 1789, Jemima and a large number of her followers

¹ This building, erected 25 years ago, is 100 ft. by 50, and 3 stories high, including basement. The farm yields a revenue of \$1,000.

² *The Penn Yan Herald* was established at Penn Yan in May, 1818, by Abraham H. Bennett. In 1820 it appeared as **The Penn Yan Democrat**. In 1825 it was pub. by Bennett & Reed, in 1842 by Reed & Bennett, and in 1847 by Alfred Reed. In 1850 Darins A. Ogden became proprietor, in 1853 Reuben Spicer, and in 1857 Geo. D. A. Bridgman, its present publisher.

The Yates County Republican was started Dec. 16, 1824, by E. J. Fowle, and continued 10 years. He then sold it to John Remick, who published it as

The Penn Yan Enquirer about 2 years, when it was discontinued. *The Western Star* was pub. at Penn Yan in 1833 by H. Gilbert. *The Masonary* was pub. at Penn Yan in 1833 by Thos. H. Bassett. *The Democratic Whig* was commenced in 1827 by Wm. Child.

About 2 years after it passed into the hands of Nicholas D. Suydam, who changed its name to

The Yates County Whig. In 1845 it passed into the hands of Rodney L. Adams. In 1852 Mr. Adams sold it to Cleveland & Look. Mr. Look soon retired, and in 1856 its name was changed to

The Yates County Chronicle. It is now published by Stafford C. Cleveland.

The Democratic Organ was commenced in 1844 at Penn Yan by Harvey L. Winants, and published about 2 years.

The Penn Yan Telegraph, &c., was issued from the office of The Whig, for 6 mos. in 1846.

The Dundee Record was commenced at Dundee, Jan. 25, 1844, by Gilford J. Booth. Edward Hoagland succeeded to its editorship in 1847, John J. Diebold in 1853, and D. S. Bruner, its present publisher, in 1857.

³ Jemima Wilkinson was the daughter of Jeremiah Wilkinson, a R. I. farmer. She was one of a family of 12 children and had little or no advantage of education. In her 20th year she had a severe attack of fever; and for some time her life was despaired of. Upon her recovery she claimed that she had been raised from the dead,—that her carnal existence was ended and henceforth her life was to be spiritual and divine,—and that she was endowed with the power of prophecy. She soon commenced traveling and exhorting, and succeeded in converting many persons, among whom were several substantial New England farmers. The following description of her person is copied from "*The New Haven Gazette and Connecticut Magazine*," dated March, 1787. "She is about the middle-size of woman, not genteel in her person, rather awkward in her carriage; her complexion good, her eyes remarkably black and brilliant, her hair black and waving with beautiful ringlets upon her neck and shoulders. Her features are regular, and the whole of her face is thought by many to be perfectly beautiful. As she is not to be supposed of either sex, so this neutrality is manifest in her personal appearance. She wears

no cap, letting her hair hang down as has been described. She wears her neckcloth like a man; her chemise is buttoned around the neck and wrists. Her outside garment is a robe, under which it is said she wears an expensive dress, the fashion of which is made to correspond neither with that of man nor woman. Her understanding is not deficient, except touching her religious fanaticism. She is very illiterate, yet her memory is very great; artful in discovering many circumstances which fall out among her disciples. On all occasions she requires the most extraordinary attentions that can be bestowed upon her; one or more of her disciples usually attend upon her and perform the most menial services. Her pronunciation is after the peculiar dialect of the most illiterate of the country people of New England. Her preaching has very little connection, and is very lengthy,—at times cold and languid, but occasionally lively, zealous, and animated." When she first arose from her bed of sickness, she assumed that there was once such a person as Jemima Wilkinson, but that she had died and went to heaven, after which the Divine Spirit reanimated that same body and it arose from the dead; now, this divine inhabitant is Christ Jesus our Lord, the Friend to all mankind, and gives his name to the body to which he is united, and therefore body and spirit conjointly is the "*Universal Friend*." She assumed to have two "*Witnesses*," corresponding in all respects to these prophesied in Rev. chap. xi. from 3d to 13th verses. These were James Parker and Sarah Richards. During her whole life she never yielded the pretensions which she at first made; and her whole career had the merit of consistency. Among the principal peculiar tenets of the sect was the strict enforcement of the Shaker doctrine of celibacy as indispensable to a pure life. The meetings were conducted after the manner of the Quakers, the whole congregation often sitting in perfect silence for an hour or more.—*See Turner's Hist. of The Phelps and Gorham Purchase.*

This extraordinary woman exerted a strong influence over her followers, who gratuitously planted and hoed her corn, sowed and reaped her wheat, and cut and gathered her hay, always having care to be of no trouble or expense to the Friend upon these occasions. On one occasion she addressed, through an interpreter, a band of Oneidas who had encamped near her settlement on their way to a treaty, endeavoring to convince them that she was Christ. They listened with apparent attention, and, when she had finished, one of the chiefs arose and delivered a short address to his countrymen. She requested to have it interpreted to her,—when the savage contemptuously replied, in broken English, that if she were the character she assumed to be, she would have understood the poor Indian as well as any one. She died July 1, 1819, and her sect has long since been broken up.—*Hudson's Life of Jemima Wilkinson.*

⁴ Abraham Dayton, Richard Smith, and Thomas Hathaway.

⁵ The first gristmill in Western N. Y. was built in 1786, by Rich'd Smith, James Parker, and Abraham Dayton, 2½ mi. from Penn Yan.

⁶ It was a rule at that early period with Messrs. Phelps &

came in. The first framed house in the co. was erected for her, on a farm of 1000 acres set apart for her especial use. For a time the colony flourished; but soon neighbors began to arrive, and jealousies were engendered, and a series of persecutions commenced, which seriously retarded the progress of the colony and embittered the last days of the "Friend."¹

BARRINGTON—was formed from Wayne, (Stenben co.) April 6, 1822. It lies upon the e. bank of Crooked Lake, in the s. part of the co. Its surface consists principally of a high ridge, sloping gradually upward from Crooked Lake to a height of 600 to 800 ft. Big Stream flows through the s. e. corner, in a deep ravine bordered by steep declivities. From Crooked Lake the ascent is nearly uniform for 2 miles; and the summit of the ridge is rolling. The soil is a slaty gravel mixed with clay, and is generally productive. **Barrington**,² (p. v.) near the center, contains 1 church and 25 houses. The first settlement was made in 1800, by Jacob Teoplis.³ The Rev. Jas. Osgood (Bap.) was the first preacher. There are two churches in town; Bap. and M. E.

BENTON⁴—was formed from Jerusalem, Feb. 12, 1803, as "Vernon." Its name was changed to "Snell" April 6, 1808, and to Benton April 2, 1810. Milo was taken off in 1818, and a part of Torrey in 1851. It is the n. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is rolling and gradually descending toward the s. and e. From Seneca Lake the land slopes upward for a mile, and to a height of about 300 ft., where it spreads out in a beautiful undulating region. The valley of Crooked Lake, 200 ft. below the summits of the table land, extends about 1 mi. into the s. part of the town. Keshong Creek passes through the s. e. corner. The soil is clay along the lake, but upon the hills it is a deep, rich, clayey and gravelly loam, well adapted to almost every branch of agriculture. **Bellona**, (Benton p. o.) situated on Keshong Creek, in the s. e. part, contains 2 churches, (pop. 205;) and **Benton Center** (p. v.) 2 churches and 28 dwellings. **Fergusons Corners** (p. o.) is a hamlet. The village of Penn Yan lies partly within this town. The first settlement was made in the spring of 1789, by Levi Benton, from Cats-kill, Greene co.⁵ The first religious meetings were held in the barn of Levi Benton, in 1792, and were conducted by Ezra Cole. There are now 4 churches in town.⁶

ITALY—was formed from Naples, Feb. 15, 1815. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface consists of three distinct ridges, each attaining an elevation of about 1000 ft. above Canandaigua Lake. These ridges are divided by the valley of Flint Creek—known as Italy Hollow—and West River Hollow. The valleys are generally narrow and bordered by steep and often precipitous sides. The summits of the ridges are broken uplands. The soil is a slaty and gravelly loam and is best adapted to pasturage. **Italy Hill** (p. v.) is situated in the s. r. corner; and **Italy Hollow** (p. o.) on Flint Creek, s. of the center. The first settlement in the town was made by John Mower, at West Hollow, in 1793.⁷ There are 4 churches in town.⁸

JERUSALEM—was organized Jan. 1789, and Benton was taken off in 1803. A small part of Stenben co., in the forks of the lake, was annexed Feb. 25, 1811. It lies on the w. bank of Crooked Lake and is the central town in the co. Its surface is divided into two distinct ridges by the w. branch of the lake and its inlet. The e. ridge terminates on the s. in Bluff Point, a promontory, 8 mi. in extent, lying between the two branches of Crooked Lake; and it extends on the n. into the town of Benton. It is about 400 ft. high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 mi. wide, and is bordered by steep declivities. The continuity of this ridge is broken by a remarkable depression extending

1791; and Ezra Cole, Remarkable Hill and Samuel Bond (Catskill) with their families, in 1722. The first birth was that of Peter Buell, in Sept. 1791; the first marriage that of Thomas Bond and Olive Benton, in 1794, and the first death that of John Bond, in 1795, and Samuel Wheeler, who both died in the fall of 1797. The first sawmill was built by Daniel Benton in 1799, at Bluff Point. The first store was kept by Luther Benton and James Bond, in 1799, and the first and only one (Cole) in 1801. The first school, the first school at Benton Center, in the winter of 1797. The first town meeting was held at the house of Daniel Brown.

² Two M. E., Bap., and Presb.

³ Josiah Bradlee, Seth Spurgeon, Fisher and Isaac Whitney, William Dunton, Edward Low, William Clark, Arthur C. Armstrong, Card Knowles, John Armstrong, Morris and H. C. Tracy, settled in 1794 and '95, and Nathan Southon and Andrew Leitch in 1809. The first birth was that of Peter Mower, in Oct. 1793, and a child of Mr. Mower was the first that died. The first marriage was that of Jacob Metcalf and Nancy Torrey. Nancy Torrey taught the first school, in 1813, at West Hollow. The first birth the first tavern, at the same place, in 1809; Abraham Metcalf the first store, at Italy Hollow; Asa and Stephen, in 1801, the first saw and grist mill, at the same place, at an early date.

⁴ Two Bap., M. E., and Presb.

4 She was several times prosecuted for blasphemy, and was harassed by lawsuits, which were chiefly instigated by those who had once been her followers and friends.—*Turner's Hist. of the Phelps and Gorham Purchases.*

⁵ Some times called "Wescon."

⁶ The next settlers were Thomas Eronson, from Conn.; Wm. Goddough, from N. J.; Jonathan Davis, William Ovenshire, Oliver Parker, Matthew Knapp, Joseph Fenton, John Kriss, and Henry Spry. The first school was taught by A. C. West, in 1810. Jacob Toole kept the first tavern, in 1804, on the Bath Road; and Elijah Townsend, the first store. John Carr erected the first gristmill, and Wm. Cummings the first sawmill.

⁷ Named from Levi Benton, the first settler.

⁸ T. Spencer, settled at Bellona in 1790; George Wheeler, Robert Clusson, Jas. Scofield, Otis Burden, and Daniel Brown in

from the head of the w. branch of Crooked Lake e. to the e. branch. The highest point in this valley is about 70 ft. above the lake. The ridge on the w. rises gradually for 3 or 4 mi. and attains a height of about 700 ft. above the lake, where the surface spreads out into a rolling upland. The soil is a gravelly and slaty loam, and is well adapted to both pasturage and tillage. **Branchport**, (p. v.) situated at the head of the w. branch of Crooked Lake, contains 3 churches and about 55 houses. **Kinneys Corners** (Bluff Point p. o.) is situated in the e. part of the town; **Shermans Hollow** and **Yatesville** are p. offices. The first settlement was made by Jemima Wilkinson, in 1789.¹ In that year crops of wheat were harvested in the town, and a mill was erected that made flour the same season. The first, and for a long time the only, religious services in town were conducted by Jemima, at her own house. There are 4 churches in town.²

MIDDLESEX—was formed in 1789, as "*Augusta*." Its name was changed April 6, 1808. Potter was taken off in 1832, and a part was annexed to Potter in 1856. It is the s. w. corner town, lying upon the e. bank of Canandaigua Lake. Its surface consists chiefly of high ridges separated by narrow valleys. The summits are 500 to 600 ft. above the lake. The valley of West River divides the ridges, and the valley of a small stream known as Boat Brook divides the w. ridge into two peaks, the s. of which is known as "Bare Hill." The soil is clayey on the summits of the hills, and gradually changes to a deep gravelly loam in the valleys. Near Federal Hollow, a mile from Rushville, is an inflammable spring.³ **Middlesex Center** (Middlesex p. o.) contains 3 churches and 20 dwellings. **Overackers Corners** is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in 1789. Judge Potter, one of the surveyors of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, was the original purchaser of the town, and took an active part in its first settlement.⁴ Many of the first settlers were adherents of Jemima Wilkinson; and for a considerable time there was no other religious association in the town. There are now 4 churches.⁵

MIL0—was formed from Benton, March 6, 1818. A part of Torrey was taken off in 1851. It lies on the e. border of the co., between Seneca and Crooked Lakes. Its surface rises from Seneca Lake in a gentle and gradual slope for 2 mi., where it attains an elevation of about 400 to 500 ft. From this summit the land spreads out into an undulating region, gradually declining on the w. to the valley of Crooked Lake. The soil is principally a gravelly loam, with some clay in the vicinity of Penn Yan and on the shore of Seneca Lake. **Penn Yan**,⁶ (p. v.) the county seat, was incorp. April 27, 1833. It is situated at the foot of Crooked Lake, and is an important station on the Elmira, Jefferson & Canandaigua R. R. A daily steamer connects it with Hammondsport, at the head of Crooked Lake. It contains 6 churches, a high school,⁷ 2 newspaper establishments, and a bank. Pop. 2,277.—2,114 in Milo, 163 in Benton. **Milo Center** (p. v.) contains 150 inhabitants; and **Himrods Corners** (Milo p. v.) 78. The first settlement was commenced in the s. part, by the followers of Jemima Wilkinson, from R. I. in 1788.⁸ The first religious services were conducted by Jemima Wilkinson. There are now 10 churches in town.⁹

POTTER¹⁰—was formed from Middlesex, April 26, 1832, and part of Middlesex was annexed Dec. 18, 1856. It lies near the center of the s. border of the co. Its surface is hilly in the s. w., and rolling in the center and s. Flint Creek, the principal stream, flows northerly through near the center of the town. A swamp of 1 to 1½ mi. wide extends along its course for 8 mi. s. of Potter Center. The soil is a slaty loam in the s. w., and a gravelly and sandy loam, with an intermixture of clay, in the remaining parts. **Rushville** (p. v.) is partly in Gorham, Ontario co., but principally in the s. w. part of this town. Pop. 583,—408 in Potter, 175 in Gorham. **Potter Center** (Potter p. o.) contains 20 houses. **Voak** is a p. o. on the line of Benton. Settlement was begun in 1788, by the followers of Jemima Wilkinson. The most prominent among them were William

¹ The first settlers were Thomas Hathaway and Daniel Brown. In 1789, Jemima, "*The Universal Friend*," as she was called, entered the town with a large retinue, among whom were Sarah Richards and Rachael Malin, her two "*Witnesses*," Isaac Kinney, Solomon Ingraham, Samuel Doolittle, and Wm. Sandford, as part of her family, all from Rhode Island. They all lived with Jemima in the house previously erected for her,—the first frame house built in Western N. Y. The first gristmill was built by Richard Smith, James Parker, and Abraham Dayton, 2½ mi. from Penn Yan. David Wagner opened the first public house, at the same place; Daniel Brown built the first sawmill, north of Branchport; and John Noyes taught the first school, in 1794.

² Bap. M. E., Presb., Univ. ³ *Beck's Mineralogy*, N. Y., p. 166.
⁴ Among the first settlers were Michael Pierce, John Wolford, Jabez French, John Blair, James Lewis, and John McNeur, all from R. I. William Bassett taught the first school, in 1796; Jesse G. Bert kept the first tavern, near Rushville, and Nelson Wilder the first store. John Wolford, jr., built the first sawmill. The first death was that of Mrs. Lucy Wolford, in 1791.

⁵ Two M. E., Bap., and Free Will Bap.

⁶ Among the early settlers of the village were a Pennsylvanian and a Yankee, each of whom wished to name the place. The matter was finally compromised by uniting the first syllable of their respective designations,—Penn and Yan.

⁷ The Penn Yan High School was incorporated as an academy in 1857. The building is now in process of erection.

⁸ The first settlers were Abraham Dayton, Richard Smith, Jas. Parker, John Lawrence, Stephen Card, Samuel Hartwell, Hezekiah Townsend, David and Peleg Briggs, John Sapplee, Elijah and Micajah Brown, David Wagner, and Adam Hunt, and his sons, Abel and Silas. The first death was that of Mrs. Jedediah Holmes, in 1788. As Jemima Wilkinson's creed was the dominant religion of the town at that period and for some time after, there were no marriages, and of course no known births. It was an era in which people died and none were legitimately born. Hezekiah Townsend kept the first inn, a little e. of Penn Yan, and James Hill the first store.

⁹ 3 Bap., 2 M. E., Cong., Wes. Meth., Presb., Prot. E., and R. C.

¹⁰ Named from Arnold Potter, an original proprietor and the first settler in town.

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			West Flushing.....lo. 549

TROY UNIVERSITY.

This Institution was opened for the admission of students September 9, 1858, and the collegiate department is now fully organized, with the following members of the Faculty of Arts:

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President, and Professor of Moral Science.
 MARVIN R. VINCENT, A. M.,
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 CHARLTON T. LEWIS, A. M.,
Professor of Pure Mathematics.

JAMES STRONG, S. T. D.,
Vice-President, and Professor of Biblical Literature.
 OWEN N. ROOD, A. M.,
Professor of Chemistry.
 ALEXANDER MAC WORTER, A. M.,
Professor of Philosophy.

HENRY H. HADLEY, A. M.,
Professor of the Indo-European Languages and Literature.

THE COLLEGE GROUNDS

Comprise a plat of thirty-six acres, of rare beauty and healthfulness of position; and the building is one of the most imposing and well arranged of the kind in the country, affording accommodations for about one hundred and fifty students, including chapel, recitation-rooms, dormitories, boarding hall, and professors' apartments.

THE PLAN OF INSTRUCTION

Embraces the most approved features of the American College system, with all the essential advantages of the English and German Universities, giving an opportunity for the most thorough and general literary culture.

THE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT PROPER

Will be inaugurated by appropriate courses of lectures on the higher branches of science, art, and literature, as soon as there shall be graduates prepared to enter upon it. The design of the founders of the institution is to make it a sound Christian (but not sectarian) school of the highest class, both in scholarship and practical efficiency. The course of study includes

A SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT,

Which differs from the classical chiefly in the omission of Latin and Greek, and in occupying only three years.

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Room Rent.....	15 00	Printing.....	1 00
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Reposals.....	4 00	at.....	2 00
Use of Library.....	2 00	Washing, per dozen.....	50

PRESENT PRICES OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

Free tuition for one student for forty years.....	\$100 00	Two students perpetually.....	1500 00
Two students fifty years.....	300 00	Three students perpetually.....	1800 00
One student perpetually.....	300 00	Or five for fifty years.....	1500 00

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

There are two terms and two vacations in the college year. The first, or short term, begins with the Thursday or Friday about the 8th of September, and continues fourteen weeks, followed by a vacation of three weeks. The second or long term, begins with the Thursday, on or about the 5th of January, and continues till Commencement, on the third Thursday of June.

For circulars and full information, address the President or Vice-President, as above. Letters on the business of the Trustees, should be addressed to Rev. Z. Phillips, Financial Agent, Troy, N. Y.

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The course of study is full, including

Ancient and Modern Languages,
SCIENCE,
LITERATURE,
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Terms for full English, Mathematical and Classical course, \$200 per annum. For the Arts the charge is extra. Circulars will be sent those wishing information, on application, to
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CORNER OF ATWATER AND OREGON STS., ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

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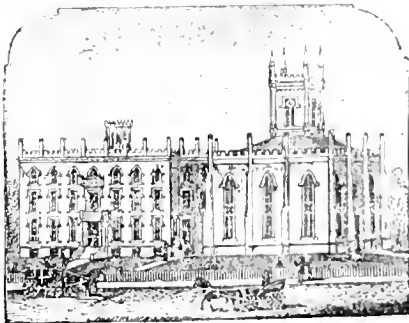
THIS INSTITUTION

affords complete course of systematic study, based upon the most thorough discipline of the intellectual and moral powers.

The superiority of its Classical instruction is widely known.

ITS MATHEMATICAL AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Are especially efficient, being each conducted by a professional teacher of the highest order.



The Female Department.

In charge of an experienced and highly accomplished professor, offering superior advantages to young ladies, to whom

DIPLOMAS

Are awarded, on the completion of the prescribed course of study.

Students from Abroad

Are provided with the best accommodations in a comfortable department, and the supervision of the Principals.

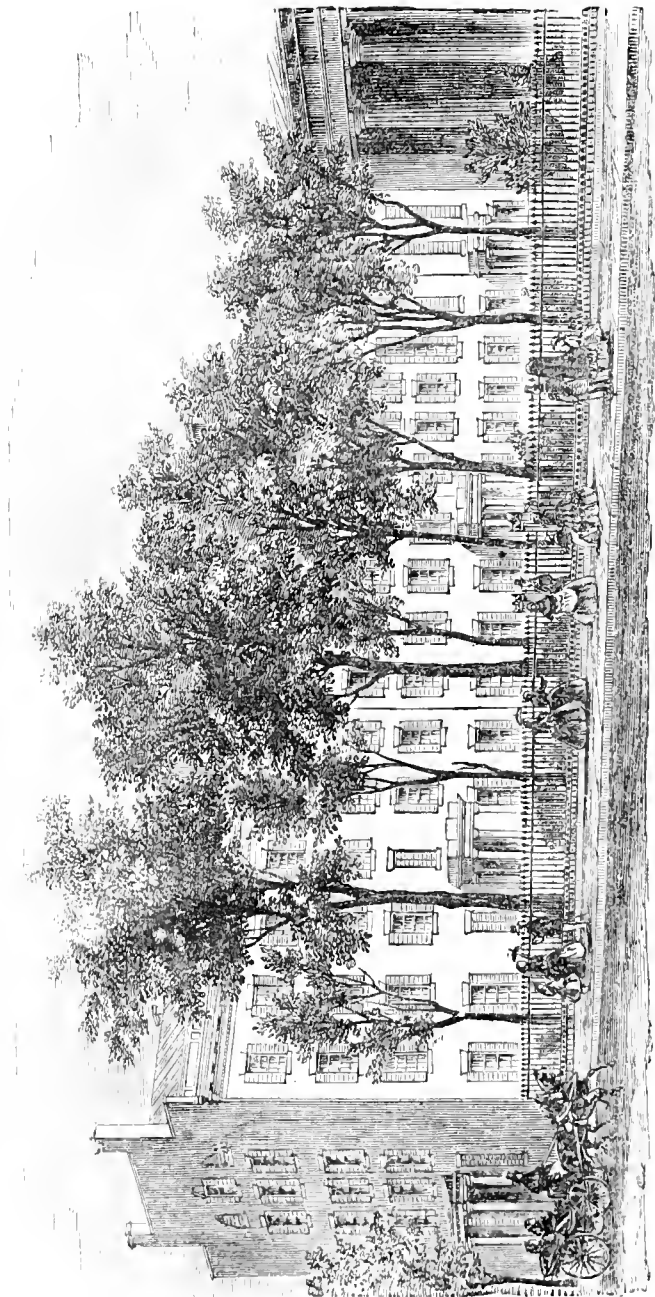
Circulars containing more particular information may be obtained by application to the principals, Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. The inmates of the Institution have the benefit of Lectures of the highest order, on

SCIENCE, HISTORY, LITERATURE, ART, & C. & C.

And the use of a valuable Philosophical Apparatus, a well selected Cabinet of Minerals and Shells, Maps, Charts, and Models.



Superior Music Teachers are constantly employed in the Seminary. Great Attention is given to the French Language.

The teachers reside in the family, and adapt their instructions to its use in conversation.

THE CLASSES IN DRAWING AND PAINTING, IN OIL AND WATER COLORS,

Are under the direction of instructors of long experience and tried ability. A large and choice collection of Pictures is constantly before them for study and for patterns.

The pupils are received into the family of the principals, in which every arrangement is made for their physical education and the improvement of their manners and morals. They occupy private rooms, two in each, the rooms of the female teachers and that of an experienced nurse being among those of the young ladies.

Circulars containing more particular information may be obtained by application to the principals.

Mr. or Mrs. JOAN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.



FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

AT FORT EDWARD, WASHINGTON CO., N. Y., ON THE RAILROAD.

REV. JOSEPH E. KING, A.M., PRINCIPAL.

This Institution was opened December, 1854, since which time the Regents' Annual Reports show it to have been the
BEST SUSTAINED BOARDING SEMINARY IN THE STATE.

Nearly every county in the State, and two-thirds of the States of the Union, have been its patrons. The following are some of the grounds of its claim to the popular favor:—

Its substantial brick buildings, well guarded against fire, and which, by the central position of its common Dining Hall, Chapel, and an ample suit of class rooms, accessible respectively to the two separate departments by distinct entrances, are most admirably adapted to the safe and successful co-ordination of Ladies and gentlemen, the two departments being at all hours ably and dutifully under the control of the Faculty. Also its noble Library and Apparatus.

ITS LIBERAL PROVISION FOR THE ABLEST INSTRUCTION

In each branch and department of study; three professors and teachers being devoted *exclusively* to the course in English studies, two each to the Mathematics and Classics, one respectively to Commercial Instruction, to Natural Science, to Modern Languages, and to Painting, while no less than four have in charge the department of Music. Rare facilities are thus afforded to prepare for *teaching*; while desirable situations are procured for young ladies who graduate in the prescribed course of Studies.

It is a part of the well established system of this Christian Institute, to conserve and promote the health, manners, and morals of its pupils. The Principal wishes it distinctly understood that he becomes personally responsible to parents for the moral and social well being of their daughters while in attendance at this Institute.

It provides good spacious rooms, plainly but suitably furnished; and wholesome and sufficient Board, of a quality and variety satisfactory to its patrons.

ITS REMARKABLY MODERATE RATES.

To many families the difference in the cost of maintaining a son or daughter at home or at this Institute would be scarcely appreciable. One hundred and three dollars per year, pays for Board, furnished room, fuel, washing and bathing in common, Tuition, &c. Extra branches at corresponding rates. A student may enter for a single term, or at any time in the term, and pay for the residue only.

There are three terms of fourteen weeks each. Winter Term opens December 1st, 1859; Spring Term opens March 23d, 1860; Fall Term opens August 16th, 1860. For circulars, or for rooms, apply to the Principal.

Turn to the chapter in the Gazetteer descriptive of Fort Edward, also to chapter of statistics of Academics, and notice the Washington Co. Seminary.

TESTIMONIALS OF EXAMINING COMMITTEES.

REV. WM. SCOTT, of Montreal, Secretary, 1855. The Committee found the buildings, in their construction and specific arrangements, better adapted to their purpose than any other ever visited by them.

REV. S. WASHINGTON, of Troy, Secretary, November, 1856. We were highly gratified with the good order and decorum apparent in every department of the Institute.

REV. M. BATES, of Schenectady, Secretary, March, 1857. There is, we think, no Institution, not wholly devoted to this object, where equal facilities are afforded for acquiring, at trifling expense, a thorough business education.

PROF. JOHN NEWMAN, A.M., of Union College, Secretary, Nov. 18, 1857. The Committee have found the most satisfactory evidence in its able Board of Instruction and Government, its skillful financial management, as well as in the extent and striking character of its patronage, that the *Fort Edward Institute* is a *signal success*.

While the Institution is in all departments worthy of entire confidence, the Committee feel called upon to mention the department of Music and that of Painting, as decidedly superior to anything we have ever heard or seen in any similar Institution.

REV. J. K. CHEESMAN, of Schenectady, Secretary, July, 1857.

The *gastro-nomic department*, under the care of Mr. A. K. Huxton, the Steward, is neatly managed. An abundant supply of well cooked food is provided.

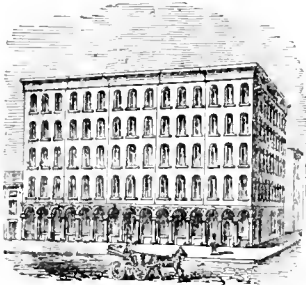
REV. R. H. ROBINSON, Secretary, Saratoga Springs, Nov. 25, 1858. The regular energy of the Principal provides every department of instruction, embracing eighteen teachers, a number sufficient to permit a sub-division of classes, so that none need be neglected. Many students have consecrated their young hearts on the altar of Christianity, and will go forth with great power, rightly directed, to bless the Church and the world.

PROF. C. T. LEWIS, A.M., Troy University, March, 1859. The practical drill was admirable. Attention had been given to the powers of memory and not of expression, but the basis lay in a clear comprehension of facts and principles, for which good language was made an ornament, not a substitute. Perhaps no feature of the exercises was more charming than their entire fairness, which was at once transparent and modifiable.

REV. B. HAWLEY, A.M., Chairman, West Troy, June 23, 1859. In the circle of our Large Academies, possessing the highest advantages at the lowest charges, I know of no one sustaining a better reputation than the Fort Edward Institute.

DESIGN.

The object of this chain of Colleges is to prepare young men in an essential manner for the duties of a business life, in giving them a thorough knowledge of the sciences which secure that end.

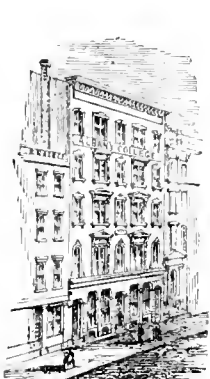


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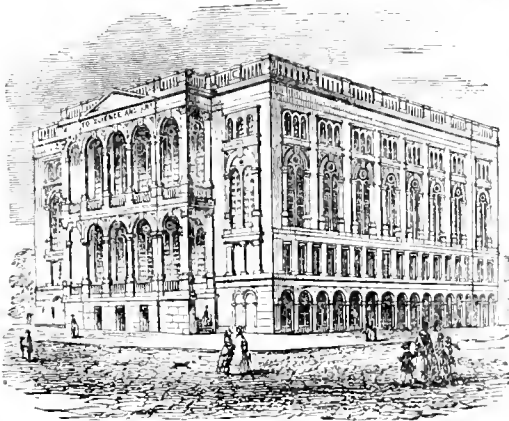


BUFFALO MERCANTILE COLLEGE

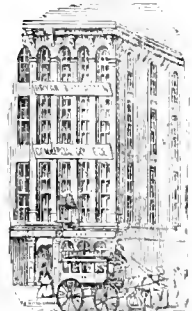
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No institutions of the kind in the country are so thorough in all departments,



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MAJ. W. W. BENJAMIN,

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Z. M. PHELPS, A.M.,

Instructor in Ancient Languages.

INSTRUCTORS.

H. AYMÈ, M.D.,

Instructor in French, Spanish, and Drawing.

H. M. WALLACE, A.B.,

Instructor in Historical Studies and Education.

R. W. MOORE,

Instructor in Elementary Studies.

W. MULLER,

Instructor in German and Music.

CHS. STOCKING,

Instructor in Gymnastics.

J. HYATT,

Lecturer in Chemistry and Philosophy.

This institution, in its plan and arrangements, has regard to the physical as well as the moral and intellectual training of its members.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Is liberal and thorough, such as experience has proved to be most effectual for this purpose. By it, students are prepared for any class in college, for the scientific schools, or for commercial life. The

ANCIENT LANGUAGES

are taught critically and with a view to sound scholarship and not to mere superficial acquaintance. The

MATHEMATICAL COURSE

is extensive. The preparation of pupils who have passed through it, and their success elsewhere, gives the best evidence of faithfulness and skill in this very essential department of instruction. Very many are the unsolicited testimonials received on this point. Special attention is given to the

MODERN LANGUAGES:

French, Spanish, and German form an important part of the course of study, and are taught as spoken languages by well qualified masters. The

ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

also, in its elements, as well as in its higher departments, receives more than ordinary notice, and is not made subordinate to any other study.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS TRAINING

is carefully regarded, as in every well ordered household; but no interference is attempted with the peculiar tenets of any faith. Seats are provided for the pupils in both the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The complete arrangements made for this generally neglected object, and the success that has attended them, deserve to be specially noticed. Under their influence, we have seen the delicate and almost puny

boy become the robust and enduring youth, able to sustain continued application and to perform in after life an amount of intellectual labor that only a sound and vigorous development could make possible. In connection with the

GYMNASIUM AND THE RIDING SCHOOL
ARE THE
MILITARY EXERCISES,

The infantry and artillery drills; and, while these receive a minuteness of attention not often given to them, and are so used as to produce physically a permanent effect, they have no tendency to create a desire, as experience has shown, for a military life. The system, as here arranged, has been chosen for the great benefits that result from it. But, although a military school, the institution, it must be distinctly understood, is not for the training of those who are vicious or unmanageable under any other system. Should any of this class, by accident or misrepresentation, ever be received, they will, on the manifestation of such character, be at once returned to their parents. The feelings of the principals, not less than their intimate relations with their pupils, look to other associations and other results. Confidence, patience, and kindness on their part, truthfulness, honor, and generous sentiment on the pupil's, are the basis and the bond of union between them. No boy who is insensible to considerations of this kind is desired in the school, nor can he long remain connected with it.

Pupils are received whenever a vacancy occurs; but, as the number is limited and places are usually filled in advance, applications, to prevent disappointment, should be made as early as possible.

Further information may be obtained from the gentlemen named as references, or by addressing the principals.

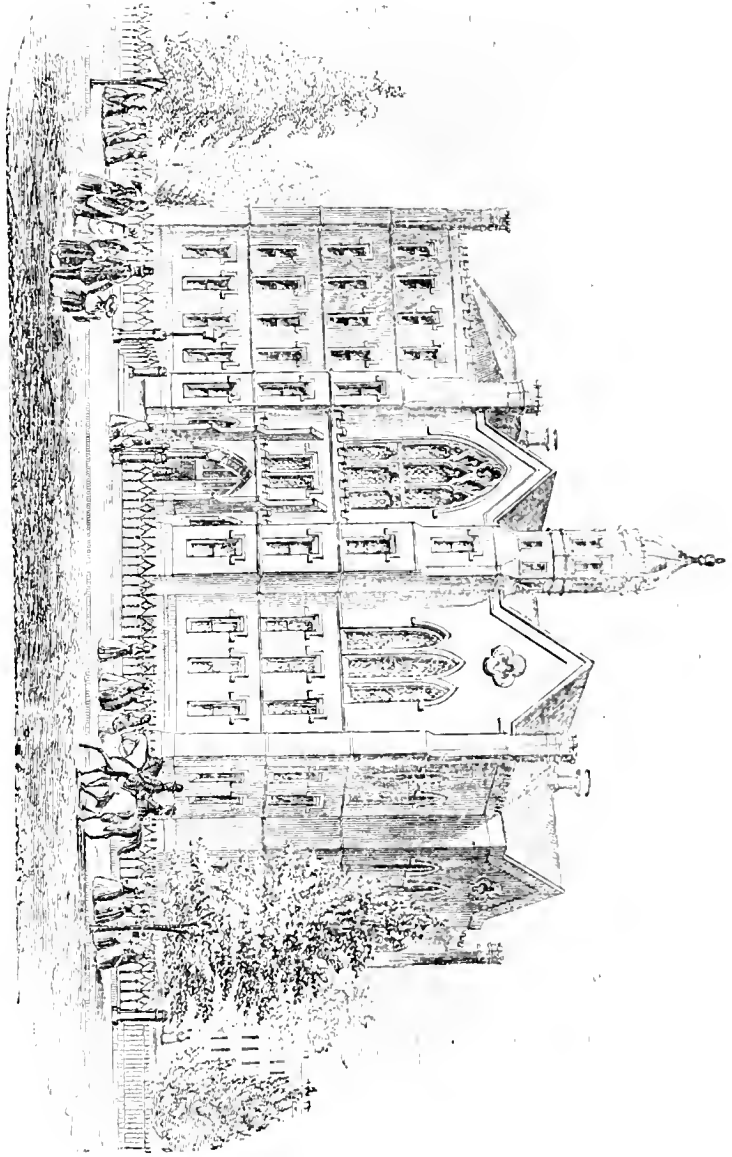
REFERENCES.

The Faculties of Williams College,
Harvard College,
Yale College,
Columbia College,
Union College,
N. Y. University,
College of New Jersey,
Military Academy, West Point,

and also to the following gentlemen:—

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It is liberally endowed, and is under the patronage of the State.

Its location, in the city of Brooklyn, opposite New York, enables it to command all the educational resources of the metropolis; while no country village is more quiet, beautiful, or healthy.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Is under the direction of A. Crittenden, A.M., who has devoted his whole life to female education. He is assisted by twenty-four professors and teachers; and the course of instruction embraces the modern languages, with Latin, the various branches of Literature, History, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural, Moral, and Intellectual Philosophy, Music, Drawing, Painting, &c. &c.

THE LABORATORY

Is a model of its kind, and furnished with every necessary article of apparatus.

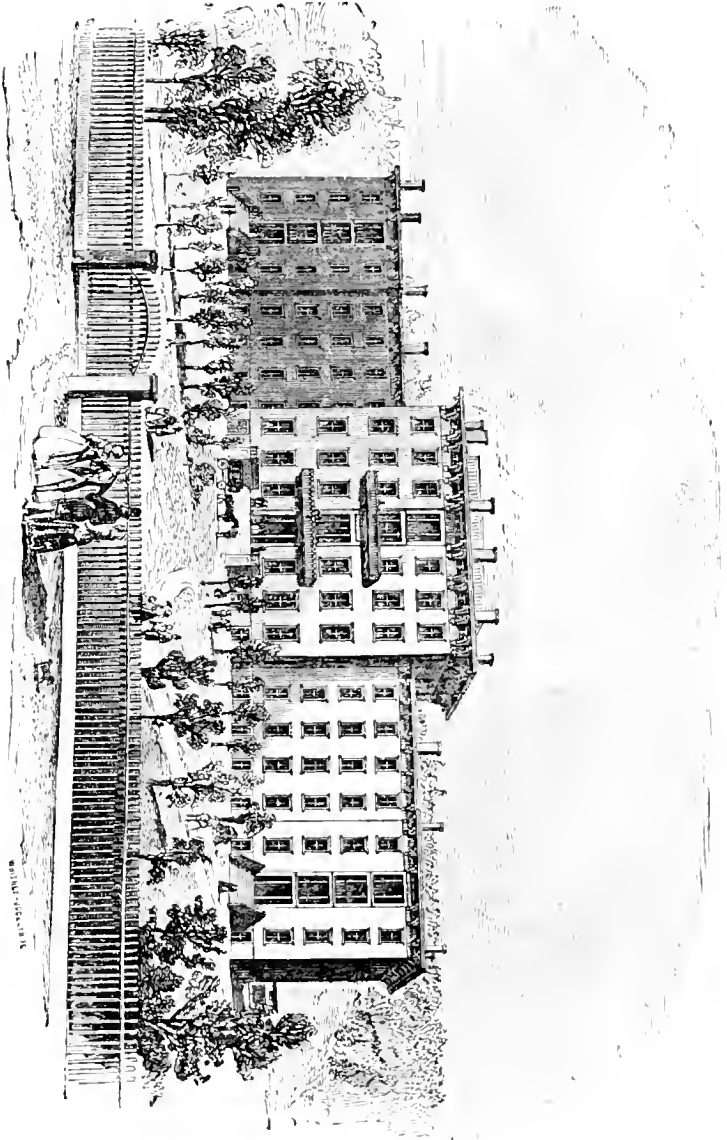
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The accommodations for pupils from abroad are intended to afford all the comforts of home, and to secure for them social, intellectual, and moral culture.



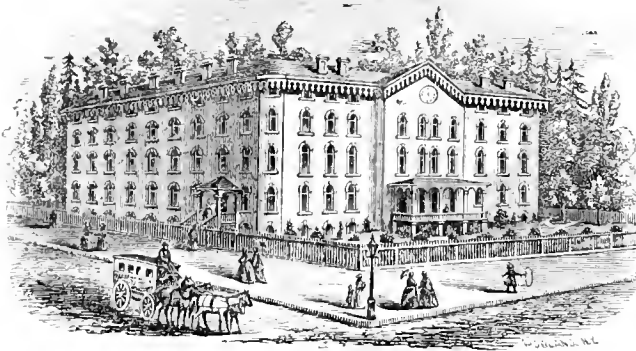
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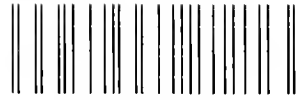
REFERENCES.

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 Rev. John Forsyth, D.D., Newburgh.
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